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THE TIMES

Bernard Levin: Makir of an intellectua concentration camp, p 12

Mr Foot's passionate appeal defeats wages policy critics

nding to a dramatic appeal Foot, Secretary of State for yment, the Labour Party ence at Blackpool yesterday ed the Government's anti- on policy by a large majority. ns calling for reflationary res were firmly rejected. Mr who had powerful trade union rt, told delegates that if they refused to support the policy and inflation was not curbed, it could be the end of the Labour Government. The minister received a standing ovation. But some union leaders made clear in the debate that swift action was expected on selective import controls to cut unfair competition.

[Conference reports, page 6]

Scanlon motion overturned

orge Clark
Correspondent

ding to a dramatic Mr Foot, Secretary for Employment, who erful trade union sup- Labour Party confer- Blackpool yesterday en- the Government's in- olicy by a large majo- firmly rejected motions alled for reflationary s.

ot told delegates that if used to support the hich had been worked the TUC and inflation curbed, it could be the e Labour Government. great passion he said s could make the con- one of the greatest in y's history by showing ess to re-forge the alli- onger than ever be- e Government and the ions "and above all to e supreme quality of the red flame of courage. That is what to have to save our "

he Government never- received a severe warn- n union leaders in a where few kind words d about its measures, on is expected quickly tive import controls to industries suffering ar competition.

ot said he would have d the declaration in the executive committee's *Jobs and Prices*. But ference carried deci- motion from the foot- d textile workers which n the Government, with opean community, to orts to provide employ- such a level that ed factory closures and could be avoided.

The motion stated that the footwear and textile industries were being badly affected by imports which were either subsidized at source or came from low-cost countries. They were allowed in without restriction.

In its document, the national executive committee stated that the government should introduce selective import controls for a period on certain manufactured and semi-manufactured goods "where this can be done without provoking retaliation against British exports or starting a trade war from which the poorest countries would suffer most".

Mr Foot made a speech which surpassed all the others in its oratory and sincerity. He talked with pride of the part he had played in building a new partnership between the Government and the trade unions.

He referred to the perils which had been avoided: a threatened miners' strike, an engineering stoppage, trouble on railways and the prospect of a disastrous steel strike a few weeks ago. "We have avoided these perils", he said. "I know the daily newspapers would say we avoided them by giving in. We did not. It was intelligent collaboration with the trade union movement."

Mr Foot was not surprised that the conference was dominated by the rising anxieties, fears and anger of Labour people about the level of unemployment. He had listened to several speakers who said that they had not worked for the return of a Labour Government in order to see unemployment being deliberately created.

Mr Foot said there was no dispute about the fact that unemployment at its present level was totally unacceptable to the Labour movement. It was on that basis that both the party executive and the Government must go about their business.

The world was faced with the most complex and perilous recession since 1945, he said. "We have to muster all our energies and all our skills to deal with it."

But the main need was to tackle inflation and Mr Foot skilfully turned his appeal for moderation into a plea for support for anti-inflation measures to save the Labour Government.

If the Conservatives got back, their attacks on the unions would be resumed. "If we were ever fools enough to allow them to get back the levels of power, the whips would be changed to scorpions for our chastisement, make no mistake."

That was really his reply to Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineering workers' leader, who moved a motion asking for a series of measures, including the lowering of interest rates, control on the export of capital, further cuts in arms expenditure, and "the raising of consumption by increasing wages".

That phrase was seen by the Government as a challenge to the £6 wages limit and Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' leader, made no bones about it. He said bluntly that if one union was going to step out of line his union also would not be bound by the agreement which had been reached between the Government and the TUC about wage restraint.

Mr Gormley said that the miners, by democratic decision, decided to back the Government. "Having had a few battles, one of which caused this Government to be elected", he said, "we have a duty to give it a chance."

That did not mean the Government was being given a blank cheque: "We want to see definite steps to tackle this iniquity of unemployment."

Mr Foot caused some amusement when he told how the Cabinet was not without its disagreements. But he would not be able to tell the full story until he wrote his memoirs, and that was a long time away.

"There are disagreements, arguments and debates sometimes as fierce as we have in this conference", he said. "But I tell you one thing: there is unity among all members of the Cabinet that we should have at the earliest possible moment the reflation which people talk about and an expansion of our economy.

continued on page 6, col 7

t at Blackpool: Government threatened if policy

Cameraman dies in new Everest assault

Kathmandu, Sept 29.—Michael Burke, a London cameraman with the successful British Everest expedition, died on the south-west face only two days after two other Britons reached the summit by the previously unclimbed route, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced today.

He was in a team of three climbers attempting the expedition's second assault on the peak. The other two, Peter Boardman, aged 24, a mountaineering instructor from Manchester, and Sherpa Pertamba, the expedition's head Sherpa, successfully reached the summit on Friday.

Last Wednesday two other members of the expedition, Dougal Haston and Doug Scott, climbed the 29,028 ft peak by the south-west face in a record 33 days from setting up base camp.

Mr Burke, who was 32, leaves a widow, Beth, and one child. He is the twenty-third man to die since 1952 on expeditions attempting to scale Everest from the Nepalese side, and the second to die on the present climb. Earlier a Sherpa porter died when carrying baggage to the base camp.

The Nepalese announcement did not disclose how Mr Burke died, but said: "Following this tragic death, the expedition was abandoned on September 26. All remaining climbers have moved down to the base camp." The expedition would make no further attempts on the summit and was now coming down from the mountain.

Mr Burke had been to Everest in 1972 with Chris Bonington's unsuccessful expedition. He was also a member of Mr Bonington's successful Annapurna south face expedition in 1970.

The south-west route was regarded as the last great mountaineering challenge, and after last Wednesdy's triumph, Mr Bonington, the expedition leader, decided to make further attempts on the summit with other lead climbers from the 18-man team.

There have been fatalities twice before on Himalayan expeditions led by Mr Bonington. In 1970 Ian Clough, aged 30, of Glencoe, Argyll, was killed by a falling ice pinnacle on the last day of Mr Bonington's Annapurna climb, and in 1972 Tony Tighe, aged 24, from Melbourne, was killed by falling ice at the end of Mr Bonington's first south-west face expedition.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Philip Howard writes: Michael Burke was on Everest filming the ascent for the BBC.

He was Britain's leading high-altitude cameraman and was, even without his camera, one of the climbing élite. He was a member of the Alpine Club, the oldest and most eminent climbing club in Britain, of the Alpine Climbers Group, and of the screening committee of the Mount Everest Foundation, the charity which helps to finance expeditions.

Mr John Corbett, head of film operations of BBC Television, said last night: "We are all deeply shocked and upset. Mick Burke was a fine chap, as professional with his film work as he was at his climbing. His death is a tragic and irreplaceable loss."

Obituary, page 14

Mr Pasquale Cenicola, the hostage released yesterday, is carried out.

Restaurant gunmen free hostage

By Michael Horsnell

A second hostage was released by three gunmen still trapped in a London restaurant last night. The release came after the gunmen demanded an assurance that their case would be put by telephone to Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary.

On Sunday night the first hostage, Signor Alfredo Olivelli, was released after 15 hours.

Mr Pasquale Cenicola, the released man, was carried out on a chair stretcher and was taken to hospital, suffering from exhaustion.

His release, nearly 41 hours after the siege began at the Spaghetti House restaurant in Knightsbridge, was the result of a diplomatic intervention by Signor Mario Manca, Italian Consul-General in London.

A hostage told him through a wall of the basement where he and his six Italian colleagues were held prisoner that Mr Cenicola was sick, Signor Manca asked the gunmen to release him. They agreed, if Signor Manca would ask Signor Roberto Ducci, Italian Ambassador in London, to speak to Mr Jenkins on their behalf.

Signor Manca gave that assurance. After consultations between Signor Manca, police and the gunmen, Mr Cenicola was released.

The gunmen received Signor Manca's assurance, as they asked, through a broadcast on the transistor radio the police had provided.

A senior police officer said: "The conversation between Mr Manca and the hostage was in Italian, so we are not all that sure what was actually said. After that there was a lot of argument, but the gunmen agreed that if we could get a message on a news programme they were listening to, saying that the Italian Ambassador had phoned the Home Secretary, they would release the sick man."

The gunmen dug themselves in for the third night after police refused their demands for an aircraft to help them to flee the country.

Signor Manca had said the hostages were afraid they could be shot at any time, although he said he was satisfied with the police operations.

The police said conditions in the tiny basement at the Spaghetti House restaurant were about as bad as they could get. But the gunmen, a Nigerian and two West Indians, who claim to be members of the Black Liberation Front, appeared to be resigned to holding out. The place has been ringed by armed police.

Commander Wilford Gibson,

Continued on page 2, col 3

Portuguese troops and radio station staff defy Premier's order

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Sept 29

Left-wing demonstrators took to the streets of Lisbon today to protest at the Government's action in sending troops to occupy the country's radio and television stations.

Addressing the crowds on the steps of the Emissora Nacional studios, Senhor José Tengarrinha, the leader of the Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP) protested that fascists and reactionaries were advancing under the cloak of Government authority.

In a statement announcing the military action, Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister, said it was "an exceptional measure designed to avoid the declaration of a state of emergency which would affect normal exercise of civil liberties". It was intended to restore a normal situation in the context of "truly free responsible and pluralistic information".

The troop units which occupied the stations told the broadcasting staff that they could broadcast only official communiques and news agency reports without comment.

At Radio Clube Portuguese, the largest commercial station, the staff refused to refrain from commenting. An order was given for the Parachute regiment occupying the station to evacuate the staff but it was not carried out. Instead, the station broadcast that the troops were not interfering with their work, and were fully on the side of the workers.

Later, General Otelo Sarraiva de Carvalho, the commander of Copcon, the military security force, sent in a second unit of infantry to impose the Government's edict.

At Radio Renascenca, the Roman Catholic station which has been controlled by a left-wing workers' committee for several months, the staff refused to broadcast the Prime Minister's announcement. It was eventually read out by the captain in charge of the occupying force.

Staff at Emissora Nacional, the non-commercial station, displayed their dissent by broadcasting revolutionary songs and anti-reactionary slogans.

Later, a statement was issued saying that the Emissora workers and the occupying parachute troops had resolved to cease broadcasting the Prime Minister's communiqué because it was an attempt to impose censorship. Normal broadcasting would be resumed, they said, and they undertook not to broadcast "alarmist" news in view of the delicate situation.

The military occupation has precipitated something of a test of strength between the Government and the Portuguese left, with each accusing the other of displaying reactionary tendencies. The apparent insubordination of the parachutists who have sided with the workers at Emissora Nacional has highlighted the divisions within the military and particularly among the rank and file.

Since its inception 10 days ago, Admiral Azevedo's Government has faced challenges to its authority by dissident servicemen, left-wing civilian groups, and disabled ex-servicemen campaigning for improved benefits.

In his statement, Admiral Azevedo said that there had been a deliberate attempt to exploit politically the disabled ex-servicemen's grievances which had been intended to paralyze the life of the capital. At the same time there was a manipulation of a group of servicemen which endangered the basic principles of military discipline.

Franco Cabinet meets as Basques strike

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Sept 29

The Spanish Cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss the international wave of criticism of the Franco regime over the executions on Saturday of five political activists. More than 100,000 Basques went on strike today in protest against the executions.

There was no immediate word of what was discussed but General Franco, who customarily presides over Cabinet meetings, did not attend.

In Barcelona two policemen were wounded, one very seriously, at the Francisco Franco Hospital in what may be the biggest payroll robbery in Spanish history. The raiders, who were armed with sub-machine guns and included at least one woman, escaped with 32m pesetas (£263,000). The Maoist organization FRAP, to which three of those executed belonged, is suspected.

It was learned that Algorta, the Basque town where police bullets wounded six demonstrators over the weekend, was not the only place where police opened fire to disperse angry crowds. Another casualty from police gunfire was reported in Erandio, which is also near Bilbao. Other demonstrations took place elsewhere, but information was scant. The Government suppressed Spanish news agency reports this morning on the Algorta shootings.

In San Sebastian, two football players were believed to be still in prison after they dared to wear black armbands during a match on Saturday. At half time, suspecting that the armbands were a sign of mourning for the executed, police ordered the players to remove them. When the game ended the two were taken into custody.

There were reports from the Basque country of continuing political arrests. A petrol bomb damaged an office of the state-run trade union network in Salamanca and another explosion damaged a Barcelona bookstore.

Slogans appeared overnight supporting the executions. Splashed in red paint on the walls of the British Institute in Madrid were the words "No foreign interference" and "National dignity".

TUC and other reaction, page 7

ht held in losives ce raid

r Correspondent

seized explosives and ruiser yesterday, when ang men were arrested ers of the Special Scottish Crime Squad, sional CID, attached to de police force.

mes Binnie, Assistant onstable (Crime) of de police force, said in afterwards: "Eight ave been arrested in of Scotland and are orted in connexion ged conspiracy and tion of the Explosive s Act.

whice have taken into session a large quan- explosive substances, detonators and ammu-

in cruiser was seized circumstances will be o the procurator fiscal

derstood that six of sted came from Scot- other two from North- d.

eek, four men, a voman, aged 61, and ed daughter, aged 23, ited in dawn raids on d premises in east

e charged with con- further the aims of stant Ulster Defence n, possessing explo- guns, and sending through the post ailed charges against men arrested yester- not be known until ar in court.

ish found in e remains

Sept 29.—A British ist, Miss Honor confirmed that a found sealed in the of a Punic trireme off Marsala is

Hospital beds in jeopardy because of government pay cut for agency nurses

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Hospitals may be forced to close hundreds of beds from October 1 because of the Government's decision to cut the pay of agency nurses, as part of its policy to phase them out of the National Health Service.

London and South-east England, where hospitals rely particularly on agency nurses to staff intensive care units and geriatric wards and for temporary duty at night and at weekends, will be the worst affected.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has been told by the hospital authorities that they are in grave difficulty because of a department circular saying that the hourly rate for agency nurses should be £1.14, not £1.52.

Nurses say they may lose £15 a week. Many are likely to leave the health service for the private sector, and some may leave the profession altogether, it is claimed.

One nursing officer employing 40 agency nurses thought she might have four after October 1.

Dr Michael Sinclair, chairman of the British Nursing Agency, which has 11,000 nurses on its books, about 35 per cent employed in health service hospitals, said that most were married women working part-time. They would not accept a drastic pay cut.

Miss Gina Oldfield, a state-registered nurse and registered children's nurse, said last night that since the government circular there had been a stampede of agency nurses to the private sector. Agency nurses would receive about £10 a week less than a newly qualified health service staff nurse. Most worked through an agency because they could offer work at irregular hours. Health service hospitals could not provide the necessary flexibility.

The British Medical Association said the health service would be deprived of key staff.

Leading article, page 13

Vauxhall warn 4,000 to join a union

Vauxhall Motors yesterday warned its workers that a "closed shop" policy is to be imposed on all its plants in Britain. About 4,000 non-union employees out of the company's 22,000 labour force, will have to join a union or may face dismissal. As a result of an agreement with the car unions membership will become a "condition of employment".

Page 15

EEC attempt to end budget deadlock

EEC ministers concerned with the Community budget met in Brussels last night in an effort to end the deadlock over 1976 expenditure. There has been no apparent softening of the tough West German attitude on farm spending although Bonn has failed to win support for further cuts.

Page 7

Mr Craig quitting as split continues

The "loyalist" coalition in Ulster failed yesterday to heal the split among its 44 members, and Mr William Craig will officially hand in his resignation as deputy leader today. The breakdown came on the eve of the resumption of talks on the setting up of a constitutional Convention.

Page 2

Hearst 'conversion'

Rolling Stone, a magazine which has links with the California underground, claimed today that Miss Patricia Hearst was a willing convert to the Symbionese Liberation Army who had asked to join against the wishes of most members. It said that while missing she had twice been driven across America.

Page 8

Pirates surrender

About 40 pirates who seized a Japanese ship with 29 people on board in the Philippines port of Zamboanga surrendered yesterday. The Philippines Navy had threatened to kill all the pirates, who had earlier demanded a ransom of $133,000 (about £60,000) for the release of the hostages and ship.

Page 8

Striking teachers form 'alternative' school

Teachers on strike from the William Tyndale junior school, North London, have started an "alternative" school in a chapel with their own books and materials. Twenty-four children arrived for lessons yesterday; 71 children went into the official school, the same number as on Friday.

Page 4

Polaris base thefts: Seven men were fined at Dunfermline yesterday for thefts at the Polaris submarine refitting base at Rosyth dockyard. 4

Soldiers' deaths: Police last night ruled out the possibility that engine failure, lack of lights or a gale caused Sunday's accident in which 10 part-time soldiers in a boat drowned in the Trent. 4

Brussels: Figures published by the European commission show that Britain is now at the top of the unemployment league. 7

United Nations: Britain is to oppose the threatened US veto on the admission of North and South Vietnam. 8

China: Richard Harris and other specialists look at the development of the People's Republic over the past 26 years in an eight-page Special Report.

On other pages

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Letters: On protest action at Spanish executions, from Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, and others; the climbing of Everest, from Lord Hunt.
Leading articles: Is there bias in BBC drama? Agency nurses; Vietnam at UN
Features, pages 11 and 12
John Birt and Peter Jay diagnose the deficiencies of television journalism.
Arts, page 9
Paul Overy on Paul Klee; Charles Hargrove on Berlioz in the Invalides; concert notices by Alan Blyth and Robert Shelton
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Boxing: Previews of world and British title bouts; Golf: Royal and Ancient appoint American as captain; Racing.
Business News, pages 15-20
Stock markets: The Labour Party conference and the Opec decision made for a subdued day's trading. The *FT* Index closed 3.5 down to 334.2
Financial Editor: Non-pharmaceutical growth from Fisons; Tarmac copes with the recession

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Mr Craig prepares to resign as Ulster coalition remains split

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

An attempt to close the split among the 44 members of the "loyalist" coalition failed yesterday on the eve of the resumption of the last stages of Ulster's experimental constitutional Convention.

As a result, Mr William Craig will officially hand in his resignation today—as deputy leader of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition. His reasons, centring on his support for the setting-up of a temporary emergency government including Roman Catholic politicians, will be given in a detailed resignation letter.

At Stormont yesterday Mr Craig met a delegation of loyalists headed by Mr Harry West, the coalition's leader, and Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the United Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster.

It is understood that Mr Craig again expressed his conviction that the setting-up of an emergency coalition was vital and would fall well within the guidelines set out in the UUUC election manifesto. He also indicated his determination to continue his efforts to win support for his plan, despite attempts by his colleagues to persuade him to climb down.

Afterwards, Mr Craig hinted at the deep divisions which his ideas have caused among the formerly united loyalists. He said the meeting had been "reasonable in the main, but with a little chillyness creeping in from time to time."

Although he will persist in his efforts to explain the logic of his more moderate approach to members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, it is reliably understood that he still intends to vote for the UUUC proposals when the form of the Convention's final report is debated.

His political future is still in question in his own party and the coalition. There are those inside the UUUC who would like to see him and his small band of supporters expelled, but for the moment that course appears to have been averted. The Vanguard Unionist Party executive will decide tomorrow night whether he will have to seek a vote of confidence to continue as party leader.

Meanwhile, a more serious and acrimonious dispute is developing between the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr Craig's main political opponent, and the Ulster Defence Association, the largest and most influential of the loyalist paramilitary groups. Leading members of the UDA met again in Belfast yesterday to discuss an uncomplimentary "dossier" about Mr Paisley's alleged activities which they are threatening to disclose at a press conference later in the week.

Mr Andrew Tyrie, the UDA's commander, strongly supports the political ideas recently outlined by Mr Craig. He and his senior lieutenants feel that Mr Paisley is trying to sabotage any hope of the Convention reaching an acceptable compromise.

As differences continued to divide the once united loyalists, the bombing campaign continued in Londonderry, where until recently the Provisional IRA's ceasefire was at its most evident.

A carpet shop was wrecked by a bomb in Strand Road, a district in which three bombs caused widespread damage last week. A 10-minute warning was given to the local post office, and security forces just managed to clear the area before the device exploded. Although no organization claimed responsibility the Provisional IRA is believed to have been to blame.

Churches damaged: A second church building in Londonderry has been damaged by bombs in less than a week (our Londonderry Correspondent writes). It was discovered yesterday that raiders had forced an entry through a stained-glass window of the new Roman Catholic church at St Oliver Plunket at Strathfoyle, on the outskirts of Londonderry. A bomb was placed near the altar, but the explosion caused little damage.

Last week, an IRA explosion in a shop in the city centre also damaged the church hall next door of Strand Presbyterian Church.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, Dr Daly, said the attempted destruction of the new church was despicable and sacrilegious. Strathfoyle was a mixed community, and the action must not be permitted to damage community relations.

The Church of Ireland Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr Eames, said he had learnt with disgust of the attack on the Roman Catholic church. At a time when the church had taken a lead in promoting reconciliation among all people, he hoped that such acts would be condemned by all right-thinking people.

IRA admission: The Provisional IRA in Londonderry admitted last night that one of its members shot a soldier in the city last Friday (the Press Association reports). Private David Wray, aged 18, of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment, was shot in the chest while on patrol in the Creggan Estate. His condition yesterday was still serious.

The IRA said the shooting was retaliation for house raids, arrests, and harassment.

Siege police send in cigarettes and coffee

Continued from page 1

who has been leading the negotiations, said the gunmen's demands were merely an attempt to be treated politically. The siege was being treated by police as a hold-up that went wrong and the men's demand for a car and aircraft to flee the country was immediately refused.

The arrival at the scene early yesterday of Commander Christopher Payne, head of the Metropolitan Police airport division, was dismissed as "coincidence".

Mr Payne, who played a leading part in the negotiations when a BAC-111 was hijacked on a flight from Manchester to London earlier this year, arrived to take over routine negotiations.

The gunmen, trapped in the restaurant during an unsuccessful £11,000 hold-up at 1.45 on Sunday morning, were holding the hostages with them in a storeroom, and were said to be calm. But police listening to their conversations through a ventilator in the basement heard raised voices whenever suggestions were made that they should give themselves up.

The only demands met by the police were for water, coffee and cigarettes. The 12ft by 10ft storeroom contains food. A bucket was handed in because there is no sanitation in the room, which has become unbearably hot.

A psychiatrist from Brixton prison, doctors and Home Office officials were on hand throughout yesterday.

Mr David Bancroft-Rainsford, Jamaican deputy High Commissioner, spent several hours talking with the men.

Signor Manca said: "The gunmen want to be free and get out of Britain; that is their sole demand. I spoke to one of them on behalf of my countrymen and he just told me they want to be provided with an aircraft.

"The gunmen seem prepared to talk at times and then they say: 'Enough of the talk: we want some action'. The hostages feel they may be shot at any moment. They tried to persuade me to put pressure on the British authorities to get them out. I have no complaints about the way the police are handling the matter."

Commander Ernest Bond said no deals would be made with the gunmen. "They have made all the usual demands that you expect from a kidnap situation, but we have said quite plainly they are not going anywhere."

The discussions, at intervals, between the gunmen and Commander Gibson were said to be "like a shouting match."

Signor Mario Manca, Italian Consul-General, at the siege scene yesterday.

Commander Bond added, "Their demands have been a little confused. I don't think they know where they want to go. But this is a robbery which has gone wrong. I think they have got into this situation and they have got some thoughts about how they are going to get out of it.

"Our prime concern is to get the hostages out alive and the gunmen out alive, and we don't care how long we have to wait."

He said he thought the gunmen were still being reasonable and cool, not hysterical, but how long it would be before they reached breaking point was a serious matter for consideration by the police.

Signor Salvatore Nasta, a brother of Signor Renato Nasta, one of the hostages, arrived at the scene of the siege after travelling from Venice yesterday. He declined to comment about his arrival.

The Black Liberation Front, to which the three gunmen claim they belong, yesterday denied it had given the names and other details of the three men to police.

Mr Tony Soares, a member of the front, a solicitor, and other members went to Knightsbridge on Sunday night and offered to mediate. Mr Soares said they had done so after hearing that the three gunmen claimed they were members. "The police refused our offer unless we could disclose the names and background of the gunmen involved. This we were unable to do."

Later Mr Soares said they did not know whether the gunmen were members of the front. "We are uncertain who the three men are."

The Black Liberation Front says its aims are peaceful and that it would deplore the action of the three gunmen should they turn out to be members. "Our members run and participate in projects such as advice centres, supplementary education programmes, social welfare, hostels, youth clubs and similar projects.

"We are a respected and responsible organization that seeks to help black people. Voluntary organizations and statutory authorities can confirm our positive work", it said.

Boy set fire to girl's house

A boy, aged 16, an apprentice baker, of Canvey Island, who tried to win back a girl friend by setting fire to her house and threatening to kill her, was ordered by Southend Juvenile court yesterday to be supervised for two years by the probation service. He admitted arson and telephoning a menacing message.

It was said £91 worth of damage was done in the fire which affected the front door, curtains and carpet.

Ratepayers' attempt to lodge appeal fails

Hillingdon ratepayers applied unsuccessfully at Middlesex Crown Court yesterday for leave to appeal out of time against the rates levied by Hillingdon Borough Council. They were told by Judge Trapnell that it seemed to him that the District Auditor had the right to intervene, or they could apply to the High Court for an injunction.

The applicants were Mrs Wendy Hobday, of Bury Street, Ruislip, a former Independent Conservative candidate and secretary of the Hillingdon Resident's Federation; Mr Leslie Herbert Buckham, of Sharp's Lane, Ruislip, the federation's president, and Mr George Davis, of Highlands Road, Northwood Hills. The signatures of 5,900 ratepayers supporting the application were produced to the court.

Mr Martin Tucker, QC, for the applicants, submitted that the court had power to extend the 21 days allowed from the publication of the rate to serve notice of appeal.

If the court was saying "We have no power to extend this period" the right of appeal would be rendered almost nugatory because most ratepayers did not know about it until long after the 21 days had expired, he argued. He submitted the ratepayers were persons aggrieved because the rate levied for April 1 this year to March 31, next year, was so excessive as to be unlawful.

Among the grounds of the appeal was a complaint that provision had been made for the purchase of land for future housing needs which was excessive. It would require additional and unnecessary financial provision from the rate to the extent of about £10m.

The ratepayers also complained about a joint venture with Harrow council to run a holiday hotel at Cliftonville which showed an estimated deficit of £98,000; the proposed appointment of a director of leisure and two assistants at an estimated cost of £25,000 a year; and of a free magazine.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, for Hillingdon council, said he supported the judge's decision in a similar application by Hounslow—ratepayers last July that the court had no power to extend the time.

The matter had been the subject of much publicity in Hillingdon and the council did not accept that 21 days was insufficient time to lodge notice. So far as alleged unlawful expenditure was concerned the council had a complete answer.

"There has been nothing unlawful. Much of the council's expenditure arises from Acts of Parliament which impose duties of one kind or another on the council", he said. They had a housing waiting list of 3,697 families at present, and a list of 6,492 families who would qualify for inclusion. The expenditure would take place not in one year but in a number of years.

In giving his decision, Judge Trapnell said: "It may be regarded as unjust, but it is not for the court to try to stretch the law for a view which seems to me contrary to the regulations. That is a matter for Parliament or the statutory authority to apply themselves to." The applicants were ordered to pay costs.

After the appeal Mrs Hobday said: "We are not disappointed by the way the applicants' case was put. We feel it went very well. We are disappointed in the result and we shall have to take further legal opinion."

Girls' school evacuated in big blaze

From Our Correspondent
Llandudno

The staff and 180 girls of Clarendon School, near Abergele, were evacuated last night after a fire destroyed at least one block and affected others. No one was injured.

Within three minutes of the alarm all the pupils had assembled for a roll call and were accounted for. A cleaner suffering from the effects of smoke was assisted from the burning domestic science block but soon recovered. Miss Sheila Haughton, the headmistress, said the fire drill had been followed perfectly. Fifty firemen prevented the flames from spreading to the rest of the school.

Fat babies make unfit adults, mothers told

Breast feeding was among the recommendations made by a campaign launched yesterday to persuade mothers to keep their babies slim.

The Greater Glasgow Health Board is to use health visitors and dieticians to tell mothers the importance of the correct method of feeding.

The health board's office said fat babies often became fat children, and then fat adults, with a tendency to diabetes, heart attacks and other diseases. About 45 in every 100 British babies were overweight, and there was concern among doctors.

The health board encourages breast feeding and avoiding solid foods before the age of four or five months, and encourages savoury food substitutes for sweet foods. A steady gain in weight is an indication of successful feeding, the board says.

The average gain for babies from birth to six months should be 1.25lb to 1.5lb a month. Between six months and 12 months it should be 1lb a month.

Steel props hold up new medical school

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Structural defects have been discovered at the new £2.3m medical school at Southampton University. Cracks have appeared in concrete beams on the main floor supporting the roof and steel props have been put in.

The university said yesterday that the construction relied on cantilevered beams supported by columns.

An exhaustive survey has been carried out by the consultants, Ove Arup, of London, who had ordered immediate remedial measures.

"There is no danger of the building falling down", the university said.

The medical school was completed only last year.

Caravan action called move to evade Act

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Counsel for four caravan owners in Grove, Oxfordshire, accused the owners of the site yesterday of bringing a court action to evade the requirements of the Mobile Homes Act, which takes effect tomorrow.

The action is being brought by Charles Simpson Motors Ltd, operating as Charles Simpson Caravans, of Wantage, against Mr Walter Meachcote, Mr John Starr, Mr Derek Preece and Mr Leslie Hill on the Westfield Close and Willows site. They were among 43 owner-occupiers who refused to sign new agreements for higher rents in 1972. Action is pending against more than 30 other residents.

Mr Stephen Tumim told Judge Clover at Oxford County Court that the Act would give caravan owners on rented sites up to eight years' security. The company's action could put its agreements permanently outside the Act.

Mr Christopher Cochrane, acting for Charles Simpson Motors, said the intention was not to remove the residents but to win new agreements. The new Act could interpreted to mean that after a writ had been served "it would not give to the defendants the right to sell their caravans on the site to other people."

Judge Clover said: "I am bound to say that those who come to this court seeking to get caravanners out of their caravans have had little joy."

The hearing was adjourned to a day to be arranged.

Murder attempt by ex-patient

A former inmate of a mental hospital tried to murder another former patient by putting weedkiller containing paraquat in a pie, it was said, in the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday. Alexander Lightbody, aged 46, who pleaded guilty to attempting to murder Mr John Fry between May 26 and June 6, was ordered to be detained without limit of time at Carstairs Hospital.

It was stated that both men were patients at Bangour Hospital, Broxburn. They were released and were living together at Deans, Livingston, Lothian, in an attempt to become rehabilitated. There was friction between them.

Land Bill 'constitutionally unacceptable' to lawyers

By Our Planning Reporter

The Community Land Bill in its present form is unacceptable from a constitutional point of view for two reasons, Justice, the all-party lawyers' body, says in a memorandum.

Those reasons are, first, that so much of importance to the proposals is left to delegated legislation and, second, that the Bill confers such wide and unprecedented discretionary powers on local authorities and on the Secretary of State.

The memorandum says that the Bill is not arranged in a way which assists the ordinary person to understand it. Moreover, those interested in the legislation have encountered serious difficulties in following its day-to-day progress through the House of Commons because essential documents have not been freely and speedily available.

The memorandum was evidently drafted before the publication of last week's government policy statement, which proposed exempting certain types of development from the Bill's provisions, and proposed limitations on compulsory purchase and on the Secretary of State's powers to dispense with public inquiries. But Mr R. C. H. Briggs, legal secretary of Justice, said yesterday that its main criticisms of the Bill still held good.

Hydraulic fault halts jet

A BAC One-Eleven jet carrying 57 passengers from Bristol, made an emergency landing at Glamorgan (Rhoose) Airport early yesterday after a fault developed in the hydraulic system.

Mr Edward Malloney, director of Rhoose, said that the passengers and crew left for Ibiza in another aircraft an hour later.

Two boys found exhausted on mountain

Two boys, aged 14, who had been missing for 24 hours on a mountain in Scotland were rescued yesterday. They were frightened and exhausted.

Alan Brady, of Craighill, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, and John McKay, of Naysmith Bank, East Kilbridge were brought down from about 2,000ft up Ben Ime, in Dunbartonshire by police teams.

An RAF helicopter took them to Glasgow airport where an ambulance took them to hospital suffering from exposure.

Flight Lieutenant John Stirling, who piloted the helicopter, said that conditions were atrocious. The boys, who had been out in the open since about midday on Sunday, were experienced hill walkers and were part of a group of nine camping at Succoth, Argyll, with the Boys' Brigade, police said.

Fill all London council homes, Tory chief says

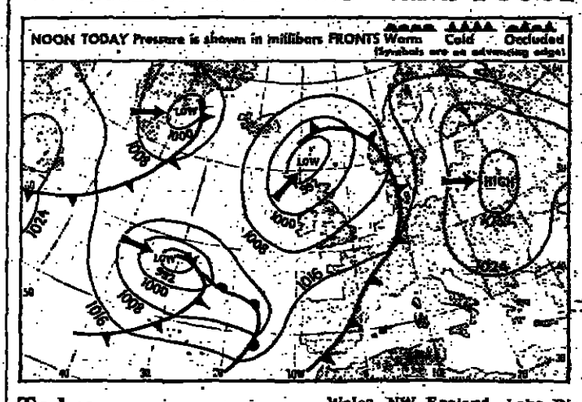
By Our Political Staff

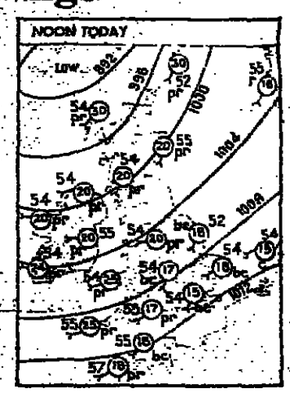
All local authority housing property in London should be brought into beneficial occupation immediately, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, urged yesterday.

In a speech to Streatham Conservative Association he called for the strongest possible measures against squatting which, he said, frequently kept deserving people on council waiting lists from getting a decent home.

He criticized the Labour-controlled GLC for what he termed its inefficient and spendthrift policies and accused the Labour-controlled boroughs of "milking the ratepayers". Every Labour local authority must be made aware of its responsibilities to tenants and ratepayers, he said.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.59 am. Sun sets: 6.42 pm
Moon rises: 12.45 am. Moon sets: 4.1 pm.
New moon: October 5.
Lighting up: 7.12 pm to 6.30 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.50 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 9.43 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Avonmouth, 2.21 am, 9.8m (32.2ft); 3.3 pm, 10.2m (33.5ft). Dover, 6.50 am, 5.3m (17.3ft); 7.35 pm, 5.5m (17.9ft). Hull, 1.11 am, 5.9m (19.2ft); 2.20 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft). Liverpool, 7.1 am, 7.4m (24.2ft); 7.34 pm, 7.7m (25.1ft).

A deep depression near N Scotland will drift NE.

Area forecasts:

London, SE and E England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny periods, showers, some heavy, dying out later; wind SW, strong at first, decreasing moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Central S and SW England, W Midlands: Sunny periods, showers, some heavy; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy and thundery; wind SW, fresh or strong, decreasing moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Central N and NE England, Borders: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers or periods of rain, some thundery; wind SW, fresh or strong, decreasing moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or periods of rain, some thundery; wind SW, strong, veering W, moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mainly dry with sunny periods, rain spreading from the W later. Near normal temperatures.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 61 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7pm, .12 in. Sun, 2 hr to 7 pm. Bar. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1008.3 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	31	88	Cologne	r	21	70	Lisbon	f	29	84
Amsterdam	s	19	66	Corunna	s	20	68	Locarno	r	26	79
Athens	s	31	88	Dublin	r	16	61	London	s	19	66
Barcelona	f	28	82	Edinburgh	f	18	64	Luxembourg	s	20	68
Beirut	f	28	82	Florence	s	24	75	Madrid	f	33	91
Belfast	r	15	59	Geneva	s	21	70	Majorca	f	28	82
Berlin	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Malaga	f	27	81
Biarritz	s	19	66	Guernsey	f	16	61	Malta	f	31	88
Birmingham	r	19	66	Helsinki	f	16	61	Manchester	c	18	64
Bristol	r	16	61	Innsbruck	s	24	75	Mexico	f	24	75
Brussels	s	20	68	Istanbul	f	25	77	Munich	s	24	75
Budapest	f	28	82	Jersey	s	19	66	Nice	s	24	75
Cardiff	c	17	63	L Palmas	s	26	77	New York	s	18	64

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Nice	s	24	75	Rome	f	29	84	Tenerife	f	28	82
Oslo	s	16	61	Salzburg	s	24	75	Tunis	f	31	88
Paris	s	19	66	Stockholm	f	15	59	Valencia	f	29	84
Reykjavik	s	9	48	Strasbourg	r	19	66	Vienna	s	24	75
Rhodes	f	29	84	Tel Aviv	f	31	88	Warsaw	s	21	70
Rome	f	29	84	Tenerife	f	28	82	Zurich	s	24	75

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm September 29

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
S COAST					
Scarborough	0.7	.01	18	63	Rain am
Brighton	0.6	.03	19	61	Drizz am
Torquay	2.8	—	17	63	Cloudy
Clacton	3.8	—	19	66	Sun ints
S COAST					
Folkestone	3.1	.01	20	68	Rain am
Hastings	1.0	.01	19	66	Showers
Eastbourne	2.3	.03	19	66	Rain am
Brighton	3.0	.07	19	66	Drizz am
Worthing	3.0	.01	19	66	Thdr pm
Bognor R	6.2	.18	18	64	Showers
Southsea	1.6	.14	20	68	Sun ints
Swanage	3.5	.16	19	66	Rain am
Bournemouth	3.1	.24	18	64	Showers
Falmouth	0.7	.13	15	59	Showers
W COAST					
Morecambe	2.5	.17	17	63	Rain am
Blackpool	1.3	.16	16	61	Rain am
Southport	2.0	.02	15	59	Showers
Ilfracombe	1.0	—	17	63	Cloudy

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Fr 25; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, DKr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, Lf 20; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 3.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 65; Sweden, Kr 2.75; Switzerland, Fr 2.50; USA, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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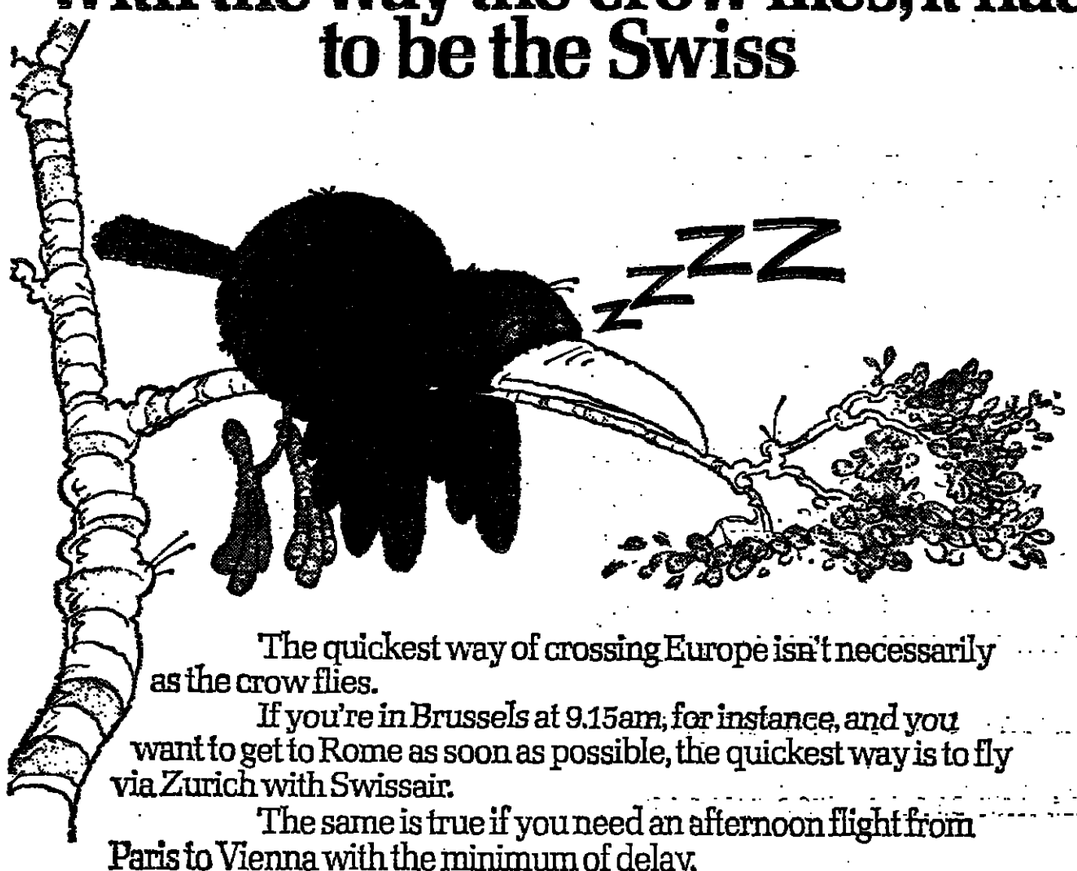
If someone was going to find fault with the way the crow flies, it had to be the Swiss



The quickest way of crossing Europe isn't necessarily as the crow flies.

If you're in Brussels at 9.15am, for instance, and you want to get to Rome as soon as possible, the quickest way is to fly via Zurich with Swissair.

The same is true if you need an afternoon flight from Paris to Vienna with the minimum of delay.

Or if you're in Barcelona and you are looking for an airline with daily connections to Copenhagen (we offer a choice of two every day).

In fact, throughout Europe, there are many places where it's actually quicker to fly Swissair via Zurich or Geneva than waiting to fly direct.

The reason, simply, is that Switzerland is nearer to more business centres in Europe than any other country.

And with the reputation we have for business it's only natural that we should have designed so many connecting flights around the needs of the businessman.

So next time you want the best flight from one European business centre to another, don't be surprised if your travel agent suggests going via Switzerland.

It'll get you there quicker in the long run and it doesn't cost any more.

SWISSAIR

SWISSAIR: BECAUSE WE'RE ... IN EUROPE THAN ANYONE ELSE.

WE'D LIKE TO THINK WE ARE THE FIRST BANK TO STOP TREATING STUDENTS LIKE CHILDREN.

If you're a student and about to open a bank account, shop around.

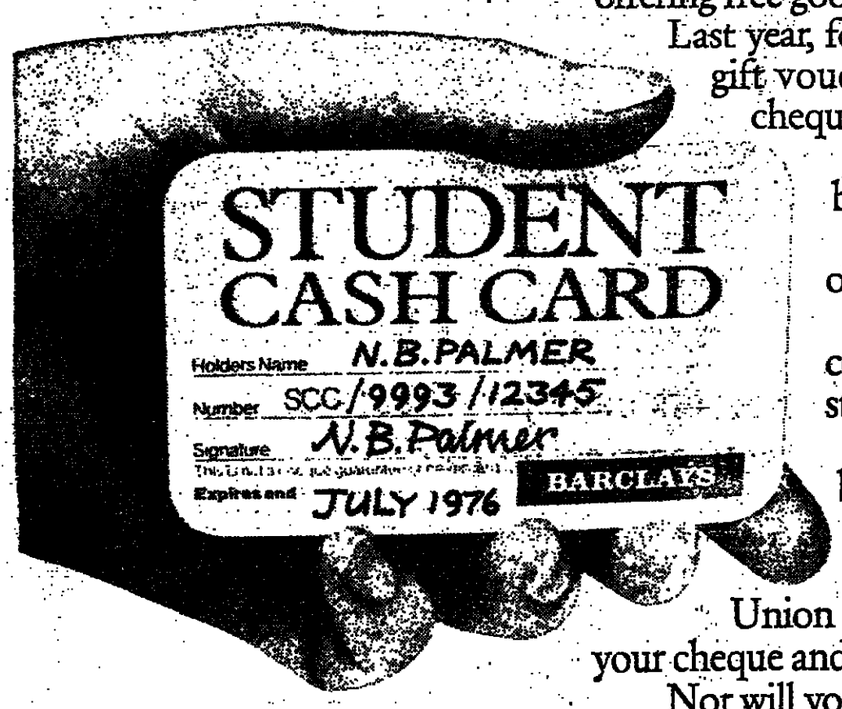
Most banks want your business so much that they've been offering free goodies.

Last year, for example, Lloyds and Williams & Glyn's gave gift vouchers, National Westminster chipped in scenic cheques, while we offered Parker ball-pens.

The problem is what do we offer this year, a bigger gift?

It struck us that it might be more original to offer a better bank.

So from now on, out go the gimmicks. In comes something no other bank has ever trusted students with before: a Cash Card.



With this card a student can now get £10 cash a day from any of our branches, and no questions asked.

It means you can walk into any of our branches and get up to £10 cash a day with no questions asked.

You won't have to show a driver's licence or Union Card to establish your identity. Just sign your cheque and show your Cash Card.

Nor will you have to "wait a minute, please" while someone phones your branch to see if you're in credit.

With Barclays you're in credit, and you stay that way until you prove otherwise.

What else can we tell you about our new, improved bank?

You won't have to pay for cheques, standing orders or statements. This holds good so long as you don't slip into the red without first making an arrangement with your branch, and you don't borrow more than £50.

All your cheques, statements and standing orders are free.

Which in itself raises another point: who do you ask if you need a little something to tide you over?

Who do you ask if you need a reference for a landlady? Who do you ask to chase up your Local Authority if it's late with your grant cheque?

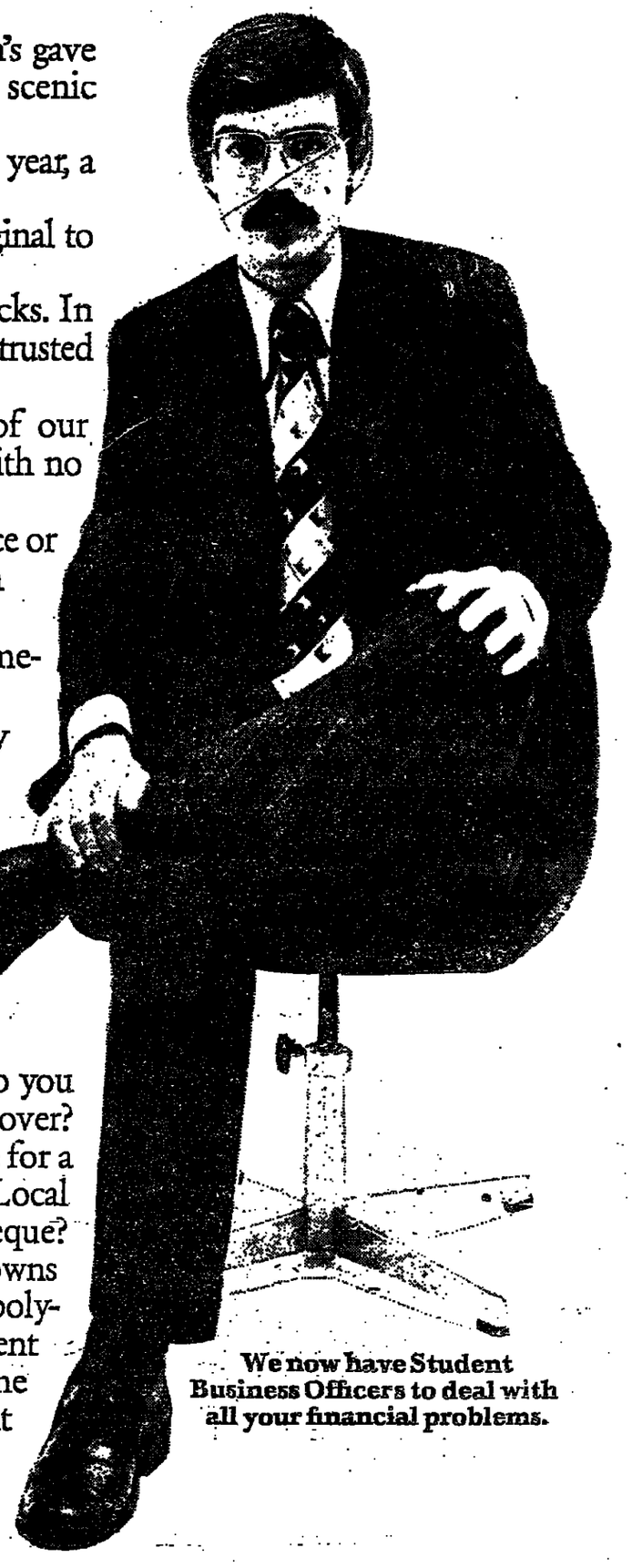
The answer at our branches in towns where there are universities and polytechnics etc., is not three different people you don't know, but one person you do: your Student Business Officer.

This is a new post we've created, usually a young man or woman whose job it is to look after students.

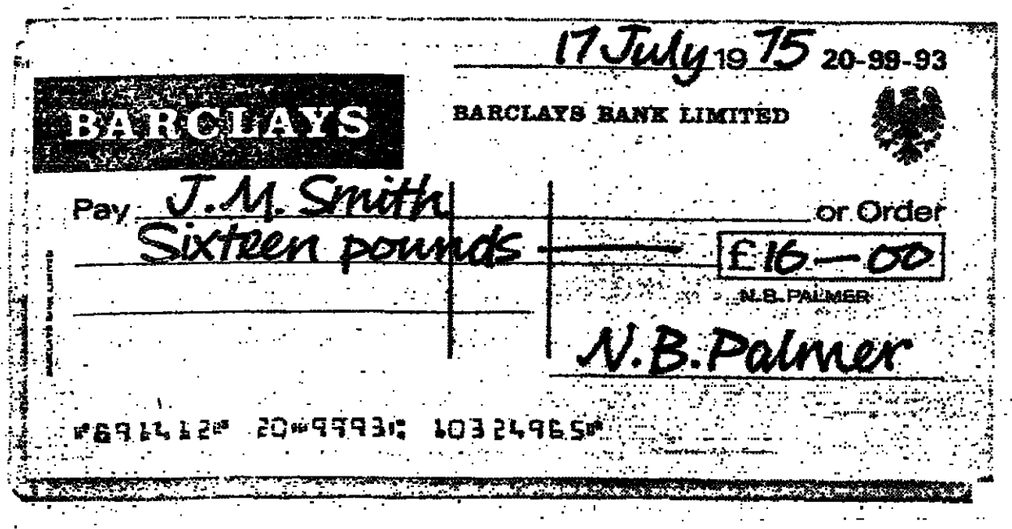
(And we mean look after – not just shake your hand and give you a map of the town.)

We'd like to think that we are the first bank to stop treating students like children.

It's up to you to decide whether this is worth more to you than a free hand-out.



We now have Student Business Officers to deal with all your financial problems.



HOME NEWS

Teachers on strike set up school in a chapel

Teachers on strike at William Tyndale junior school, Islington, North London, yesterday opened their own "alternative" school in a chapel. While outside teachers took over duties in the official school building for the first time, 24 children turned up at the chapel for lessons.

A "rebel" staff spokesman said: "They are settling down well. The children are most happy to have their own teachers back again. We hope we will soon be able to go back to the old school building, but we are prepared to keep this alternative school going until the Inner London Education Authority agree to our demands."

The staff, including Mr Terence Ellis, the headmaster, are demanding an independent inquiry into the running of the school after allegations about the way it is run and parental concern over a falling school roll. The education authority has agreed to hold its own inquiry with an independent chairman.

The teachers, who have been ordered to cooperate with the inquiry by their union, the National Union of Teachers, say they and the school are being used as pawns in a political battle between the ILEA and Islington Labour Party.

Mr Ellis said the school had been opened in the chapel in Gaskin Street, Islington, because he and his staff wanted to prove that they cared about the education of the children. A barrister, one of the parents, had assured them that their action was legal and that the building met public health and safety requirements.

"We intend to keep this school open for as long as the dispute continues, and we expect that other pupils might come here", he said. "We have been very pleased with the parents' response. Several have offered to help us cook the children's lunches, and have brought in books and stationery today. The rest of the equipment is ours and has been purchased with money from our fighting fund. We have about £100 so far. We are canvassing support in other schools".

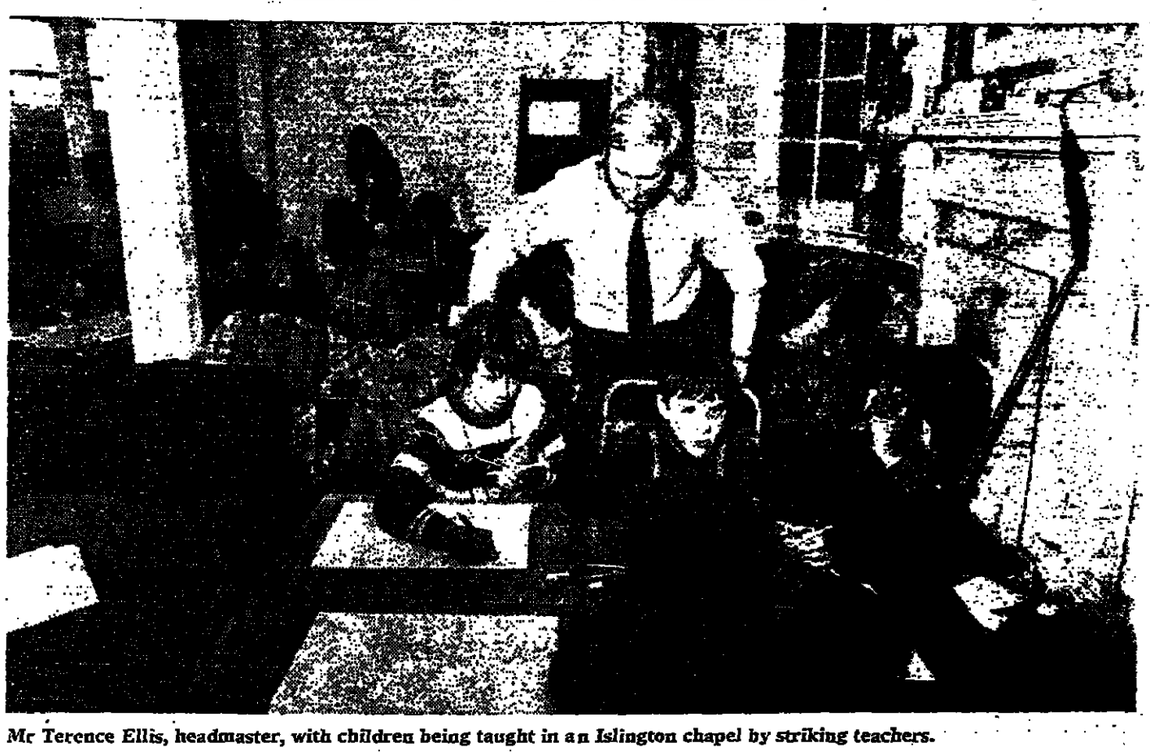
The rent of £15 a week comes out of the fund.

Mr Stephen Felton, one of the teachers, said the staff felt bitter about the way their case had been presented in the media. They had called for an independent investigation into the management of the school for over a year. Instead of any attempt to find out the real issues, the case had been sensationalized and the teachers set up as scapegoats.

The ILEA said that 71 children went into school yesterday morning—the same as last Friday. The school roll is 114.

The authority said teacher pickets were on duty outside the school, but there had been no incidents.

The children are being taught by a staff of seven, including six teachers drafted in from other schools. The seventh teacher is the deputy head at Tyndale, Mrs Irene Chowles, who has remained at the school throughout the dispute.



Mr Terence Ellis, headmaster, with children being taught in an Islington chapel by striking teachers.

Polaris base thefts 'tip of iceberg'

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

Security at the Polaris submarine refitting base at Rosyth dockyard was "incredibly lax", it was alleged at Dunfermline Sheriff Court yesterday, when seven former employees were charged with stealing ships' fittings, equipment and metal, valued at more than £18,000, over a period of six months last year.

The thefts were said by the defence to be only the "tip of the iceberg" of a practice which had gone on for years.

Mr James Douglas, the fiscal, said that so specialized were some of the items stolen that certain warships could not have gone to sea without them. "In some cases there was only one part made in the dockyard for a particular ship", he said, "and the accused were well aware of this fact."

The seven accused were William Tanner, aged 22, of Castleblair Park, John Munro, aged 41, of Woodmill Crescent, both of Dunfermline; Hugh O'Neil, aged 29, of Forker Avenue, Alexander Kininmouth, aged 25, of Elder Place, and Alan Peters, aged 25, of Burnside Place, all of Rosyth; Alexander Imrie, aged 23, of Quarrybrae, Kirkcaldy; and Michael Dignan, aged 38, of Robertson Avenue, Prestonpans.

They originally pleaded not guilty to being involved in 14 charges of stealing articles valued at more than £18,000, but Mr Douglas accepted not guilty pleas to four of the charges and restricted pleas of guilty to some of the other charges. He said he was unable to put a value on the goods that the accused were now admitting they stole.

Mr Dignan and Mr Imrie were fined £100 each, Mr Tanner, Mr O'Neil and Mr Kininmouth £200 each, Mr Munro £220, and Mr Peters £250.

It was stated that the offences came to light after Mr Tanner's car had been searched during a security check. Later it was discovered that the car boots of some of the accused had been strengthened to carry heavy weights and plates had been used to create hidden compartments.

"The accused eventually became so daring", Mr Douglas said, "that in one offence mercury was siphoned off from a rectifier at the dockside while it was still connected to a submarine."

The metal, he added, had been taken to a Dunfermline scrap metal merchant who later admitted he knew it was stolen. He had received 16 tons, for which he had paid £6,600.

The defending solicitors, however, said that their clients had received only a few hundred pounds and many others who had not been brought to court were also involved.

Mr Robert McCormack, of Glasgow, for Mr O'Neil and Mr Kininmouth, said: "The theft of metal was accepted as a perk of the job by employees in this dockyard. The persons appearing today are only the tip of the iceberg and certain persons have been granted immunity in order to bring this case.

"The conglomeration of offences has meant that the security at the dockyard has had to be revised in its entirety."

Mr Paul Burns, of Glasgow, for Mr Imrie said: "If these activities seriously prejudiced the efficiency of what is the front line of our national defence, then it points to an extraordinary laxity in security."

An official at Maritime Headquarters, Pitreavie, Dunfermline, said later: "As a result of the thefts that happened a year ago, security was tightened up in the dockyard."

£150,000 house for NUR training

By Our Estates Correspondent

Contracts have been exchanged for the purchase by the National Union of Railwaymen of Frant Place, at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent. No price had been disclosed, but the property was in the market at £150,000.

The main house, built in the Georgian style, has six reception rooms, and six bedrooms, and there is a secondary house with a further six bedrooms. Gardens and grounds run to about 43 acres and amenities include a swimming pool and two saunas. The sale was through St John Smith and Son, of Uckfield.

The union said yesterday that it intended to use the house as a residential training and education centre. "At the moment", he said, "these facilities are scattered and mainly in rented accommodation. We shall be able to concentrate and extend them."

Seamen work on Chile ship despite union ban

By Our Labour Staff

The merchant vessel Ortega sailed for Chile from Merseyside last night, although the National Union of Seamen had banned British seamen from working on ships bound to or from Chile. After complaints about high unemployment in the Industry the union agreed that seamen would not be published for going on the Chile trip, but said their names would be noted.

The Ortega, which should have sailed last week, was delayed by bad weather and an unrelated dispute. Without a British crew it could not have sailed. The union has strict rules about foreign labour.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, owner of the vessel, the only British company operating the Chile route, said the ban would have affected jobs.

Protest over police raid on workers' party house

By Clive Borrell

Forensic scientists last night were examining nine live .22 cartridges found during a police raid at The Red House, a mansion in Parwick, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, used by members of the Workers' Revolutionary Party as a training school.

Yesterday, Mr Roy Battersby, who directs studies at the house, denied that any member of his staff or pupils were responsible for taking live ammunition into the house. He said weapons and terrorism had no place in the party's revolutionary aims.

He said that no one from the house was present when the police found the ammunition in a staircase cupboard during a six-hour search of the house, which the party bought several months ago. The purchasing negotiations were conducted by Mr Corin Redgrave, the actor. His sister, Vanessa, the actress, is a prominent member of the party.

On Sunday *The Observer* published an article about a young actress who said she had been interrogated at the house for seven hours by members of the party after she had arrived late for the course.

Within half an hour of *The Observer's* first edition coming off the presses in London a hundred police officers with a search warrant issued under the Firearms Act, surrounded the house.

Miss Redgrave said in a Thames Television interview last night that she and other members of the party planned to take legal action against *The Observer*. "The report is completely inaccurate and untrue", she said.

Miss Irene Gorst, the actress who made the allegations of being held a captive by party members, said in the same interview: "All the statements printed in *The Observer* are true. I was held against my will and was not allowed to leave." She said she still believed in the aims of the party but disliked the way they were trying to achieve them.

Political stir: A political stir was created in Blackpool last night when senior trade union leaders and members of the Labour Party national executive signed a petition organized by the Workers' Revolutionary Party protesting at the raid (Paul Routledge writes). It said the police action had been authorized under firearms regulations and was "nothing but a flimsy pretext to raid a working class political party which has publicly condemned terrorism".

It added that any member of the party carrying firearms would be expelled, and demanded to know who had authorized the police to "occupy and search the premises for one and a half hours before permitting the representatives of the party to accompany them".

Included in the signatories were: Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union; Mr Emlyn Williams, president of the South Wales miners; Miss Joan Maynard, MP; Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers; Mr David Bowman, president of the National Union of Railwaymen; Mr Len Edmondson, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers; Mr Jim Slater, the seamen's leader; Mr Brian Nicholson, London dockworkers' leader; Mr Peter Heathfield, secretary of the Derbyshire miners; Mr Norman Atkinson, MP; Mr Eric Heffer, MP; Mr Dennis Skinner, MP; Mr Martin Flannery, MP; Mrs Audrey Wise, MP (who added she did not support the Workers' Revolutionary Party); and Mr Stanley Newens, MP.

Judge warns Court pickets

By David Leigh

The judge at the trial of 14 people charged with conspiracy to seduce soldiers from their duty, objected yesterday to the activities of demonstrators outside the Central Criminal Court in London.

"It does not seem to me it's a desirable way for members of the public to behave in a case which is sub judice", Judge McKinnon, QC, said on the opening day of the trial, which was taken up with legal argument.

He had had brought to him pamphlets that demonstrators were handing out. Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, told the court that demonstrators were trying to furnish jurors with their views during the lunch breaks.

The judge granted bail otherwise during the currency of the trial. No jurors have yet been empanelled, but he said: "If anybody tries to hand any documents to the jury during the currency of this trial they will find themselves behind bars."

Demonstrators who picketed the court yesterday, in support of the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign, said that freedom of communication was on trial. They also handed in a statement to the Home Office, that, they said, had 600 signatures and addresses of people maintaining they had copies of a leaflet to soldiers and who said they intended to distribute it.

No defendants yesterday pleaded to the charges against them. Three defence counsel made submissions that the main charge, of conspiracy to contravene the Incitement to Disaffection Act, should be dropped because it was bad in law.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, said: "There is no room in the law of conspiracy for an agreement to stop short of a consummated act." There had to be an agreement to actually do an act, but the Incitement to Disaffection Act's provisions dealt only with an attempt, "an endeavour to seduce members of her Majesty's forces".

Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, said charges of conspiracy had been frowned upon since their inception by the Star Chamber. The criminal law ought to deal with certainties, he said. "Can there be an attempt to conspire? Can there be a conspiracy to conspire?"

The judge said: "They have agreed to try to do something. What's absurd about that?" and added, "It's as plain as a pikestaff." The result would be the same in the end if all the defendants had simply been charged together with direct offences under the Act, and it was "a pure question of semantics".

Defence submissions were made that the rules of evidence would be different and the penalties much greater under conspiracy charges. The judge said: "Nobody likes to be charged with conspiracy, because the penalties are greater." But, he said, the rules of evidence were the same. People go on until the cows come home about the unfairness of charges of conspiracy, but I can't understand it."

Lord Gifford submitted that the charge was unnecessary. Parliament had intended, when it passed the Incitement to Disaffection Act, that planning to hand out leaflets to soldiers should be dealt with as the Act provided, and not by adding common law charges of conspiracy to it.

Possessors of documents encompassed by the Act would invariably be acting in concert with others.

Further evidence that the Act should be construed thus was that it provided for prosecutions to be brought only by leave of the Director of Public Prosecutions. This envisaged offences being of a public and controversial nature.

The trial continues today.

Farmers get an extra £7m on price of milk

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The Government forestalled industrial action in the dairy industry yesterday by announcing a £7.3m rise in the price milk producers receive. But the cost of a pint of milk to consumers will not rise because the extra money has already been authorized in Britain by the EEC.

The Government is extending to the permitted limit the increase resulting from the revaluation of the "green pound" the EEC unit of account, in uation of the "green pound", value is expected to change in the middle of next month, when a rise in the cost of a bottle of milk will be unavoidable.

Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday that he fully recognized that the limited assistance did not match the claims of the dairy industry. He was considering urgently what further measures to take.

The £7.3m will be distributed as they think fit by the three marketing boards for milk in England, Wales and Scotland. Although Mr Peart did not say that there would definitely be another rise, it was thought likely in the industry yesterday that the £7.3m would be used only for the next month, giving farmers almost 3½p a gallon extra for that period.

The National Farmers' Union said that the reduction in milk output would continue without further swift and substantial action.

The Dairy Trade Federation, which represents butter and cheese companies, said farmers must be assured that the £7.3m was not the only rise they could expect this year.

Mr James Pedley, Devon organizer for the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I am delighted. It at least shows that the minister has some compassion for farmers." Creamery workers in Devon have threatened to interrupt milk supplies to London.

Secrets case jury hears of 'self-confessed liar'

From John Chartres
Mold

Beginning his summing-up at the secrets trial at Mold yesterday Mr Justice O'Connor told the jury they should take into account the fact that the accused man, a former flight lieutenant, had no previous convictions, but they must also bear in mind that he stood before them "as a self-confessed liar".

Mr Alastair Steadman, a former Vulcan bomber captain in Strike Command, denies five charges of attempting to sell information to the Russians and of carrying out preparatory acts.

On the sixth day of the trial yesterday, the judge said it was common ground that those who manned Vulcan aircraft in peacetime had to be prepared for a wartime function. It was not in dispute that in order to be efficient a captain was bound to be trained in procedures which a possible enemy power would dearly love to know.

The judge said there had obviously been some troubles during Mr Steadman's RAF service, but told the jury they should not hold it against him if wrangles had taken place between him and his senior officers.

Earlier, in his closing speech for the prosecution, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, suggested that Mr Steadman's account of having his and his family's lives threatened by Russian agents might remind at least the older members of the jury of "a bad second feature film".

Mr James Comyn, QC, for the defence, said that the Attorney General's careful, superbly fair but relentless cross-examination of Mr Steadman had not broken or dented the accused. "The breeder Steadman story", he said, was a strange and sad one about a strange and complex character; a man of high intelligence, but one who could be remarkably naive at times. At the very least, he said, the jury must have considerable doubts in their minds about such a complex character.

The trial continues today.

Sterilization ban not to be challenged

There is to be no appeal against the banning by a High Court judge of the sterilization of a mentally handicapped girl of 11.

Solicitors for the girl's mother said yesterday that she had decided, after consultation with her advisers, not to challenge Mrs Justice Heilbron's ruling.

The mother wanted the operation performed because she feared that her daughter might be seduced and have an abnormal child.

The girl attends a special school in Sheffield. Mrs Margaret Dubberley, an educational psychologist at the school, who opposed sterilization, took the matter to court.

Army did not explain that exercise would be at night, safety chief says

From Arthur Osman
Nottingham

Nottinghamshire police eliminated all factors except navigational error in their inquiries yesterday into the drowning of 10 part-time Scottish soldiers in the river Trent before dawn on Sunday.

At Cromwell weir, 9ft 6in high and five miles downstream from Newark where the assault boat had been swept over, efforts continued to recover four bodies still missing.

L/Cpl Patrick Harkin, aged 31, a builder's labourer, from Denny, Grangemouth, who was in charge of the craft and the sole survivor, spoke to senior police and Army officers in his private room at Newark General Hospital. A police escort was provided for his mother and father and other relatives who drove from Scotland to visit him for two hours.

After questioning Mr Harkin, Det Chief Inspector John Hopley, of Newark CID, said he had ruled out the possibility of engine failure, lack of lights on the lock at Cromwell, and gales as relevant factors.

The possibility of an error in navigation was being examined. The coroner's court would decide whether there had been negligence. Ordnance Survey officials would be among the witnesses.

Mr Harkin, who is expected to be discharged from hospital today, told Mr Hopley that when the assault craft went over the weir he had held on to a guard rail "like grim death". That was how he survived.

There had been no time to send a radio message to the Land-Rover which was following the progress of the exercise on the A46 road.

Mr Michael Craft, chairman of the River Trent safety committee, said the Army had notified it of the exercise but did not say it was a night operation. "If they had we would have pointed out that night navigation on the Trent is incredibly dangerous and difficult and would have suggested they take an experienced guide along."

The dead men, all from Scotland, were members of 131 Independent Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, at Grangemouth. The group of 67 men and nine officers were on a 70-mile waterborne exercise which started at Burton-on-Trent on Saturday.

Parents pay for direct-grant schools protest

By Our Education Correspondent

More than 1,000 parents paid to attend a protest meeting in Blackpool last night against government measures to phase out direct-grant schools from September, next year.

The meeting was organized by the Independent Schools Information Service and the Catholic Direct Grant Action Committee. Mr Frank Crowley, secretary of the action committee, said the campaign to save the schools now aimed to help Conservative candidates in all local elections.

Six-month driving ban for 200mph 'Beast' maker

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

John Dodd, who built a 200 mph car called "The Beast", left a court with a six-month driving ban yesterday and announced plans for an even faster model, "Beast II".

Mr Dodd, aged 43, a garage owner, was before the magistrates at Newark, Nottinghamshire, to state why he should not be disqualified. Three weeks ago he was convicted in his absence of exceeding 70 mph on the A1 in the original model.

The car, which had an American-style body, Rolls-Royce style bonnet, and a Spitfire Merlin aircraft engine, burst into flames in Sweden earlier this year and was destroyed.

Mr David Rubie, for the defence, said a driving ban would prevent Mr Dodd from travelling abroad to repair the cars of stranded English tourists.

But Mr Dodd was disqualified, fined £75, and ordered to pay £25 costs.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Vere-Laurie, the chairman, said travelling at more than 100 mph was "not the act of a responsible man".

Outside the court Mr Dodd, of Links Road, Epsom, Surrey, said he would appeal. "Even if I fail I will be back on the road in six months and in 18 months the new car will be ready for her maiden run. There are disused airfields for testing."

Beast II, he said, would have a more recent Merlin engine enabling it to reach 200 mph in less time. "I am certain we are coming to the end of the 30, 40 and 70 mph speed limits."

In court Mr Rubie said that Mr Dodd was "a super mechanic". From his garage at Bromley he drove all over Europe to give expert attention to cars. He was known in Australia.

Mr Dodd was said to have two previous endorsements for speeding.

Acquitted detective 'lied', court told

A former temporary detective constable who was acquitted of corruption in 1973 had told a pack of lies at his trial, it was alleged yesterday.

He told a jury that an informant had given him information which brought the arrests of 49 people for various crimes, Mr John Mathew, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

It had taken more than two years for the arrests to be inquired into by police, he said.

Arwel Roberts, aged 30, of Kenneth Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex, pleaded not guilty to two charges of perjury. He denied that on January 10, 1973, being a witness at the Central Criminal Court, he made a statement that Patrick Lewis had provided him with information in 1969, 1970 and 1971, which he knew to be false or not true.

He also denied he made a false statement that a number of people had been arrested as a result of information supplied to him by Mr Lewis.

Mr Mathew said that in spring, 1972, Mr Roberts was a temporary detective constable at Bethnal Green. Mr Lewis and Mr Osborne, who had operated a "find the lady" card game in the East End, had started two greengrocery stalls in Bethnal Green Road.

In April and May, 1972, suspicion of thefts from public houses fell on them. On May 11, 1972, Mr Lewis alleged at Scotland Yard that Mr Roberts had threatened to have him arrested and charged with the thefts unless he paid £500 to him.

Under police instructions, Mr Lewis met Mr Roberts and handed over £200 of the £500.

Mr Mathews said that in a statement, Mr Roberts said that for two or three years he had received information from Mr Lewis and had paid him for it from his own pocket. He had also lent Mr Lewis money and the £200 handed over was repayment.

The trial continues today.

Air holidays with vouchers for wandering approved

By a Staff Reporter

British Airways is considering an appeal against the decision of the Civil Aviation Authority yesterday to allow Thomson Holidays to continue the Wanderer Holidays package, with accommodation vouchers, introduced this summer to Greece and Portugal, and which it proposes to extend next year.

The appeal would be to Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, but fresh grounds would have to be adduced.

The Civil Aviation Authority announced it had refused an application from British Airways to vary the air transport licence authorizing Britannia Airways to carry inclusive tour passengers. British Airways wanted a condition attached to the licence requiring accommodation to be booked in advance, prepaid by the operator, of a reasonable standard and at a realistic price.

In its submission to the authorities hearing, earlier this month, British Airways said Wanderer Holidays were a misuse of the licence for inclusive tour passengers. The holidays were available in Greece and Portugal and it understood a larger programme would be offered next year. It believed that because the licence permitted operations throughout Europe, except Gibraltar, all its scheduled services in that area were at risk.

Thomson Holidays said Wanderer Holidays expected to attract students, had uncovered a new market. The package consisted of a return air fare and a voucher for each night of accommodation. About seven tenths of vouchers issued in May and June had been redeemed, but many would be retained to be redeemed in bulk.

Mr Roger Davies, marketing manager of Thomson Holidays, said later: "We have clearance to extend next year's programme into other countries, as well as Greece."

British Airways said it was considering an appeal.

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Bombs jury told of 'head job' fear for informing

A Belfast man accused in the Guildford bombs trial told police he would be shot if he gave information, a jury was told at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

In statements read out in court, Mr Paul Hill allegedly said: "I am frightened to tell the truth in case I get a head job." One of the accused, Mr Patrick Armstrong, told him to keep his mouth shut.

"I knew what would happen if I did not. I have been frightened to make this true statement until now."

Paul Hill, aged 29, Patrick Armstrong, aged 24, Gerard Conlon, aged 20, and Carole Richardson, aged 17, are accused of murdering five people at the Horse and Groom public house, Guildford, bombing the Seven Stars there and conspiring to cause explosions. Mr Hill and Mr Armstrong are also accused of murdering two men in the King's Arms explosion at Woolwich, London. Mr Armstrong is accused of conspiracy to murder at Woolwich. All plead not guilty to all charges.

Det Inspector Timothy Blake, of Surrey police, said Mr Hill had told him that Miss Richardson was Mr Armstrong's girl friend and had gone on the Guildford bombing raid. He had added: "I did not tell you before because I was frightened of Armstrong. Christ! I will get a head job for telling you this."

Mr Blake denied ill treating Mr Hill or Mr Conlon during questioning.

He denied that Mr Hill had fallen off a chair and that he had held him down.

Questioned by Lord Wigoder, QC, for Mr Conlon, Mr Blake denied there had been any brutality and said: "I have not seen Conlon."

Lord Wigoder suggested that Mr Blake had taken off his jacket and "set about him". He had rolled up his sleeves, revealing a tattoo.

Mr Blake, showing his tattoo, said he did not know how Mr Condon could have known about it.

The trial continues today.

Body of missing man found tied to motor cycle

Army frogmen found the body of Mr. Ernest Palmer, aged 47, a stevedore, tied to his motorcycle near a berth at Southampton docks yesterday. Mr Palmer, of Redbridge Hill, Southampton, disappeared 17 weeks ago.

He was married and had a daughter aged 16. Police said that he left a note indicating that he might kill himself.

"After all other lines of inquiries failed we called in the Army frogmen from Marchwood Camp to search in the water for him. The motorcycle was found exactly where the army estimated a motorcycle would end up if driven off the docks at high speed", police said.

Man who shot girl goes free

Peter Francis, who admitted firing a shotgun at a girl who had wrecked his parents' home, was "provoked beyond endurance", Judge McKinnon, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. For that reason he would not send Mr Francis to prison, he said.

Mr Francis, aged 28, of Hichisson Road, Peckham, London, admitted causing grievous bodily harm to Miss Maureen McCaughan, aged 17, and possessing a firearm to commit an offence. He had been in custody since April and was given a sentence which would mean his immediate release.

South Africa tour plan for parliamentary cricket team

By Geoffrey Browning

Plans for a British parliamentary cricket team of 15 MPs and peers to tour South Africa in January, when Parliament is sitting, were criticized by Labour MPs and anti-apartheid supporters yesterday.

Mr John Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough, and secretary of the House of Commons cricket team, has written to about thirty members of all parties in both Houses seeking views on the tour.

The proposals were denounced yesterday by Mr Peter Hain, vice-chairman of the Stop All Racialist Tours Campaign, who said that if the tour went ahead Mr Farr and his colleagues would be acting as "messenger boys for racialist cricket".

They would be flouting the view of the Cricket Council, which had cancelled a projected MCC tour of South Africa next year. Mr Hain called on MPs and peers to table motions condemning the tour.

Dismissing Mr Hain's remarks, Mr Farr said: "If we can get a team of cricketers composed of both Houses out to South Africa and we play matches against different ethnic groups, we can do nothing but good towards helping break down the apartheid system."

Mr Farr said that the tour had been suggested by Mr John Wiley, a South African MP.

One of the cricketing MPs approached, Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, said he would be replying that he was bitterly opposed to any team going to bolster up the South African regime.

There were political undertones because Mr Farr's letter stated that there would be no limitation on the ability of people to look around South Africa. Team members would have to pay their own air fares, but internal transport costs and hotel bills would be paid by undisclosed sources.

Mr Eric Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, said he hoped the Labour whips would not offer any pairing arrangements for those who might decide to go on the tour.

By-pass opens

The £2,500,000 Blyth Bridge by-pass, north Staffordshire, first planned in 1935, opens today.

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Mr Foot swings vote behind Cabinet on incomes policy

From Our Parliamentary Staff

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, who was for many years the idol of the Labour Party conference as the bitterest critic of official party policies, scored his finest triumph at Blackpool yesterday in defence of government actions to combat unemployment and the economic situation. He persuaded delegates on the first day of the conference to reject two critical resolutions from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

One of the resolutions had called for rejection of any form of statutory incomes control and opposition to any government interference in established collective wage bargaining machinery.

In an eloquent and passionate plea to the conference, Mr Foot called on the Labour movement, while scorning dumb uniformity or the stifling of criticism and dissent, to show what he called *the supreme quality in politics*: the red flame of socialist courage.

He received a standing ovation *in which a few members of the* party's national executive committee did not join.

Squarely facing the big array of union representatives seated before him, he said that avoiding like the plague any return to the Tory form of statutory pay controls did involve some limitation on the way collective bargaining operated. They could not call on a Labour Government to plan expansion of the National Health Service and *other major programmes but have* no plan at all for collaboration between the Government and trade unions on wages.

Opening the debate, Mr Roy Grantham (Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and *Computer Staff), successfully* moved a resolution supporting the "social contract between the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Government". It recognized that the central objective of government *economic policy over the next* year must be to halt and reverse trends towards higher rates of inflation, and urged the Government to press on with the manifesto policies of controlling and restructuring British industry in accordance with human and social priorities.

Mr Grantham said inflation was *running at 26 per cent a year and* unemployment was over a million. The movement had to support the Government for two difficult years while they got North Sea oil ashore and started to restructure industry.

The social contract ran *into difficulties* because the guidelines were ill-defined; as a result some unions put in for increases of 40 to 50 per cent.

To preserve jobs, to finance investment and to have a workable social contract they needed a simple formula to shape the right policy. By the proposal for *flat-rate increases and tight controls* on prices they could get inflation down to 10 per cent by next autumn.

They needed a careful policy of curtailing imports of foreign consumer goods where Britain was competitive. Foreigners could have a quarter of the British car market but not 35 per cent; they had a fair share of the textile market but they could not destroy the industry.

Mr Robert Garland (general secretary, Foundry Section, AUEW) *moved the resolution that sought* to reject any form of statutory control of incomes. He said the need to tackle the twin evils of unemployment and inflation brooked no delay.

"We are faced with the problems of inflation, unemployment and low productivity because of declining investment and the increasing economic power of the multinational companies, particularly the oil multinationals, *without having proper* international machinery to develop co-operation on socialist principles".

It was necessary to introduce an overall economic strategy. Whatever steps the Government might feel compelled to take during the next 12 months there needed to be on-going policies, perhaps lasting several years. The Government would get his union's support in its efforts to eliminate unemployment and reduce the rate of inflation to tolerable levels, but voluntary collective bargaining must be retained as the basis of industrial negotiations.

Mr Enoch Humphries (Fire Brigades Union) seconding, said that in the Government's voluntary policy £6 was a maximum increase, but what about the outgoings? Rents were rising, rates were up, electricity and gas charges were rocketing and fares were being increased.

"In the months that lie ahead the rank and file of the trade union movement, faced with ever rising unemployment, young and old, will react violently to this policy." There should be drastic cuts in arms expenditure.

The conference also rejected a *resolution moved by Mr Robert* Ashworth (Solihull), urging the Labour movement to give full support to workers who occupied their work places in defence of living standards. It proposed that if there was genuinely no work, *workers must be paid in full* until work was found. Companies which refused to grant this and other specified demands should be nationalized under democratic workers' control and management, with compensation paid only on the basis of need.

Mr Ashworth said that in some areas they were returning to the situation that existed in the 1930s. It was not out of wickedness or malice that the Government was carrying out its present policies, "but you either carry out capitalist policies and solutions or you implement the Labour Party *manifesto and implement socialist* policies. You cannot introduce both."

The conference carried against the NEC's advice a resolution moved by Mr Herbert Comerford (National Union of Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades) calling on the Government, together with the EEC, to limit imports *to provide employment at such a* level that factory closures and lay-offs could be avoided and industries sustained.

Mr Jack Brown (United Textile Factory Workers Association) seconding, said the chances were that unless selective import controls were applied on textiles and footwear, workers in those industries would still be unemployed when the general unemployment position in Britain had been resolved.

Mr Hugh Scanlon (president, AUEW) unsuccessfully moved a motion on unemployment, asking the Government to pursue policies of: lowering of interest rates, control of export of capital, and *further cuts in arms expenditure*; raising consumption by increasing wages, pensions, other social insurance benefits and social public expenditure; extension of public ownership to attain control of key economic sectors to facilitate the expansion of *planned* capital investment; direction of industry with selective investment grants to regions with above average unemployment.

On a show of hands the resolution was declared lost. There were some shouts of *dissent*, but when the chairman asked if a card vote was desired none was called for.

In moving the resolution, Mr Scanlon said that deep down they all realized that things were going to get worse before they got better; the world recovery was going to be slower and later *in affecting Britain. The decision* of the OPEC countries to increase the oil price by 10 per cent had at a stroke wiped out everything the Government had tried to do over the past 12 months.

"Our survival as an industrial nation is at stake. Our manufacturing industry is caught in a spiral of decline, yet our pros*perity is dependent on our ability* to export and sell successfully abroad. It is imperative that selective import controls are introduced."

Many people were putting forward the argument that Britain was broke, but her assets abroad were much larger than her liabilities. British private investment abroad exceeded £18,000m last year alone £1,244m was invested abroad.

"This not only represents a considerable drain on our resources but if reinvested in *Britain, by compulsory powers if* necessary, it would give us all the equipment we need for our out-of-date industry. All we require now is a determined, socialistic approach."

Mr Tom Jackson (general secretary, *Union of Post Office* Workers) said: "Postal and telephone charges went up today. If inflation continues at its present rate, in five years it will cost you 27p to post a letter and 57p to make a one-second long-distance *call in prime time.*"

Inflation and higher prices meant fewer letters, fewer telephone calls and fewer jobs. If that was true of the Post Office, it was true of most of the public services. The problem facing the Labour movement was whether it was prepared to get to grips with inflation, or whether it was going *to inject a massive dose of reflation* into the economy.

"If reflation comes on top of inflation then none of our jobs will be safe. We will become totally uncompetitive in world markets and will see the pound slump. We will have prices rising and bigger demands for more wages to meet the increased *prices. In the end we will have* a worse situation than existed in the 1930s."

Mr Joseph Gormley (president, National Union of Mineworkers) said: "It would be wonderful to support the resolution of the AUEW, *which would be a free for* all. We could get it. It would not be very good for Britain. It would not be very good for other trade unions either. We may get what we want, but I would not guarantee to get everything that everyone else wants. (Loud applause.)

"This year, after having a few short battles and one or two difficulties with the Tories, which caused this Government to be elected, we have a duty to give *them a chance.*"

That did not mean giving the Government an open cheque. It was telling the Government that it should take steps to eliminate unemployment.

Mr David Basnett (general secretary, National Union of General and Municipal Workers) said his *union did not support Mr Scan*lon's resolution. It thought that general reflation would reduce the country's international competitive position and its creditworthiness in the world. If that reduction took place they would probably *lose more jobs than the re*flation would create.

Mr Foot, replying to the debate, said that no one was less surprised than he that the conference had been dominated, and would be dominated, by the *rising* anxieties, fears and anger of the people about unemployment. Unemployment at the present level was totally unacceptable to the Labour movement.

The Western world was gripped by the most complex and perilous recession they had seen since 1945. "It is a crisis of capitalism of a most formidable character. We have to muster all our *energies* and skill to deal with it. It is of first importance or our country and no less for the Labour movement that this crisis should be faced and surmounted by a Labour Government acting in the closest alliance of good faith with the trade union movement. If we were to fall apart I shudder to *think what* would be the consequences for our people. I shudder to think also what would be the consequences for our democratic institutions themselves."

They had to take action on inflation. The crisis of July was in no way a fake crisis.

"This Labour Government was saved by the negotiations that took place between the Labour Government and the TUC in the first days of July."

They could not continue in Britain with the idea of inflation *running* at the rate of 20 per cent or more a year. Most of the British people understood that and the Government took action *to deal with it. In taking action* they had to have some limitation on the way collective bargaining operated, although nothing like the old statutory system.

As the minister responsible for dismantling the whole of the Conservative Government's statutory system he was not prepared to be a party to elaborating the whole of that system again. The consequences of that system fed the inflation and contributed so much to Britain's economic difficulties.

"Nobody has to tell me we have got to *try to avoid like the plague* any idea of a return to that form of statutory system." But it did involve some limitation on the way collective bargaining operated. He made no apologies for that.

"You cannot say to a Labour Government: 'You must *plan investment*, plan to expand the health service, plan for housing plan major programmes, plan to deal with all these things but have no plan at all for any collaboration between the Government and the trade *unions on the questions* of wages and these matters'."

People sometimes said: "We *will agree to some arrangements* between the Government and the trade unions about wages but only when you have got the full panoply of socialist measures put into operation." He understood that argument but it was unworkable. *There was not a single government* in the world aspiring to change society that could work on that system of transition.

For anyone to argue that there should be no concession to a Labour Government on such matters *until all the other measures* were in operation was a recipe for its destruction.

No one should imagine that investment was a soft option. It almost always meant forgoing present claims in order to have future benefits. It could be done by the brutal capitalist methods of the nineteenth century, by the equally brutal or perhaps even more outrageous methods of twentieth-century Stalinism, or by the politics of persuasion, by the social contract. It could be done the democratic way, which was the heart and soul of the Labour movement.

Mr Foot said there were lots of disagreements in the Cabinet, but he would not be able to discuss them until he wrote his memoirs and that was a long way off. "There are disagreements, arguments, debates, sometimes almost as fierce as those we have here in this conference, but I believe there is unity among all the members of the Cabinet that we should have at the earliest possible moment the reflation that people talk of, the expansion of our economy. We all want it as soon as it can be done safely without plunging us back into the same inflationary quagmire from which we are now escaping."

He was not asking Mr Scanlon merely to remit his resolution. The proposals should be remitted to the same kind of trust and good faith which the Government had sought to show to the trade union movement and which the trade union *movement had shown to the* Government so abundantly. That was the key to the country's success.

"We must face the crisis, beat the inflation, start the regeneration of British industry, lift the scourge of unemployment from our people. This is what we must do. It is the greatest summons that has come to our Labour Party in the 75 years of its existence."

They faced an economic typhoon of unparalleled ferocity. "We do not want a Labour movement which tries to dodge it. We do not want people in a Labour Cabinet who dodge it. We want people in government to see how we are going to face it.

"I am confident we can make this conference one of the greatest in our history, not by stifling dissent or criticism or debate, however ferociously it may be put. I am not asking for dumb uniformity: I am asking the move*ment to exert itself as it has never* done before, to show the qualities which we have, the socialist imagination that exists in our movement, the readiness to reforge the alliance stronger than ever before of government and trade unions, and above all to show the supreme quality in politics: the red flame of socialist courage. That is what we have to show the country and that is what has to come from this conference."

Mr Foot was given a standing ovation.

Diary, page 12

Facing the conference (left to right): Mr Mulley, presiding; Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, pleading for the Clay Cross rebels; Mr Callaghan, *condemning the "barbarous and tragic events" in Spain.*

Conference notebook

Fear unites warring factions on first day

The overriding mood at the Labour Party conference as it opened today was one of fear: fear of unemployment, fear of inflation and above all fear that the Labour movement might rend itself apart never to recover, as the nation was swept *to destruction in what Mr Foot*, called "the unparalleled economic typhoon" facing Britain.

And it was with the realism that comes in the *face of fear* that the two wings of the party joined to meet what the Secretary of State for Employment described as the greatest challenge facing the party.

Who would have thought a few years ago that Mr Foot, speaking for the national executive committee and the Cabinet, and *Mr Joseph Gormley, presi*dent of the mineworkers, would have ridden together to rout the stormtroopers of the left?

The honours were shared by Mr Foot with his impassioned oratory and *doom-laden predic*tions and Mr Gormley with his dire warning that if the Amalgamated *Union of Engineering* Workers (AUEW) had its way with a wages free-for-all, the *mineworkers would no doubt get* what they wanted but he could not guarantee that other unions would also succeed.

"We could get it. But it would not be good for Britain and it would not be good for other trade unions either", he shouted.

As Mr Foot sat down, Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the million-vote Transport and General Workers' Union, leapt to his feet to lead a standing ovation. It was a dramatic scene, possibly a turning point in the battle for the soul of the Labour Party.

Certainly as the proceedings opened earlier in the day, the left seemed to be heading for a victorious week. Ministers and other platform speakers appeared strongly on the defensive. Delegates spoke gloomily about the economic crisis and the failure of their leaders to fulfil promises.

Motion after motion attacked government policy. On housing, homelessness and new towns, it seemed that ministers were scarcely doing anything right. In spite of a powerful defence by Mr John Cartwright, for the NEC, there were several reverses for the Government on its housing policy.

At the outset Mr Mulley, the conference chairman, said that no one should underestimate the magnitude of the difficulties facing the party and spoke of those who were hoping for unbridgable differences to arise.

Over on the MPs benches Mr Prentice sat alone, apart from his colleagues, even from fellow moderates such as Mr Jenkins and Mr Crosland.

Mr Denis Skinner, with a tirade over Clay Cross, seemed to be setting the conference tone. Only on Spain and Mr Callaghan's condemnation of General Franco and the executions did the party sound united.

Then, in a remarkable somersault, all changed. Union after union rejected the appeal of Mr Hugh Scanlon, leader of the AUEW, for a wages free-for-all and Mr Foot, as only he can, completed the operation. In a glorious performance which mesmerized his audience, Mr Foot struck terror into the hearts of all as he warned them of what would happen if they tore the party apart.

"I shudder to think what would be the consequences for our people young and old alike and for our democratic institutions themselves if the Labour movement were to fall apart", he said. "If we were ever fools enough to allow them (the Conservatives) to get the levers of power again, the whips would be changed to scorpions for our chastisement." Some of the things being asked for from the left wing were not merely a recipe for the destruction of the present Government but for that of any Labour government.

Quoting Joseph Conrad, Mr Foot told conference that the best way to get through a typhoon was always to face it. That was the way that the Labour Party must get through *the present crisis.*

Hugh Noyes

Rebuff for NEC as delegates back local authority requisitions for empty homes

Although an extreme resolution on housing calling for the con*struction of a million houses a* year and nationalization of the building industry, building societies, banks and finance houses was heavily defeated, delegates rejected two requests by the national executive committee for resolutions to be remitted to it on points of detail rather than principle.

The NEC spokesman, Mr John Cartwright (socialist, Co-operative and other organizations), said that while the conference welcomed what the Government had done so far for housing they wanted a great deal more. Resources must be concentrated on those most in need.

Mr Tim Daniel (Paddington), opening the debate, moved a resolution calling among other measures for a reversal of all cuts in housing expenditure and for empty property to be brought into use in areas of need by means of direct public management. The resolution, which was carried against the NEC's advice, also stated that landlords owning more than 10 units of accommodation should be required to register their property, and local authorities given power to requisition all suitable houses and flats in their areas which had been unoccupied for more than six months and to let them at moderate rents.

Mr Daniel said that the present housing cuts meant storing up even greater social and economic trouble.

Mr Geoffrey Atkins (Southampton, Itchen) moved the "million houses" resolution, which the delegates rejected on the NEC's recommendation. It condemned the Government's failure to lift immediately on coming to power all bans and fines on councillors *who fought the rent increases pro*posed under the Conservative's Housing Finance Act; it particularly condemned Labour MPs who voted with the Opposition to uphold Lords' amendments on the Clay Cross issue.

Mr Atkins called for interest-free loans for council housing, and said the housing issue would never be resolved while 80p of every £1 of rent collected was going to the money lenders who were holding the country to ransom.

Mrs Maureen Golby (Brighton, Kemptown), seconding, said they were building fewer houses than before the war, when the population was a quarter smaller. Enough bricks were stockpiled to build 90,000 houses.

"If Clay Cross was able to clear 9S per cent of its slum houses and provide *reasonably* priced housing under a 10-year housing programme its example is *a living testimony* to what could be achieved if it was repeated across the country. We must see to it that the Clay Cross councillors are not thrown to the Tory wolves by this Labour Government."

Mr Bernard Carr (Hartlepool) moved a composite resolution on homelessness, expressing alarm at what it called the Government's increasing lack of concern about homelessness. The resolution, which was accepted, urged *immediate* legislation to require local authorities to accommodate those without homes.

He said that the lives of 20 children a day were being blighted because they were being put into care because their parents could not provide a home. Yet the 1971 census showed that there were 675,000 empty properties, 3.95 per *cent of the total housing stock.*

Mr Trevor Watling (Wandsworth, Putney) seconding, said there was plenty of money to provide homes: some £4,000m was spent annually on defence.

The conference also accepted a resolution on new towns moved by Mr Eric Stoves (Hertford and Stevenage). It sought transfer of control of new towns from development corporations to elected bodies and the provision of *more funds for building district* general hospitals. The NEC unsuccessfully asked for the motion to be remitted to it for further study.

Mr Stoves said that as new towns developed so did a new disease: "New town blues". It was the result of building massive towns without the social amenities *necessary to create new communi*ties.

Mr L. G. Holbrook (Wrekin), seconding, complained of the lack of hospital facilities in Telford new town. It had a population of 100,000 which would grow to *200,000 in the next 10 years, yet* it had one cottage hospital and two converted workhouses. Those formed the total hospital provision within 15 to 18 miles. The Government should ensure that adequate hospital facilities and related services were provided *in* step with housing development.

Mr D. Crawford (Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians) said they must establish a national house building agency to bring about a less fragmented *industry and to look at ways of* expanding the public sector. Above all, only by decasualization in the industry could the necessary housing targets be achieved.

His union would support any practical resolution to increase house-building but it thought it irresponsible to pass a resolution that talked about a million houses and interest-free loans. The passing of resolutions alone would not cure the housing blight: the unions in the industry would have to cooperate with the Government.

Mrs Sandra Ward (Wallasey) said that Mr Crosland, Secretary of *State for the Environment, had* stated recently that "the party" was over. But for thousands of working class people the party had never begun in relation to housing. She said the Clay Cross councillors were the housing heroes of the Labour movement.

Mr Peter Walker (Croydon, North-east) said the Government's failure to allow local authorities to requisition empty properties was incomprehensible. They must *have that power. (Cheers.)* Building societies had no right to have any say in the lending of money to house buyers; local authorities had proved themselves far better and more humane.

Mr Edward Leadbitter (MP for Hartlepool) said the conference would be performing a signal service to the community if it said to the Government: "Review your housing policy and place it aside from economic considera*tions." A housing policy which* provided proper standards and comfort was the largest fundamental factor for increasing productivity.

Mr Dennis Skinner (MP for Bolsover), brother of one of the Clay Cross councillors, said that at the Blackpool conference in 1973 a resolution was passed asking a future Labour *government* to remove all the fines and disqualifications on the Clay Cross councillors. From that day the *story of the attitude of the party* leadership had been one of retreat and betrayal.

In the last week of the parliamentary session about a score of Labour MPs refused to take part in an exercise that would have removed the councillors' disqualification from office. He did not want to read out names, but *among those who were absent* without leave on August 4 were Mr Prentice and Mr Jenkins, although it was true that they said they were officially paired.

As a result of that decision they now faced the consequence of seeing decent, incorruptible people hammered by the courts. They appeared before the Official *Receiver and were even refused* legal representation in the same week that Mr John Stonehouse had been granted bail.

"For God's sake stop the betrayal and support the Clay Cross councillors in their magnificent fight". (Loud cheers.)

Mr John Cartwright, replying for the NEC, said there had been a *housing shortage for 30 years. The* picture painted by delegates was universally black, and the references to cuts might have given the impression that the Government was slashing housing expenditure. That was not the case.

When the Government came to office it inherited housing spending programmes of £2,740m which it had increased to £3,470m a year.

The housing share of public expenditure went up from 6.9 per cent to 9.4 per cent in the Government's first year. Unfortunately it was not possible, in the economic difficulties, to continue that rate of growth. The crucial point, however, was that housing spending was not being cut but being *maintained at its present level.*

The Government believed that spending should be concentrated where it could do most good. The NEC had much sympathy for the Paddington resolution, but there were difficulties about it. The *NEC did not have the same sym*pathy for the Southampton resolution, which made much more extreme attacks on the Government's policy.

Mr Cartwright said that Mr Skinner had reminded delegates of the 1973 conference resolution about Clay Cross, but at the 1974 conference an emergency resolution *calling* for the immediate lifting of all fines on the councillors was overwhelmingly *defeated. "If we are remember*ing conference resolutions let us remember all of them and not just one or two."

Supporting the resolution on homelessness, Mr Cartwright said there was no greater provocation for a homeless family than to see good houses and flats standing empty month after month.

That sort of provocation was just as real when the empty houses and flats belonged to the *local authority. "Much as I* understand the difficulties facing our comrades in local government they should speed up their letting arrangements to see that this sort of provocation is not allowed to go on."

Mr Cartwright said the resolution on new towns was largely in line with government policy, but the NEC had difficulty about the question of hospital allocations, which appeared oddly in the *middle of it.*

Ends—

Mr Mulley advises patience

The Labour Party would demonstrate this week that it had the will and the policies to restore the nation to economic viability, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said when opening the conference as party chairman.

It would take time, and it was understandable that many Labour supporters found it difficult to *show patience and restraint while* waiting. "But without economic strength, as we made abundantly clear in our manifestoes last year, we cannot attain our socialist objectives at home or exercise the influence the party wants us to have abroad. We must also constantly bear in mind the consequences, not only for the party but for the nation as well, if our Labour Government should fail in its counter-inflationary policies, on the success of which *its whole future depends.*"

The alternative to Labour would be either a coalition or a government under *Mrs Thatcher*, that would be a "a disaster and could negate everything we stand for". He accused the Conservative leader of taking her party back to the 1930s and suggested that by the time the next election came she could well have gone back as far as the Middle Ages.

Commenting on Mrs Thatcher's tour of the United States, Mr Mulley recalled that Mr Adlai Stevenson, after losing an election and going on a successful world tour, said his only blunder was to have stood for office in the wrong country. "It seems to me that history may record this *as its comment on Mrs Thatcher's* term as Leader of the Conservative Party."

Only the Labour Party could provide the necessary leadership to utilize Britain's abundant talents and skills, and to move towards a fairer society.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Mulley rejected speculation suggesting *that the Labour Party was about* to fall apart. This week he was certain that those, usually prompted by motives of self-interest, who were hoping for unbridgeable differences to arise, would be disappointed again. The conference could become a turning point for the better for the fortunes of the party and the *nation. "If it does not we shall* have no one to blame but ourselves."

They had to *remember that* under British electoral system ("and I shall need a lot of persuasion before I would want to change it") a party that wanted to get a majority of seats had to be something of a coalition in *itself.*

"As a socialist party in a democratic society we cannot be, and no one would want us to be, monolithic in our view or policies. And in our debates and arguments let us recognize the sincerity of those who hold views, often differences of emphasis or tactics rather than differences of principle, other than our own. Let us cherish and develop the tolerance, the fraternity and fellow*ship, which have characterized our* movement from its earliest days."

Mr Callaghan pledges Labour solidarity in Spanish fight against 'dictatorship'

The firm belief that Spain would shortly emerge from the "*sterile cocoon*" in *which* General Franco had encased it was expressed by Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, when he successfully asked the conference to endorse a statement on *Spain by the party's national* executive committee.

The statement said: "The NEC expresses its total abhorrence and condemnation of the death sentences carried out in Spain in defiance of all the international appeals for clemency including those of the Labour movement and the Labour Government. In promulgating the so-called anti-terrorist decree and by yet again having recourse to violence the Franco regime has demonstrated its true nature and total inflexibility in the face of mounting *opposition.*

"The NEC emphasizes that the justified isolation which the Franco regime has brought upon itself must be sustained and intensified, particularly in relation to membership of the EEC and Nato. We call upon the Labour movement as a whole to pledge its support for all progressive forces working for the restoration of democracy and human rights in Spain and in particular to express its solidarity with the Spanish socialist workers' party".

Mr Callaghan said the statement showed not only what the Labour *movement but the British people* as a whole felt about the Spanish executions. He asked whether, in the face of "these barbarous and tragic events", any more could be done.

He had called in the Spanish Ambassador to express what he knew would be the views of the conference. Last Wednesday when in New York at the United Nations he had made most urgent *representations* to the Spanish Foreign Minister. "But when I reflect on the consequences of the failure of the appeals of the Pope, of the European Community, I cannot but feel that General Franco had already closed his heart and *mind to all thoughts of* mercy."

There must be no aid and comfort given to the regime, or prospect of closer ties. There must be no ending of Spain's self-inflicted isolation, brought about not just by a single act of barbarity but by injustices over generations.

The Labour *movement opposed* both kinds of violence. (Loud applause).

He hoped the conference, in addition to condemning the brutalities, would also look forward. Spain was a country on the move with new ideas, pressures and vitality. It was hoped that a new Spain would be a free demo*cratic partner of the Western* European democracies. He continued:

"Let us send a message to the Spanish people: 'What you are experiencing is the death throes of a dictatorship. When the long *night is over your friends stand* ready to welcome you and work with you to build a new Spain based on human rights and democracy. Until that day dawns we pledge our solidarity with you in your struggle to bring dignity and freedom to your country.'

"The state censor and the secret police may try to block our message. But it will reach you and you will take comfort from the solidarity of the British Labour movement in the dark days of dictatorship which remain to be endured, but I trust will soon be over". (Loud applause).

MR JACK JONES, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that on behalf of the TUC he wanted to associate himself with Mr Callaghan's words. Saturday's events revealed that the Spain of the Spanish Inquisition, or torture, murder, revenge and brutal oppression was not ended. The personal hand of the dictator was involved. General Franco was one of the last relics of Hitlerism.

Who could dare to defend this regime? Who could say a good word for this bloodthirsty crew? General Franco might kill Spaniards, but he would not keep down their spirit. Stronger campaigns were needed against Franco fascism.

"This week we can show how much we detest the barbarism of this regime by the maximum harassment of the activities of the regime. There are things we can do: the stopping and delaying of the loading and unloading of Spanish ships, lorries and aircraft, and in telecommunications and postal contact with Spain. There are a lot of things that can be done if we have the will, and I believe that the British people have the will."

Amid loud applause from delegates he called for the developing of a boycott on Spanish goods and tourism. "The Franco regime has been tolerated and buttressed by people who spend their holidays in Spain. We should bring that form of toleration to an end quickly.

"We must do all we can to expose this murderous and intolerant regime. All our efforts should be united to that end to show our revulsion of the evil of the dark forces of Franco fascism so that we can quickly see the end of this regime."

Call for ending of private education by 1980

A resolution, which was re*jected on a show of hands, was* moved by Mr Alan Rumswick (National Association of Labour Students). It declared opposition to "savage cuts in education", causing unemployment for teachers and lecturers.

It called for overall control of education by the Labour movement, and for a new Education Act that would, among other things, end government aid to schools outside the state system, *end and the obligation for a daily* act of worship and for religious instruction.

It called also for purpose-built comprehensive schools, each with a maximum class of 25 pupils.

Mr Rumswick said there was a prospect of 5,000 teachers "on the dole" this year. The present cuts were just a start. After the conference bigger cuts would be made.

Conference carried on a show of hands, against the executive's advice, a resolution moved by Mr Vincent Rosewall, Wimbledon, calling for a government commitment to set a maximum class size of 25 by 1980, and for action to extend nursery education to all aged three to five, abolish selection at 11 by law and abolish private education, by 1980.

Mr Rosewall said that while the most powerful, influential and articulate members of society *could send their children to* private schools, there was little incentive to improve the state system.

Mr David King, Wycombe, said they had had enough of letters and circulars. What he wanted was a guarantee that every child would have a comprehensive education without qualification.

Miss Joan Lestor, Under-Secretary for Education and Science, on behalf of the executive, asked for *both resolutions to be remitted.* She said the Government's massive improvement in teachers' salaries had boosted morale and helped to reduce one of their biggest troubles, the tremendous annual turnover of teachers.

Progress on comprehensive education had been enormous. In 1965, 262 secondary schools out of nearly 6,000 were comprehensive. By 1974 2,200 out of 4,000 were comprehensive. It might not *be enough but the Tories were* getting hysterical about it.

Were the Tories intending to dismantle the comprehensive system? Was this what Mrs Thatcher was planning in her campaign for inequality and privilege?

Miss Lestor said that a Bill to compel local authorities to introduce comprehensive systems of *education was already being* prepared.

Dramatic plea wins backing for anti-inflation policy

continued from page 1

"We all want it as soon as *it can be done safely without* plunging us back into the same which we are now escaping."

The nation, he said, was facing "an economic typhoon of unparalleled ferocity, the worst thhe world has seen since the 1930s." And he quoted the advice given in Joseph Conrad's book Typhoon, on the best way to meet a storm: "Always facing it."

Mr Foot added: "We must face the crisis, beat inflation, *start the regeneration of British* industry and lift this scourge of unemployment from our people."

He then made his dramatic appeal for the conference to show its courage and back the anti-inflation policy.

In the great applause which followed, it was noticeable that while most of the delegates stood and clapped, several members of the national executive remained in their seats, including Mr Ian Mikardo, Mr Wedgwood Bean, Secretary of State for Energy, Mrs Judith Hart, Mr Frank Allaun, Mrs Lena Jeger, and Mrs Renée Short.

Mr Bert Comerford, of the National Union of Footwear and Leather Trades, refused to remit to the national executive committee the motion on im*port restrictions.*

When it was put to the vote it was carried by a very large majority, a clear demonstration from the conference that unions and constituency workers alike are not satisfied about the Government's hesitations and internal disagreements.

The Prime Minister is to address the conference this morning. After Mr Wilson's speech there will be debates on the economy and taxation when Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will reply on behalf of the national executive committee.

Tomorrow the conference will *debate industrial policy, the* National Health Service and pensions. Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, will be among the platform speakers.

ST EUROPE

est Germans standing firm on C budget cuts as ministers gin new effort to end deadlock

r Own Correspondent
Sept 29
ers of the Nine con- with budgetary affairs Brussels tonight in an to break the deadlock last week over the a Commission's propo- Community expenditure

West German delegate ast Monday to vote on t budget as a whole colleagues had rejec- ands for cuts in agri- spending.
the ministers conceded rly last Tuesday morn- had managed to agree ally to reduce the ion's draft budget of 000 million units of (about £3,333m) by 90 million units. This e mainly through sav- social, regional, indus- research spending.
ay was unable, how- in support for further lling about 400 million account in that part of t used to support EEC ces and to subsidize f agricultural goods to orld countries. The ex- envisaged by the Com- in this area in 1976 s nearly 70 per cent of munity's total budget.
a week of contacts officials, there has been ptible softening of the erman attitude. After a Cabinet meeting at Gymnich, near Bonn, s-Joachim Hiehle, State at the Finance Minis- sent back to Brussels tonight with instructions to hold out "in all seriousness and urgency" for the maximum possible budgetary savings.

Germany, the biggest contributor to EEC funds, has isolated itself on the budgetary issue. France, Holland, Denmark and Ireland are all substantial net beneficiaries of the common agricultural policy, while Britain and Italy, two potential German allies, seem to feel that Bonn ought to direct its toughness towards encouraging reform of the price support system.

Since last Monday, the German Government has circulated to its partners a paper detailing those sections of the farm budget where it feels the Commission has been over-generous, in some cases excessively so. These include spending on cereals, dairy products, olive oil, oilseeds and wine. Cuts in any of these areas, however, would probably be opposed by one or more of Germany's partners.

As the budgetary talks got under way, a fresh attempt was also being made in Brussels to resolve the EEC's wine war.

But shortly before the opening session tonight between the Nine's Ministers of Agriculture, one of the leading protagonists in the dispute, M Christian Bonnet, the French minister, told reporters that he was pessimistic about the outcome. He expected the Italian and West German governments to block his request for the introduction of a system of income guarantees for winegrowers.

At the start of the meeting, the ministers approved special arrangements for British cane sugar refineries, designed to ensure that imports from the Commonwealth find their way into Britain rather than other parts of the Community.

Refiners will receive an additional payment of about £6 a ton to process cane sugar, so that they can compete more equitably with beet refiners. It is generally accepted that cane sugar refining is the more expensive process.

Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, said before the meeting that he was considering further measures to help his country's ailing dairy farmers.

These would be in addition to today's injection of £7.3m into the dairy industry to be paid to farmers through the milk marketing boards. According to British agriculture officials, today's payment represents the equivalent of 3.4p a gallon to farmers over a four-week period and is intended as a stop-gap measure to help farmers until a further aid package can be worked out.

Our Bonn Correspondent writes: At their special meeting in Schloss Gymnich today, the entire Cabinet and West Germany's two European Commissioners agreed that unavoidable economies in the Community budget should not be allowed to lead to a stagnation of the EEC as a whole. Proposals for improving the efficiency of Commission, Council of Ministers and European Parliament were also discussed before Herr Hiehle left for Brussels with his firm instructions to press for all possible agricultural budget cuts.

Luftwaffe man's trip to S Africa explained

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Sept 29

A convoluted mystery has developed round a visit last year to South Africa by Lieutenant-General Günter Rall, of the West German Air Force.

The Hamburg news magazine *Stern* served notice today that it planned to make public certain documents about the visit in its issue on Thursday, extracts from which became available today. The Defence Ministry has already begun to counter them.

A ministry spokesman said that the visit had been private—but the South African Government, through its embassy, had paid for the air ticket. During his visit, General Rall, former inspector of the Luftwaffe and now serving as West German representative on the Nato Military Council in Brussels, toured the top secret South African nuclear research centre at Pelindaba, where South Africa is developing its own uranium enrichment facilities. The general said that the purpose of his visit had been to see a former comrade-in-arms.

On the allegation by *Stern* that the general had travelled under a false name, the ministry said that a mistake had been made in preparing his ticket, which bore the name "Ball" instead of Rall.

The general's idea that his journey to South Africa had the approval of the Defence Minister was based on a misunderstanding of something said by one of the minister's state secretaries, the ministry spokesman said. General Rall told the South African Embassy that he had obtained approval.

The spokesman, who held a press conference in Bonn in thrall with his capacity to explain everything, went on to say that General Rall knew nothing about nuclear research. "A visit to a dairy would have been clearer." The one remark the general had made about the research centre was how clean it looked. The only worry the general had had about his visit to South Africa was whether animal lovers would criticize him for going on a safari and shooting game.

The excursion of General Rall came to light a few days ago at a press conference given by an anti-apartheid group in Bonn about alleged nuclear cooperation between South Africa and West Germany, which Bonn denies.

It turns out that letters about the visit have vanished from the South African Embassy files, although copies have reached *Stern*. From these it appears that the embassy, too, read much more into General Rall's willingness to visit South Africa than it should have done.

JC encouraged to harass Spain

r Labour Editor

ade union campaign to rading links between nd Spain in protest at utions of five alleged s at the weekend momentum yesterday r Jack Jones, the trans- kers' leader, called for um harassment" of the Government.
eaders will meet soon Labour Party confer- decide on their official to the executions, but es, chairman of the ternational committee, the opening of sanc- inst Spain.
UC leader described wanted: "That means the stopping, the in the loading and the g of ships, and the and unloading of lorries, and the loading oading of Spanish air- in telecommunications tal contact with Spain. re should be a boycott of Spanish goods and Spanish tourism."

Our Foreign Staff write: There was mounting pressure in Brussels yesterday for the European Economic Community (EEC) to suspend trade negotiations between the EEC and Spain. The European Commission is to consider whether to propose such a suspension at its regular Wednesday meeting.

Early today, several hundred EEC officials gathered at a protest rally outside the main entrance of the Berlaymont, the Brussels headquarters of the Commission, and issued a statement calling for a halt to the trade talks.

Two of the EEC's 13 Commissioners took part in the rally—

Last week, the European Parliament voted in favour of "freezing" trade relations with Spain. The assembly's decisions are not binding on the Commission or EEC member governments, but the strong views expressed almost certainly mean that the question of an appropriate EEC response will be discussed at next week's meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Nine in Luxembourg.

The most likely outcome of all these moves is the suspension of the next round of trade negotiations with Spain, to be held next month.

The sharpest reaction to the executions has come from the Mexicans and yesterday Señor Jaime de Pinies, the Spanish ambassador, told the President of the United Nations Security Council that a letter from President Luis Echeverria, of Mexico, calling for Spain's expulsion from the United Nations was "absolutely unacceptable".

President Ford expressed regret, through a spokesman, at a "cycle of violence" in Spain and Portuguese-Spanish relations neared breaking point when a second consulate, this time in Oporto, was sacked.

Australia lodged an official protest with the Spanish ambassador in Canberra while the Swiss and Austrian governments recalled their envoys for consultations.

ad rebels say hostage y be free in a month

arles Hargrove
pt 29
Claustre, the French ist detained since 1974, by the Tubu s in Chad, "will be three weeks, at the a month", Mr Hissen heir leader, told M Desjardins, the special ident of *Le Figaro*, t out to the Tibesti l days ago with three ench journalists.
Habre added a pro- e French Government p its word, he said, "we should be com- execute her". He This affair has lasted and our patience is at

d originally set Sep- 3 as the ransom dead- at the last-minute of the French Govern- accept the guerrillas' s had secured her Mr Habre made clear, that Mme Claustre would be released only when those conditions had been met in full.

M Desjardins says that Mr Habre told him he had not received any cash from M Louis Morel, the last of a series of French envoys who went to the Tibesti last week. This contradicted Paris reports that 4m francs had been paid over in cash. He goes on to describe the seven hours of discussion by M Morel, who was accompanied by two diplomats of Guinea-Bissau, supposedly as observers but in fact to "protect" the French envoy.

The 6m francs worth of non-military stores which were to have come through Ndjamena, the Chad capital, will now have to be flown into the Tibesti direct since Chad has practically broken relations with France.

Mr Habre told D. Desjardins that Mme Claustre was "an extraordinary women". He added: "I admire her greatly. She showed throughout this ordeal an extraordinary courage. I hope with all my heart that I can set her free."

Mr Gromyko in talks with East German leaders

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Sept 29

Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, called on East German leaders in East Berlin today in preparation for their summit level visit to Moscow in the first half of October.

Among the themes under discussion are bilateral relations, the likely effects on détente of the European security conference and relations between East and West Germany. A few days ago, Mr Gromyko had a four-hour talk with Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, at the United Nations.

It is on the East German border with West Germany, with its minefields and self-firing guns, barbed wire and watchtowers, that the declaration at the end of the security conference is most likely to be proved ineffectual. West Berlin could easily become another test case. Thus Moscow may wish to persuade the East Germans not to make a mockery of the Helsinki declaration by finding new ways of disappointing Bonn.

Concorde entry into service will be delayed

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Concorde's airline debut will be delayed because further test flying is necessary before the aircraft is given a certificate of airworthiness.

The supersonic airliner was due to start scheduled services with British Airways and Air France at the beginning of January but the simultaneous start-up will not take place until at least the middle of February.

The demand for further flying has come from the British Civil Aviation Authority, which grants the certificate.

Huge oil slick spreading off Dutch coast

The Hague, Sept 29.—The 41,964-ton Greek tanker Pacific Colocotronis carrying 72,300 tonnes of crude oil, sprang a leak off the north Dutch coast today, leaving a huge oil slick. Already two miles long and one and a half miles wide.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said: "It's lucky that the wind is blowing offshore." The tanker was lying 20 miles off the port of Helder.

A tug and specially equipped anti-pollution vessels were on their way to the area to help the tanker and control the slick.—Reuter.

Two-day postal strike in Italy

Rome, Sept 29. — Postal workers began a two-day strike in Italy today, and railway services remained affected by a stoppage in more than half the country. Civil servants, firemen and textile workers were expected to go on strike for limited periods later this week as unions begin negotiating new labour contracts.

Mr Karamanlis visits Rome

Rome, Sept 29.—Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, arrived in Rome today for a two-day official visit during which, he said, he would press Greece's application for full membership of the European Community. Italy is the present chairman of the Community's Council of Ministers.

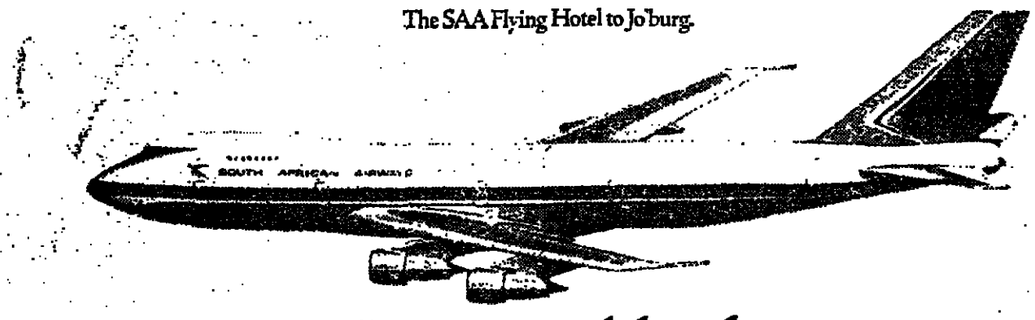
Britain tops the European unemployment league

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, Sept 29

While unemployment is beginning to fall in West Germany, Denmark, Italy and Ireland, it is still rising in other parts of the European Community, particularly in Great Britain.

This trend emerges from the latest batch of statistics on the Community's employment published in Brussels today by the European Commission. The number of wholly unemployed has risen to a record 4,727,000 compared with just under 4,500,000 a month earlier. In contrast, the number of people on short-time working has dropped significantly in all member countries from nearly 2,000,000 in the last set of figures to fewer than 1,600,000.

Great Britain has overtaken both West Germany and Italy to head the Community's unemployment league for the first time. Unadjusted figures for August showed 1,195,411 jobless in Great Britain, 1,084,400 in Italy and 1,031,122 in West Germany. France was in fourth place with a total of 797,013 fully unemployed. The seasonally adjusted August figure for Great Britain was 967,000.



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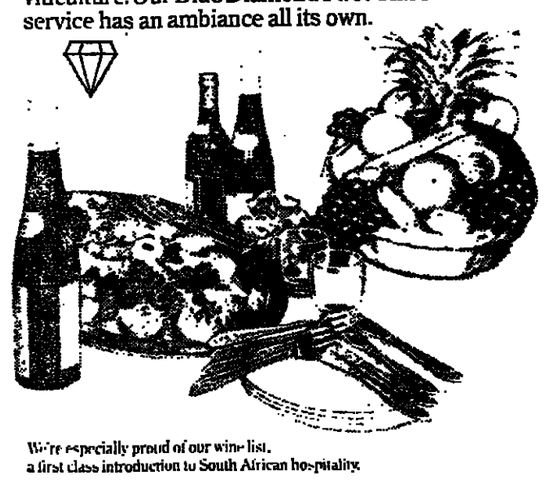
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OVERSEAS

Britain to oppose US veto on entry of two Vietnams to UN

From Peter Strafford
New York, Sept 29

Britain announced today that it would vote once again in favour of admitting North and South Vietnam to the United Nations.

Mr Ivor Richard, the British permanent representative, also said it was deplorable that the application of South Korea had been blocked, so that the Security Council would not even consider it.

These points, made in the Security Council when the debate on the membership applications reopened, showed that the United States will be virtually alone if it goes ahead with its expressed intention of vetoing the two Vietnamese applications.

The American position, repeated in the council last Friday, was that the Vietnamese applications and the application from South Korea had to be treated equally. Mr Daniel Moynihan, the American Permanent representative, said that the United States was prepared to veto the Vietnamese applications if that of South Korea continued to be blocked.

Whether this is the real reason for the American opposition to the entry of the two Vietnams is matter of some dispute. Opponents of the United States at the United Nations, and even some American newspapers, argue that the real reason is continuing hostility to the two Vietnamese regimes in the aftermath of the Vietnam war.

But the dispute does put South Korea, and the Korean question as a whole, further in the limelight. It is already due to come up in the General Assembly, where there are competing resolutions about how the United Nations command in South Korea should be dissolved, and the next steps to be taken.

In his speech today, Mr Richard said that Britain would be voting for the admission of the two Vietnams because it believed the United Nations should be a "truly representative world organization", in which all countries could participate and the views of all could be heard.

It was for the same reason that Britain deplored the blocking of the South Korean application. Admission and approval were not synonymous, and the organization could not survive if they were. It would then become an unrepresentative group of likeminded nations.

The Korean problem would not be solved by the admission of South Korea, neither would it be solved by its exclusion.

Meanwhile American preoccupation with policy towards Asia in the aftermath of the Vietnam war was reflected in a four-hour meeting over dinner in New York last night between Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Dr Kissinger told reporters afterwards that it had been a "complete and friendly talk about every aspect of our relations". One topic was the forthcoming visit to China by President Ford, about which Dr Kissinger said that everything was on schedule.

American officials said later that the visit was due to take place in late November, with Dr Kissinger going to Peking in the second half of October to make preparations.

The apparent amity of the conversation last night contrasted with the opposition between the Americans and the Chinese on many of the issues before the United Nations. It also contrasted, however, with the constant delays in arranging a meeting between Mr Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Leading article, page 13

Nkomo election may mean new Rhodesia talks

Gap between the two sides seems to be narrowing

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Sept 29

The election of Mr Joshua Nkomo as president of the African National Council (ANC), or at least of one part of that divided organization, together with the reelection of Mr Ian Smith as president of the ruling Rhodesia Front Party should help clear the decks for a resumption of the constitutional settlement talks which broke down at the Victoria Falls just over a month ago.

Mr Nkomo, who has a reputation for greater moderation and pragmatism than his former ANC co-leaders, has stated that his objective is to achieve immediate majority rule through negotiation. Only if talks fail will there be a resumption of the armed struggle. This threat is hardly likely to scare the Rhodesians who are aware that the Nkomo faction of the ANC which largely comprises the former Zimbabwe African People's Union has virtually no military capability.

For his part, Mr Smith has aroused the anger of the right wing of his party by saying publicly that an eventual sharing of power with Africans in Rhodesia was "absolutely logical" and hinting that there might be a black Prime Minister in Rhodesia one day. The gap between the two sides appears to be narrowing.

However, nothing is ever straightforward in Rhodesia and the events of last weekend may have only served to complicate the issue.

To start with, there are now two organizations calling themselves the ANC. Each has its own president, officials and committees and each claims to represent the Rhodesian Africans.

There is no way of testing which has the greater popular backing. Although Mr Nkomo's congress was well attended it attracted virtually no support from the black population of Salisbury. These people and other urban blacks are likely to show greater interest in the congress called for October 19 by Dr Elliot Gabellah, the ANC vice-president loyal to Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the organization's leader in exile.

Mr Nkomo's main strength is that he has remained inside Rhodesia while Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and other ANC leaders, live abroad. But this does not alter the fact that there is a substantial section of the black population inside Rhodesia who are strongly opposed to Mr Nkomo's assumption of the ANC leadership, which, they fear, could lead to a new round of bitter in-fighting between the rival nationalist groups.

The attitude adopted by the neighbouring black states to Mr Nkomo, particularly by President Kaunda of Zambia, will be important.

Zambia and Botswana are believed to support Mr Nkomo largely on the ground that a settlement of the Rhodesian issue, which Zambia so badly needs, may be possible with him as leader of the ANC but is impossible so long as the more militant members of the former Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) remain in positions of power.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, on the other hand, sympathizes with the Zanu faction, which is itself divided between supporters and opponents of the former Zanu leader, Mr Sithole. However President Nyerere is expected to go along with whatever course of action President Kaunda decides to take.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique, on the other hand, may not be so cooperative. He also backs the Zanu faction, many of whom live in guerrilla camps in Mozambique, and has less cordial relations with the Zambian leader.

Even if Mr Nkomo does receive the support of President Kaunda and other African leaders there is no certainty that even he will be able to reach a settlement with Mr Smith. Although his proclamations of "majority rule now" should not be taken entirely at their face value, he cannot move too far away from this position without the risk of losing whatever support he now commands.

Nor is there reason to believe, as his critics claim, that he is prepared to settle with Mr Smith in return for a few concessions such as the appointment of Africans to the Cabinet. Mr Nkomo's politics cost him a decade in detention and there is no evidence that this experience has dampened his nationalist ardour.

Mr Smith also has constraints on his freedom of manoeuvre. There is a strong body of right-wing opinion that has been severely disturbed by his recent concessionary remarks. If, as is being suggested in some circles, he is moving his own political position more towards the centre, then he is likely to encounter growing opposition from his own right wing.

Mr Nkomo speaking after his election as ANC leader.

Miss Hearst 'driven twice across US'

From Peter Strafford
New York, Sept 29

A new and detailed account was published in the magazine *Rolling Stone* today, claiming to give the movements of Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress, after her kidnapping last year. The magazine says bluntly that not only was Miss Hearst a willing convert to the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), but she had to persuade them to let her join.

Miss Hearst was twice driven across the United States, it goes on, by Mr Jack Scott, a radical whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been interested in for some time. At one point, Mr Scott offered to drive her anywhere she wanted, including home to her parents, but she refused, according to *Rolling Stone*.

"I want to go where my friends are going", she is quoted as saying.

Rolling Stone is a West Coast magazine which has links with the underground movement in California. It claimed today that its account was based on conversations with people who met Miss Hearst while she was on the run. These people had "talked to Patty Hearst; they were there; they helped her", it said.

This may well be. But one cause for doubt is the fact that Mr Howard Kohn, one of the authors of the article, was dismissed by the *Detroit Free Press* two years ago after writing a report on the drug trade in Detroit which later turned out to be false.

In any case, the *Rolling Stone* article takes a further knock at the account which Miss Hearst signed and submitted to a court in San Francisco last week, according to which she was an innocent victim of the SLA. Like Miss Hearst's affidavit, it describes her as having been held in a cupboard after her kidnapping.

But after that, according to the magazine, she asked to join the group, and most members were opposed. She was only accepted because of the support of Donald DeFreeze, the leader, who described himself as "General Field-Marshal Cinque", and later died in a gun battle with police in Los Angeles.

Rolling Stone reports that Miss Hearst's conversion was as much emotional as political. "She had felt isolated emotionally and she was disappointed in her parents and in Steven Weed, her fiancé, and their response to the SLA demands."

"I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth", she is quoted as saying. "Like they figured I was worth $2m, but I wasn't worth $10m.

When her mother refused an SLA demand that she should resign as a regent of the University of California, "I felt like I could kill her when she did that. My mother didn't care whether the SLA shot me or not."

Miss Hearst had taken part in the SLA "political study" sessions after bring released from the cupboard, according to *Rolling Stone*. It said she later took part willingly in the bank robbery in San Francisco in April, 1974, in connexion with which she faced federal charges.

The article described the gunfight in Los Angeles in May, 1974, in which most known members of the SLA died, and says that it was partly because of Miss Hearst and two companions that the police found the group there. Earlier, Miss Hearst is said to have opened fire on a store in Los Angeles when one of her companions was nearly arrested for shoplifting.

After that incident, Miss Hearst went deeper into hiding. She met Mr Scott, who wanted to write a book about the SLA, and he drove her across the United States to the East Coast, pretending she was his wife. Miss Hearst and other SLA members spent much of the summer of 1974 in a rented farmhouse in Pennsylvania and Mr Scott later drove her back to California.

Israel Opposition's warning on Americans in Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Sept 29

The Israel Opposition urged the Government today to bow to a wave of public protest in the United States and say that Israel no longer insists on stationing American technicians in surveillance stations between the new Egyptian and Israel lines in Sinai.

Mr Peres, the Defence Minister, spoke against the motion at an extraordinary session of the Knesset in Jerusalem and the House voted by 44 to 33 not to discuss it.

The Israelis have postponed signing the protocol that will put the interim agreement with Egypt into force until Congress approves the stationing of the Americans. This was in accordance with a prior agreement with Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and with the consent of the Egyptians.

Mr Shmuel Tamir, of the Likud Party, said Congress, which is to discuss the issue next week, no doubt will give it a majority but many congressmen will do so reluctantly so as not to torpedo the interim agreement. The American public, as distinct from the Administration, had misconstrued Israel's intentions. "It reminds them of Vietnam", he said, "that's how it started".

He said the Israelis were not even benefiting from the arrangement because the Americans would be evacuated if the Egyptians decided to attack.

Mr Peres confirmed that the Americans were not being stationed there to defend Israel, but he said they were nevertheless advantageous.

He claimed that the American presence was the only way to have obtained Egyptian approval to Israel's remaining at the Um Hashiba early warning station, which is to become part of the United Nations buffer zone after the Israel withdrawal.

Moreover, he argued, it was better for Israel to have Americans between the lines than only forces of the United Nations. The continued American presence would not be affected if an extension of the mandate of the United Nations emergency force in Sinai was vetoed in the Security Council.

Mr Tamir said that if the Egyptians insisted on the American presence, or if the Americans themselves felt it to be in their interest, it would be a different matter. But he insisted that Israel should avoid bearing the odium.

Soviet cue for Western strikers

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Sept 29

A call to the workers of the world to strike while the iron is hot, literally and figuratively, has been made by Academician Timur Timofeyev, director of the Institute of the International Labour Movement.

In an article in the weekly *New Times*, out today, he states that the time is ripe for the workers to resort "to the most effective means of class struggle for their economic interests, political rights for peace, democracy and social progress".

As an illustration he cites the increase in the scale of "the strike struggle" in the capitalist world. According to figures compiled by his institute, whereas 273 million people struck and took part in political agitation in the capitalist world between 1966 and 1970, in the 1971-1975 period the corresponding figure was 315 million.

The article speaks of "the further internationalization of the class struggle and the unfolding of the united action of different groups of the proletariat not only within national frameworks but on an international scale".

Academician Timofeyev further notes "major shifts that occurred in recent years in the development of joint action by the forces of the left in France, Italy and Spain", attributing the fall of fascist regimes in Portugal and Greece to "the joint actions of the anti-fascist democratic movements and organizations".

"Socialism, by its successes in building a new society, had a tremendous, ever growing impact on processes within the capitalist world, on the position and struggle of the workers in capitalist countries and the world-wide revolutionary liberation movements as a whole."

But he warns his readers that these conditions by themselves "do not guarantee the success of the revolutionary process". This success requires "a definite combination of objective and subjective factors, a proper political strategy, and a tactical struggle of the working class and its organizations, taking account of the peculiarity of the present stage of the general crisis of capitalism".

The present situation, the academician says, required the "establishment of the broadest democratic front of workers directed against the power of the monopolies". This has led to "a very fierce ideological political struggle between the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class and the present-day opportunists". He then proceeds to lump together rightists and extreme leftists under this one heading.

On one point Academician Timofeyev is quite emphatic. "The lessons of the struggle between progressive and counter-revolutionary forces in Chile again confirm that there is no such thing as an army outside of politics."

In conclusion he recalls the resolution adopted by the fourth congress of the Russian party on the "general crisis of capitalism", noting that the present period leading up to the twenty-fifth party conference is being marked by a "further intensification of the world revolutionary process".

The institute the academician heads is one of several think tanks of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, each specializing in one field. There is no conflict between them, merely division of academic labour.

Pirates give up after Navy threat to kill all

Zamboanga City, Philippines, Sept 29.—Muslim rebels surrendered today and released a hijacked Japanese ship and 29 hostages after Philippines Navy authorities had threatened to kill all the pirates, a military official reported.

Rear-Admiral Romulo Espaldon told a press conference in Zamboanga City, 500 miles south of Manila, that a Philippines Navy flotilla of 11 ships fired a warning shot across the bow of the hijacked Suehiro Maru when it tried to lift anchor and sail through the Navy cordon this morning.

"We told them we would board the ship if they did that and this meant there would be fighting and we would have killed them all", Admiral Espaldon said.

He said the rebels had wanted the ship to sail through the Navy cordon and proceed to Zamboanga City to negotiate with him personally, but the Navy flotilla which had been standing by about 100 yards from the Suehiro Maru closed in to a point to where they were shouting at each other. "The rebels were trapped. Had they resisted, they would have been killed."

Admiral Espaldon said about 40 rebels surrendered assorted firearms, including two light machine-guns, a rocket launcher, two grenade launchers and several rifles.

The rebels seized the 3,953-ton cargo ship in Zamboanga early on Friday, ordered it to sail 40 miles out into Tungawan Bay and demanded a ransom of $133,000 (about £60,000) for the release of hostages and ship.—UPI.

US troops fly to Europe for Reforger exercise

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 29

The annual strategic airlift exercise which takes some 10,000 "dual-based" American troops from bases in the United States to their Nato assignments and "pre-positioned" arms in West Germany got underway at the weekend. The main body will be flown across the Atlantic between Wednesday and next Saturday.

For the first time exercise Reforger is to be adapted to the new Nato concept of co-ordinated series of manoeuvres, known as Autumn Forge.

For the Americans the novelty will be that one element of their forces, the 3rd Armoured Cavalry Regiment from Fort Bliss, Texas, will be operating in the Northern Army Group, first together with British headquarters, and later with the West German tank forces in field exercises. Simulated tactical nuclear warfare will be part of the exercises, as usual.

The broad objective of the exercise series, according to Pentagon officers, is to improve Nato capability for quick reaction, and to improve the standardization of the use of weapons, command systems, as well as a general flexible use of forces.

By deploying American armour outside of their normal Central Army Group in West Germany, the Americans will be testing how Reforger forces can be used in widely separated areas at once.

The main part of the Reforger force will be operating in the Central Army Group, together with Canadian, West German and already established American ground and air forces.

But the 3rd Armoured Cavalry Regiment will have to motor rapidly to the northern area, to the First British Corps. "Command Post" exercises will be undertaken—principally of signals and command systems.

The purpose is to demonstrate the Nato strategy of "flexible response", which is a strategy of conventional holding action and strictly tactical nuclear exchanges before moving up the ladder of escalation.

At the conclusion of the exercise towards the end of November the armour and artillery units will conduct test firings of weapons

1,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi exodus

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Sept 29

More than 1,000 Malawian Watchtower sect members (Jehovah's Witnesses), who are opposed to becoming card-carrying members of the Malawi Congress Party, have fled into Zambia and are camped at Sinda Misale, in the Chipata district.

The Zambian Government, in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is looking into the possibility of moving them from the camp because of a shortage of water.

Malawi is a one-party state

Marriage ban on writer lifted

Moscow, Sept 29.—Alexander Sokolov, a Soviet writer who, with his Austrian fiancée, staged a joint hunger strike over the authorities' refusal to allow her to come to Moscow to marry him, has now been given permission to wed her in Austria, sources said here.

Marlene Dietrich falls on stage

Sydney, Sept 29.—Marlene Dietrich, aged 70, fell heavily on a Sydney theatre stage tonight, forcing cancellation of her show. Two years ago Miss Dietrich broke a hip in a fall on stage.—Reuter.

Indonesian troops in two clashes with Fretilin

Jakarta, Sept 29.—Indonesian troops have been involved in two clashes with the left-wing Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (Fretilin), one of the parties involved in Portuguese Timor's civil war, an Indonesian spokesman said today.

Brigadier-General Sumrahadi, the spokesman of the Defence Department, said Fretilin clashed with Indonesian troops yesterday as they patrolled the border area in a village where more than 34,000 refugees from Portuguese Timor now live. General Sumrahadi said three Fretilin members were captured. He gave no other details.

He said another three Fretilin members were captured in a clash on Saturday.

Earlier, the Indonesian authorities denied reports that 23 Portuguese prisoners had been handed over to Indonesia by the Timor Democratic Union (UDT).

"There was no handing over of any Portuguese prisoners to Indonesia. What really took place was that the Portuguese prisoners were removed to another site for safety reasons".

The Portuguese prisoners were removed from the UDT headquarters in Batugede, near the Indonesian border, to a safer place before the town was attacked by Fretilin troops last week. "The prisoners are now still in the hands of UDT".

Britons kneel for oath before President Amin

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Sept 29

Six Britons who have lived in Uganda for many years were today formally granted Ugandan citizenship by President Amin. They were also enrolled as reserve members of the Ugandan armed forces after taking an oath of allegiance while kneeling before him.

Another eight Europeans, already naturalized Ugandans, were similarly sworn in as reserves. They included businessmen, accountants, a former educationist and a retired photographer.

The news was announced by Uganda radio as its leading item.

Chinese ready to let 65 go to Taiwan

Peking, Sept 29.—China has agreed to allow 65 of 144 recently released Kuomintang (Nationalist) prisoners to go to Taiwan, but it is uncertain whether the Taipei administration will accept them.

The New China news agency said the 65 Nationalist "agents" who have applied to be reunited with their families in Taiwan, had been gathered together in Peking.

Earlier this year Taiwan refused to admit several aging Kuomintang generals released by Peking, claiming that they were part of a communist plot.—Reuter.

Ethiopia's revolution could turn bloody, regime says

Addis Ababa, Sept 29.—The Ethiopian military government has given a warning that the revolution could lead to bloodshed. The warning was an apparent attempt to head off a wave of strikes protesting against the fatal shooting last Thursday of seven Ethiopian Airlines employees.

Police shot the seven, and wounded 19 others, when they tried to prevent the arrest of a militant who was handing out left-wing leaflets at Addis Ababa airport.

The leaflets, officially described as "contrary to the spirit of the Ethiopian revolution", reportedly summarized the main points of the resolutions passed at a recent trade union congress. These included a call for the foundation of a proletarian revolutionary party based on Marxist-Leninist principles as well as for the creation of several other parties, to be grouped in a "democratic front".

In an obvious warning to left-wing trade unionists, and intellectuals the military government yesterday broadcast a proclamation emphasizing that "the hour has come to take the measures required against troublemakers who label themselves progressives or revolutionaries.

"The Ethiopian people must remain vigilant against those individuals who have a smile on their lips and hatred in their hearts. For those who try to impede the success of the revolution, the sun is about to set."

While revolutions elsewhere in the world had meant "the sacrifice of millions of human lives", the proclamation noted that the Ethiopian revolution had not "followed that historic course", and had been carried out with a minimum of bloodshed. But it said: "Troublemakers are stopping at nothing to push it down the path of bloodshed.

"If those individuals think they can hide behind the masses, they are wrong, for they will be unmasked and subjected to the sword of our revolution.

"The activities of the troublemakers will inevitably bring about the sacrifice of many innocent people, for the revolution will not go backwards." It added that one did not "fool around" with a revolution.—Agence France-Presse.

Halt to propaganda war in Lebanon

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Sept 29

The 20 leaders of the reconciliation committee set up to resolve Lebanon's internal strife today took their first steps to defuse the situation. As they met, Beirut showed more signs of recovery from the chaos and anarchy of the past few weeks, although banks, businesses and most shops remained closed.

After a three-hour meeting the committee announced that both the Phalangists, who had been broadcasting on the clandestine Voice of Lebanon, and left-wing Muslims who had opened their own radio station, would cease transmission tonight. This, and a pledge by both sides to scale down the propaganda war in their host of client newspapers, should help a return to normal.

There was also agreement to halt the campaign of kidnappings by both sides. In recent days this campaign had posed a constant danger to the fragile, but fitfully observed truce.

Despite this apparent progress, it is clear that the surface has merely been scraped. For one thing, the committee could not function before the word "reconciliation" in its title had been altered to "dialogue" at the insistence of Mr Kamal Jumblatt, the socialist leader. Mr Jumblatt had declared that while he was willing to discuss ways and means of ending the conflict by removing its root causes, he had no intention of reconciling with anyone.

Furthermore, the committee's composition of four Maronites, four Sunni Muslims, four Shiite Muslims, three Greek Orthodox, two Greek Catholic, two Druze Muslims and one Armenian has not pleased all. The Shiite community has complained that two of its representatives were chosen because of their left-wing leanings and not on confessional grounds. This has led to traditional Shiite leaders like Mr Sabri Hamadeh, the former Speaker, standing in violent opposition to the committee.

However, in the interests of harmony and with "reconciliation" at heart, it is likely that the committee will be expanded to include those left out. That this is necessary was shown by the absence of Mr Kamal al-Assad, the Shiite Speaker of the House, from today's meeting to express the disapproval of his community.

Fundamental issues are also being discussed. These serve to remind all involved of the serious differences at the root of the conflict.

Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, presented a memorandum outlining his party's demand for a return to the rule of law throughout the country. This reflected the Phalangist view that if the Lebanese are to forfeit their arms and militias, then the Palestinians in the refugee camps, described by the Christian right as a state within a state, must do the same.

Moreover, Mr Gemayel's paper called for an Arab summit to discuss Lebanon's role in the Palestine cause. He agreed with progressive demands for amendments to the constitution but emphasized that these must come about within the existing political framework, in other words through the present communally balanced Parliament.

Mr Jumblatt presented the demands of the "nationalist and progressive forces" calling for a reform programme that would effectively end the present sectarian system. Another programme of reform was presented by Mr Saeb Salaam, the much respected former prime minister, who represents the traditionalist Muslim electorate.

It was agreed that in future meetings the 20 leaders will discuss reform programmes. The fact that Mr Salaam and Mr Jumblatt presented separate memoranda is significant, particularly since the two had a recent falling out. Mr Salaam reminded Mr Jumblatt that he and his left-wing colleagues do not represent the interests of Lebanon's muslims, who were very capable of representing themselves.

Thai coalition threatened by party squabble

By Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Sept 29

The Thai coalition Government of Mr Kukrit Pramoj could be facing its most serious challenge after seven months in office with the threatened defection of the largest of its 15 parties. Mr Dewitt Klinprathum, the Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Social Justice Party, has served notice that unless Major-General Pramarn Adireksarn, the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, and leader of the Chart Thai Party, is removed from his Defence portfolio by Thursday, all 45 Social Justice MPs will leave the coalition.

Major-General Pramarn has retorted that if he is removed he will take all 28 of his followers—the second largest block of Government votes in the National Assembly—with him.

Either action could force the resignation of the Kukrit Government, which has a parliamentary majority of 13.

It is not yet clear whether Mr Dewitt has the full support of his party, which is known to be split into factions, and on which the success of his attempt to remove General Pramarn from the Defence Ministry depends. Mr Kukrit may be able to call his bluff, in which case Mr Dewitt's leadership of the party would be called into question. The Prime Minister may also be able to talk him out of it before his ultimatum expires.

Mr Dewitt accuses General Pramarn of trying to build up a power base in the Army, the supreme commander of which, General Kris Sivara, retires tomorrow. General Pramarn recently rejected some of General Kris's recommendations on the appointment of senior officers, thus causing a confrontation which was only resolved by the personal appeal of Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, the Foreign Minister and member of the Chart Thai Party, who was urgently recalled by Mr Kukrit while on his way to the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

General Pramarn conceded the appointments reportedly on condition that he should remain as Minister of Defence. Claiming that General Pramarn is dragging the military back into politics, Mr Dewitt is now pressing for Mr Kukrit to take over the Defence portfolio himself and to move General Pramarn to the Ministry of the Interior.

This is almost certain to be unacceptable to the Chart Thai Party which has a strong military following.

Brazil declares war on the Death Squad

Rio de Janeiro, Sept 29.—Brazilian security officials have declared war on the country's notorious "Death Squad", held responsible for the killing of nearly 3,000 alleged petty criminals over the years.

Citizens of Rio de Janeiro have even been given a special telephone number on which they can anonymously pass on information about the organization which is believed to consist of policemen taking the law into their own hands.

"Dial 234-2010, extension 177, and tell all you know" they were told in local newspapers.

The new drive, launched by General Osvaldo Inacio Domingues, the security chief, comes after the discovery in recent weeks of an increasing number of bullet-ridden bodies bearing the hallmarks of Death Squad executions including signs of torture, cigarette burns and marks of strangulation.

In the Rio area, where the Death Squad first appeared in 1956, more than 1,000 bodies have been found in the past 10 years.

General Domingues is reported to have vowed that the squad, copied with even more cold-blooded efficiency elsewhere, would not celebrate its twentieth birthday next year. The squad, which has branched out into various chapters with names such as "Fu Manchu", "Killing" and "The Avenger", reached its heyday in 1964 when a Rio detective, Senhor Le Cocq de Oliveira, was killed by a bandit. At his funeral his colleagues vowed to kill 10 bandits for each policeman dead, and they did just that and much more besides.

But the public outcry over the indiscriminate killings became so great a few years ago that judicial proceedings were started against many top policemen, including the Sao Paulo political security Police Chief, Senhor Sergio Paranhos Fleury. He is awaiting trial, although still in office, in connexion with 20 deaths.

The squad has dropped the flamboyance that characterized its operations five or six years ago. There are no more scribbled notes left near the victims bearing the skull and crossbones sign and messages such as "I no longer attack policemen". But the bodies still appear frequently.

Judicial sources say many victims are criminals killed for trying to move in on prostitution, drugs and gambling rackets, which some policemen are running.—Reuter.

ENTERTAINMENTS

hen telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

NT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
& Mon. 6 Siegfried. (Jean ings Siegfried). Fri. 7.30. Das gold. Sat. 5.30. Die Walküre. seats at £11 avail. Fri. & Sat.
IUM (01-836 3161)
LISH NATIONAL OPERA
ight 6.30 Don Carlos: Tomor & 7.30. La Traviata: Thurs. 7.30 Butterfly: Fri 7.30 Patience.
R'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave. 1. 837 1672. Until October 18.
THE ROYAL BALLET
7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Ton't: ella. Tomorrow: Les Sylphides, Shukumal. Card Game.

THEATRES

HI THEATRE 01-836 7611 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0 ANGELA ONS SADDELEY JOSS ACKLAND in
LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
that ravishes the senses, dused with genius."—Guardian.
Y 836 3878 ening 7.45. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 RSC in Tom Stoppard's
TRAVESTIES
st 2 weeks. Ends Oct. 11.
CH 836 6404 rdod booking info.: 836 5332. oyal Shakespeare Company) 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. LAST THREE WEEKS Harley Granville Barker's
e Marrying of Ann Leete
FARROW AS ANN PROVES AN NSPIRATION " Observer.
SADOR'S 836 1171/2212 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Tu. 2.30
APPY AS A SANDBAG
w Hit Musical by Ken Lee. " Wonderful " D. Mirror. " A Winner " E.S.
O. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 GARET ALEC NTON GUINNESS
FAMILY & A FORTUNE
L WEEK—must end Saturday
THEATRE CLUB. 836 3334. Newport St. (adj.) Leics Sq. round. Instant temp. Membership 5p Eves. Tuesday to Sunday at IE ROSS. MIRIAM MARGOLYES
ENNEDY'S CHILDREN
chuster' Clive Barnes N.Y. Tms
IDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS, RINGLE, Norman BEATON in
THE BLACK MIKADO
BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 AND BLY 1976 & 1977 AS WELL ! " —Sunday Times. gs 8.0: Wed.. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.
EY ST. THEATRE W1. 229 7382 edies by DOROTHY PARKER. -Sat. 1.15 p.m.
Y. 930 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. 30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.
HAYLEY MILLS
CIS LEIGH EWS LAWSON
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis JOYOUS COMEDY " Ev. News
HON. 930 3216. Pic. Circ. Air vgs. 8.15. Mat. Thu. & Sat. 5 toppard's ROSENCRANTZ AND ENSTERN ARE DEAD " is bril- enjoyable ". Time Out. Limited Season.
LANE. 836 8108. Eves. 7.30. atinees Wed. & Sat. 2.30
CHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
HAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOP- WONDERFUL STAGE STAR ". of the World. " HE AND HIS ARE A TREAT ". S. Express.
ESS. 836 8243 ings 8.0, Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0 ALIVE ON STAGE
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NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR thinkingly beautiful "—S. Tel. audity is stunning ".—D. Tel.
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ERTAINING MR SLOANE
NE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. 0. 8.30. Thurs. 3.45 red prices
SLEUTH
E BEST THRILLER EVER " Times. 6th GREAT YEAR. T 4 WEEKS—End Oct. 25.
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ABSENT FRIENDS
AN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST EST PLOY."—Harold Hobson.
THEATRE. 437 1592 EST PLAY OF THE YEAR ning Standard Drama Award RONALD PICKUP in
E NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN TOGETHER Tnt. & Th. 8.15. 8.30: R'ND & R'ND THE IN Tomor. 3.0. Fri., Mon 8.15: MANNERS Tomor. 8.15. Sat.
WICH. 01-858 7755. 8.0. Open Thur. 7.0. Subs. Sat. Sat. 2.50. Noel Coward's THE VORTEX
STEAD. 722 9301. Evgs. 8. IE ECSTASY OF RITA JOE by George Ryga
ARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 and 8.0
JOHN CLEMENTS
Ronald Millar/C. P. Snow's
IE CASE IN QUESTION
excellent evening's entertainment n enthralling story." S. Times. UST END OCTOBER 18.
HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8.0 95p Dinner opt. £1.85 STEVEN BERKOFF'S " EAST " a real tour de force."—Gdn.
ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Th. 9.0 Fri. Sat. 7.30, 9.30 ALIVE ON STAGE
ROCKY HORROR SHOW
T MUSICAL OF THE YEAR " ning Standard Drama Award.
ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 Sat. Oct. 4th. 11 a.m., 3 p.m. p.m. The Nine Pointed Crown. Oct. 5th. 3 p.m. The Nine ed Crown.
01-437 3886. THE SEA GULL ected by Lindsay Anderson. iews from Wed. October 22.
IR THEATRE. 01-629 3036 ings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40 WHITELAW. Barbara FERRIS nd Dinsdale LANDEN in
PHABETICAL ORDER
Michael Frayn's comedy is a atful experience."—E. Stan.
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ON THE ROCKS
by BERNARD SHAW OF SHAW'S VERY BEST " FROM 75p. to £2.50 OR NED DINNER AND THEATRE FOR £4.95. Opening Oct. 27 d price previews Oct. 24, 25) FARJEON REVIEWED A Musical Revue
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AEDRA BRITANNICA
by Tony Harrison after Racine's Phèdre r. 7.30. Thur. 2.15 & 7.30: COMEDIANS nd 7.30. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30: ENGAGED
KA 930 2868. Ton't 8.00 ITH OF CRABS (seats £1).
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TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S T BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
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LLY. 437 4506 hur. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6: 8.40.
KWA ZULU
y the most compulsively en- musical show in London." F.T. us occasion indeed " S. Exp.
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' Schipel " in a comedy PLUMBER'S PROGRESS
01-734 1166 Evenings 8.0 hur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 ALAN BATES in
HERWISE ENGAGED
w play by SIMON GRAY cted by HAROLD PINTER
D REVUEBAR THEATRE At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. UL RAYMOND presents
HE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75
303 3707. Evenings 8.30 Fri. Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 YEAR OF SENSATIONAL SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL a dull moment "—E. News. kets held for sale at door.
HOUSE 267 2564 Queens T'nt. s. Tue.-Fri. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. 2.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 PALACE OF WONDERS esque Music Hall Comedy
COURT. 730 1745. Last Evgs. at 8 Sats. 5 & 8.30. HELEN MIRREN
EETH 'N' SMILES
By David Hare wonderful." New Mus. Exp.
TIN'S. 836 1443. Eps. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 and 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
D'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 23RD YEAR

THEATRES

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8 Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596 Prevs. tnt., tmr. 7.30. Opens Th. 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30. LIVE ON STAGE ARTHUR LOWE JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in DAD'S ARMY A NOSTALGIC MUSIC & LAUGHTER SHOW OF BRITAIN'S FINEST HOUR.

SHAW 01-388 1394 Evenings 8.0 FURTHER ASPECTS OF MAX WALL

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. DORIS HARE Richard CALDICOT. Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th year

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE 01-836 9988. Ev. 8. Mat. Tues. 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. AMANDA BARRIE, PAUL EDDINGTON in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR " BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR " Evening Standard Award, '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317 Evenings 6.0. Wed.. Sat. 6.0. 8.45. MAX BYGRAVES " SWINGALONGAMAX " Song & Laughter Spectacular with Great Company MUST TERMINATE OCTOBER 25.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.15. 8.30. Wed. 2.30. Bristol Old Vic. Musical Story of the Great " Gilbert & Sullivan " Partnership. TARANTARA ! TARANTARA ! " A SHINING GEM." D.M. " This delightful show." E.N. " Full of life and wit." Harold Hobson. Sun. Times.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765 Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.45. 8.45 " ORTON'S richest & funniest." Gdn. WHAT THE BUTLER SAW Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. " I came away aching with laughter." D. Mail.

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID Featuring JOHN INMAN " ARE YOU BEING SERVED ? " Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0 2ND SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028 Mon.-Fri. 8, Sats. 5 & 8. JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON National Theatre Production HAROLD PINTER'S NO MAN'S LAND Directed by PETER HALL " GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." Ev. News. Limited Season.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 October 1st, 2nd, 3rd at 8: 4th at 8.15: OTHELLO. Also booking MACBETH. NEW JOHN LENNON PLAY.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6365. Sats. 2.30 THE HOGARTH PUPPETS for family audiences (phone for week- day perfs.).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m. THE PLATTERS

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X) Wk. & Sun: 2.45, 8.00. 2: BLACK CHRISTMAS (X) Wk. & Sun: 2.00, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. The tragedy of Cyprus. Michael Cacoyannis's ATTILA '74 (A). Prog. 1.30. 3.45. 6.10. 8.30.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Masaki Kobayashi's masterpiece KASEKI (A). Showing 12.40. 4.10. 7.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carnes LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45. 8.0.

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. perfs. daily. 2.30. 5.30. 8.30. Bookable.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE WIND AND THE LION (A) in 70mm. Cont. progs. Wk. 1.00. 3.10. 5.40. 8.10.

CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Sidney Lumet's LOVIN' MOLLY (AA). Progs. 1.55 (not Sun.). 4.0. 6.15 and 8.30. Late Sat. 11 p.m.

DOMINION. Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) DEVIL WITHIN HER (X). LION CITY (U). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.30. 5.10. 7.55.

EMPIRE. Leicester Square. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30. 5.30. 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA. Nott Hill 727 5750 DOUBLE BILL—ALICE IN THE CITIES (U) 1.45. 5.20. 8.15 & Ozu's OHAYO (U) 3.40. 7.50. O LUCKY MAN (AA) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. See ! Hear ! Feel ! TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20. 4.30. 8.00. Sun. 4.30. 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/ 2771). SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15. 4.45. 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55. 3.30. 8.55. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA) Sep. Progs. 1.15. 4.15. 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2001/3) THE REINCARNATION OF PETER PROUD (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 3.45 8.00.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—for information Tel. 240 0071/0072. Box Office enquiries: Tel. 836 0691/1811. Walt Disney's LADY AND THE TRAMP (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30. 6.00. 8.45. Sun. 3.45 5.30. 8.30. All seats may be booked.

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Bresson's LANCELOT OF THE LAKE (A). Pgs. 4.40. 6.10. 8.30.

PLAZA 1 & 2 Regent St. 839 6494. Box Office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.).

1 MANDINGO (X). Progs. Sep. Perfs. Daily. 1.15. 3.50. 6.00. 8.35. All seats bookable evg. perfs.

2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A). Progs. Sep. Perfs. Daily. 2.15. 6.50. All seats.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181 12th Sensational Month ! ! EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.45. 6.15. 9.00. Lte. Show 11.45 Fri. & Sats. Seats Bookable. Lic'd Bar

RITZ. Leicester Sq. 437 1234 NASHVILLE (AA). Progs: Daily. 1.45. 4.50. 7.55.

SCENE 1. Leicester Square (Wardour St.). 439 4470. Cont. perfs. daily from 13.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. CONFESSIONS OF A POP PERFORMER (X). Progs: 12.45. 2.35. 5.05. 7.15. 9.25. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.40.

SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. Cont. Parfs. dly. from 12.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.05. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30. 2.45. 5.05. 7.25. 9.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.05.

SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. dly. 2.00. 5.20. 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11 45. Seats bkble.—all perfs.

SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. The EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. dly. 13.30. 3.00. 6.15. 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.50. Box Office opens daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble.—all perfs.

TIMES CENTA. Baker St. (935 2772) David Hockney in A BIGGER SPLASH (X certificate) Daily 1.05- 4.35. 8.45. Late shows Fri. & Sat. 10.45. Sundays 3.35 & 8.55. THE LONG GOODBYE (X). Dly. & Sun. 3.00. 6.35.

WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel. 439 0791.
1. Paul Newman THE DROWNING POOL (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.35. 3.40. 6.05. 8.25.
2. Telly Savalas, James Mason, Robert Culp INSIDE OUT (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10. 4.15. 6.20. 8.30.
3. Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. 1.35. 4.40. 7.55.

EXHIBITIONS

GLC EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham. Sculptures in a Landscape. Closed Friday. August September. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath: The Suffolk Collection. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane: Lady Maufe Collection. For further details of all exhibitions telephone 01-348 1286.

MONTRES ET BIJOUX
An exhibition of the world's finest and most original watches with prize-winning jewellery from the International Prix de Genève Admission free. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 1st to 17th October, at Goldsmith's Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C.2 (near St. Paul's Underground).

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACKERMANS
3 Old Bond Street, London, W1X 3TD
Recent Paintings and Drawings SIR PETER SCOTT
25th Sept.-11th Oct. 10-5 30 p.m. Sats. 10-1 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1 RICHARD CARLINE Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1578

BELGRAVE GALLERY, 17 Motcomb St., S.W.1. (235 0066). EXHIBITION: NINE ARTISTS. Open Mon.-Fri. 10-6.

CANADA HOUSE GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. 01-930 9741. Alberta Arts from the collection of the Alberta Art Foundation. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5. Sat., 9.30-12 noon. Until Oct. 31st.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES, 63 Queens Grove, N.W.8. 586 3600. PHYLLIS LAWSON Paintings North & South America & Europe.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116 SUMMER EXHIBITION

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. 01-839 3942. JULIUS BISSIER—Watercolours and Paintings. PAUL KLEE—Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours. Until 24 October. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30, Sats., 10-12 30.

THE ARTS

Paul Klee: the gift of visual thinking

Paul Overy

Paul Klee : Gelände des Übermutes, 1937

Looking at paintings by Paul Klee is an activity more like reading than looking at pictures in a gallery. This is probably why his works seem more satisfactory than most artists' reproduced as colour plates in a book. And, as it is easier to read things in books than on walls, in some ways Klee's paintings can give more in reproduction than in the original. Which is no doubt why he has long been such a popular artist, particularly in this country, where we prefer reading to painting, and where he is the favourite modern artist of bookish young students—although not of art students, who usually affect to despise him.

In the Fifties, John Berger once wrote that "Klee can barely be considered an artist at all". He explained that he meant that Klee was too lacking in "conscious intention and deliberate striving". He was a passive medium, rather than an active artist. I do not know whether Berger's view of Klee has changed since; but there remains much which is true in his argument. It pinpoints both Klee's weaknesses and his strengths. A passive, medium-like art may have an important place in a civilization. It does in the Far East, and there is no reason why it should not have a place in ours. Klee opened doors in western art which were previously closed, but it must also be admitted that his influence has often done other artists no good at all.

The Tate has just put on show five paintings, lent by Klee's son Felix for two years, which supplement the gallery's own four watercolours and one late oil. These include one of his often reproduced paintings of fish in goldfish bowls, *Fish in the Circle* of 1926 and *Image of Past Beauty* of two years earlier: the faded beauty pathetically trying to keep her own self-image of youth. But to describe Klee's paintings is to reduce a multitude of meanings and allusions to a crude verbal reminder.

Fischer Fine Art has a small exhibition of works by Klee from 1913 to 1940, the year of his death. The earliest picture *Alt and Jung* (*Old and Young*)—the catalogue irritatingly assumes that everyone reads German—is an almost hysterical expressionist gouache, reminiscent of the powerful but incompetent paintings Schoenberg produced when he was associated with Kandinsky, Marc, Macke, and Klee in Munich at this time. The 1940 painting is little more than a vigorously brushed hieroglyph of a figure; several of these appear in a gleeful dance in another late picture *Gelände des Übermutes* (*Land of High Spirits*). In between these Klee explores the microstructure of fantasy and reality with an unparalleled imagination. *Alte Zwergin* (*Old Dwarf Woman*) is quite extraordinary, achieving an illusory three-dimensional effect as if the dwarf's features are peeling off the picture like shreds of newspaper.

Upstairs at the Fischer are works by the German artist Julius Bissier (1893-1965). These are from the last 10 years of his life when he developed a miniature style of egg tempera on very small canvases. Bissier was influenced by Oriental art and also, one would think, by Klee. Whereas Klee is always fertile in ideas within a small compass of means yet never eclectic, Bissier's work, although sensitive and delicate, quickly becomes repetitive and empty, lacking that charge of life that Klee could generate in a few square centimetres.

Klee wrote extensively on art and aesthetic problems, which have been gathered together under the title *The Thinking Eye*. The idea that art could be a kind of visual thinking or visual language was something which preoccupied both Klee and Kandinsky during their years at the Bauhaus, but however abstruse their language might sometimes become, they remained visual. Not so with many recent artists whose preoccupations now seen exclusively linguistic and not at all visual. Critics and the public have for long dismissed the new with the words "It isn't art" or, more tentatively, "Is it art?" But applied to what many artists are doing today, that comment can be descriptive rather than critical—ie, the work belongs to some other category of human endeavour, like philosophy, politics, or aesthetics. The trouble is that almost invariably it is bad, or incompetent, philosophy, politics, or aesthetics.

The Art and Language group have been taken more seriously on the Continent than here. There has always been a tendency, which we no doubt reciprocate, for Europeans to uncritically acclaim minor British nonentities in the same breath as major classics, particularly in literature. Perhaps to a German the writings of the Art and Language group might look like intelligible German translated into English, certainly to any critical English eye they appear like so much mystificatory and uneducated jargon. (The visual arts didn't need translation from one language to another until Art and Language came along, a backward step, surely.)

The group are now showing their work at the ICA in London, and more extensively, at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford. Recently they appear to have adopted the fashionable preoccupation of artists with left-wing politics. A statement issued for the ICA show begins: "We work to establish conditions within which it will be possible to speak of a social and socialist art and mean something non-trivial and defensible." This is fair enough, but in the space of a few sentences has worked itself into: "The relations between 'accidental' and 'vulgar' experience are ordered with respect to ideology. Transitionally, they are ideology—which projects a critical ordering condition on dialectical/social activity. The distribution of function is fairly tame in the realm of ideological and, if you like, historical instrumentality. Items displayed on the walls dissolve as (socializable) properties of people whose meaning is not the mere formal accompaniment to a more substantive activity." This is pure illiterate gobbledygook. The work on show at the ICA consists of a series of statements laid out like bars of music on the wall, and at least it can be said that it is large enough to read with relative ease, which is more than can be said of the usual typewritten sheets.

There's some evidence in the Oxford exhibition that the group are trying to make their language less impenetrable, but as the veil of mystification drops, so the emperor is revealed as not only nude but a eunuch too. In straightforward English, their ideas are revealed as the most banal and trite simplification. This is particularly obvious in a special handout for school students who visit the museum in parties, which is patronising and pseudo-hip: "The art rip-off has hit its highspot in 'community arts'—you know, earnest arty bores, embarrassing people with their unfunny mime, community theatre, inflatable sculpture." That the position of the artist and his relationship to society needs to be completely rethought must be evident to anyone who has observed the desperate state art is in now. But neither aesthetico-politico simplification nor show-off mumbo-jumbo is going to make it any more relevant.

The results of a system where artists are educated outside the universities can be seen in the intellectual illiteracy of the Art and Language group. The dangers that face those who have been through art schools *within* a university system—in this case Newcastle—can be seen in the work of Stephen Buckley, also at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford, and Mark Lancaster, at the Rowan Gallery in London until Thursday. Both also held artist-fellowships at King's College, Cambridge, and display a clever ability to "develop" in approved ways, but with both the results are little more than a self-consciously attractive awareness of recent art history. The Oxford shows continue until October 26.

Bunyan at Round House

Pilgrim, Prospect Theatre Company's rock musical based on John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, first seen at this year's Edinburgh Festival, is to have a four-week season at the Round House from October 15 to November 8. The leading roles are sung by Paul Jones, Paul Nicholas and Peter Straker. Before opening at the Round House *Pilgrim* will be seen in Newcastle, Liverpool and Cardiff.

Pilgrim's book and lyrics are by Jane McCulloch and the music is by Carl Davis. Toby Robertson directs, Robin Archer is the designer and the choreography is by Robert North. Neil Rhoden is the musical director.

ART EXHIBITIONS

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. FABIAN PEAKE & PHYLLIDA BARLOW Drawings. Until 18 Oct. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1. 493 6832.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. GEORGE RICKEY mobile sculpture.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, SE1 (Arts Council). ANDREA PALLADIO and THE GEORGIAN PLAYHOUSE until 12 October inclusive. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6 Adm. 50p. Children, students and OAPs 25p. (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fri.)

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5: Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 493 1572/3.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 01-499 5058. 20th CENTURY ORIGINAL PRINTS including Dali, Ernst, Hockney, Hamaguchi, etc. Mon.-Fri 10-6. Thurs. 10-7.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN PIPER. New Paintings. Also New Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until 25th Oct.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Augustus John—Life and Times. Until 26th Oct. Admission 20p. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY
la Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800
MARY FEDDEN

PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY, 8 Gt. Newport St., W.C.2. 240 1969. Exhibition: Sell books, frames, prints. Tues.-Sat. 11-7. Sun. 12-6. Closed Mon.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. HOMMAGE A TERIADE. French Graphic Art of Picasso, Matisse, Chagall, etc. Until 12 Oct. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 40p (Mondays 20p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

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The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

Berlioz back in the Invalides

Paris

The curé of the Invalides did not weep for a quarter of an hour on the altar: he did not kiss the composer afterwards and burst into tears; and one of the choristers did not have a fit after Thursday's performance of the *Requiem* or *Grande Messe des Morts* of Berlioz, as he related himself after the first performance of the work in 1837 in this same church, at the funeral of General Damremont, the hero of the conquest of Algeria.

On Thursday as the critic of *France Soir* notes, there were no tears, no nerves, none of the "horrible grandeur" which Berlioz himself described. And there were rather fewer musicians. Instead of the 400-odd mobilized on that occasion, there were a mere 300—those of the combined forces of the Philharmonic and French National Orchestra, sustained (some thought a little weakly), by 140 singers of the Radio-France Choir. But President Giscard d'Estaing, himself a keen musician, was there to acclaim the performance given for the benefit of the Foundation for Medical Research under the baton of Leonard Bernstein incomparably seconded by the incomparable voice of the tenor Stuart Burrows.

The American maestro had detached the four fanfares from the body of the orchestra and placed them in the galleries of the church, in order to produce the overwhelming stereophonic effect desired by Berlioz. It was particularly striking in the apocalyptic rendering of the "Tuba mirum", directed by Mr Bernstein at a remarkably fast tempo.

The *Requiem* was preceded by a performance of a version of the "Marseillaise", for choir and orchestra, which Berlioz composed in honour of the Revolution of 1830, a grandiose and overpowering anthem of revolutionary fervour, which did not sacrifice to M Giscard d'Estaing's predilection for a slow, hymn-like tempo, now abandoned in any case on official occasions in the face of the almost unanimous disapproval of his fellow countrymen.

"This Requiem is an apotheosis of death. At the end, death comes in", the President told the maestro, whom he warmly congratulated after the *Requiem*. "It is indeed a very soft death", Mr Bernstein replied. "In Verdi's, on the contrary, it is life which ebbs away", the President remarked. Few French Presidents in the past have gone on record for possessing a comparable musical culture. As he left the church he again told reporters of his fondness for classical music.

Charles Hargrove

ECO/A Davis
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Alan Blyth

One season our many chamber orchestras might be persuaded to get together (and the London Orchestral Concerts Board could perhaps do the persuading) to give us a conspectus of Haydn's symphonies (not all, I hasten to add, but two or three dozen) interspersed with Handel's concerti in a well conceived series. What a feast of music-making that would be, and how much more rewarding than the present programmes, which are often desultorily planned.

Such thoughts were provoked by the English Chamber Orchestra, in completely revivified form on Sunday, playing the rarely encountered 87th symphony and the first of the Opus 3 Concerti Grossi, neither of which is often heard except on record. The symphony may not be one of Haydn's outright masterpieces, but even without coming into that category its harmonic and instrumental turns are frequent enough to seem almost prodigal.

The first movement's development is ingenious in the extreme; the Adagio is a concertante movement of surpassing sensitivity with extensive solos for flute, oboe and bassoon, played here with matching eloquence by William Bennett, Peter Graeme and Martin Gatt, and the Finale is start-stop matter in Haydn's most subtly humorous vein Andrew Davis realized both the buoyant and beautiful sides of the work with equal success.

Of course the restricted diet I have mentioned would mean, for a while, the omission of works such as the others in this programme. Bernard Levin would not mind the omission of the Bach, his F minor concerto, not a particularly inspired piece except for the sinuous slow movement with its pizzicato accompaniment. Mr Davis played it with refinement of texture and colour, but the Goble harpsichord seemed a little weak even in this hall.

The other work would be more sorely missed, as in any case it appears too seldom on concert programmes — Stravinsky's complete *Pulcinella*, that something-more-than-a-pastiche of Pergolesi. In a poor performance, the invention can seem a little laboured. In one as witty, pointed and vigorous as it received from Mr Davis and the ECO, Stravinsky's contribution can be heard as a marvellous recreation of one composer's ideas in the terms of another's, with Pulcinella himself seeming to pop up in all the solo instruments while the strings, here finely unified, provide the effervescent background for his antics. Of the three vocal soloists, Jennifer Smith stood out for her warm, appealing tone and sensuous line.

Joaquin Achucarro
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Manuel de Falla was, by all accounts, an excellent pianist, and it is surprising that he wrote so little for the instrument—and regrettable, also, considering how effective his few pieces are. The *Pièces Espagnoles* with which Joaquin Achucarro began his programme on Sunday afternoon are typical, and although they are a continuation of Albeniz's virtuoso and picturesque keyboard excursions, and so aptly dedicated to that earlier master, they form a characteristically personal comment on the idioms of Spanish popular music. Mr Achucarro played them with the right sort of casual fluency, generating considerable atmosphere, though sometimes with rather too much pedal, so that the rhythms were insufficiently sharp.

Next, to help us measure the achievements the *Pièces Espagnoles* represented, Mr Achucarro played the Valse Caprice, a survivor from Falla's precocious teens. It shows the beneficial influence of Chopin, and was played with suitably youthful high spirits. This was contrasted with the composer's last keyboard piece, his *Homage à Paul Dukas*, a sombre yet memorable tribute.

It was overshadowed, however, by the *Fantasia Bética*, a rarity at recitals but arguably the finest solo piano music ever to come out of Spain and almost the swan-song of Iberian musical nationalism. Gypsy elements similar to those in "Andaluza", last of the *Pièces Espagnoles*, are present, yet are treated with much greater resource and invention. Mr Achucarro gave a quite exhilarating performance, animated and with plenty of colour, but one that did not convey this long single movement's shape and direction with enough clarity.

Such matters are more easily dealt with in Ravel's Sonatina, which received a fine interpretation, lucid and exactly to scale: in fact Mr Achucarro's playing here was simple and sophisticated at once, like the music itself. *Alborada del gracioso* had springy rhythms (no trouble with pedalling here) and bright colours, and only lost its fine-drawn tension on the final page. Not often does the best playing come in a recital's most difficult work, but that is what happened here, with an account of Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* that was full of power, elegance and refinement.

Hypnotic country singer

Charlie Rich
Drury Lane

Robert Shelton

It's in a fulsome season of Nashville imports. First came the film, brilliant if unrepresentative, then a superstar called Johnny Cash, brilliant if unrepresentative, and finally, the ascending star, Charlie Rich, brilliant and quizzical. In his first British visit, Rich shakes all one's preconceptions about country music.

He is a portly, platinum-haired rhinestone cowboy, sporting a floral shirt beneath a leather waistcoat, engulfed by strings and surrounded by promotion. One bristles, until he starts singing, and working the piano, and strolling around and through his troupe like Lorne Greene on the set of *Bonanza*, without a director.

Charlie—you really want to call him that—goes back quite a while. Discovered by Sam Phillips of Memphis, who also stumbled on a chap called Presley. Charlie languished thereafter on a few obscure labels. But he is making a major comeback.

One minute the balladeer, the next minute the outcast. Rich handles a range of mood and emotion like a Western gunfighter. Perhaps his most endearing mode is that of the Arkansas country boy who just sits at the piano and swings with those old funky, dirt under the nails, gravel in the throat, nasty blues. Absolutely incomparable. He is disarming, alarming but very much his own man.

There is a lot about country music, in material, staging and manner, that could easily put off the sophisticated listener. Witness the film, or in this instance, the vocally adroit, but still quite unbelievable Sarah Jones, who opened the show. It is a loss of faith, until on meanders a giant-like Charlie Rich. You forgive the swagger, the image, even his hairdresser, and you let his voice carry you back to the Southern country hills. Assisted by a fabulous female trio, The Little Foxes, Rich was very much strolling his own ranch. You know there is a bit of legerdemain but you still cannot help but be caught up in the magic of a large-scale challenge who makes his songs hypnotic and his listeners most willing subjects.

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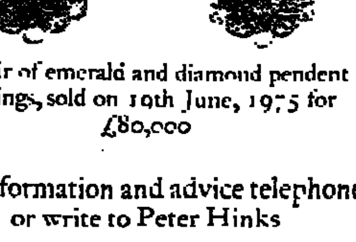

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Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Football

Wolverhampton refuse to accept crowd's criticism of McGarry

Wolverhampton Wanderers' chairman, John Ireland, yesterday expressed his confidence in the ability of the club's manager, Bill McGarry, after the team's poor start to the season. Wolves have won only one of 10 League games and are 21st in the first division but Mr Ireland said that no special board meeting would be convened to discuss the situation.

Mr Ireland said: "There is no question of doubting Bill McGarry's ability to pull things round. It is not a nice position to be in and we know how our supporters feel. We don't like it either."

The chairman's statement followed an outburst of catcalls, jeers and slow handclapping by spectators at Molineux during Saturday's defeat by West Ham United. Mr McGarry yesterday reaffirmed his belief that the players at his disposal were good enough to turn the tide. He said: "I am not going to knock any of them when they are down. They need lifting and it is my job to achieve that. Everybody, in fact, should help."

The Football League yesterday denied that there would be any final decision made about the new transfer system giving players freedom of contract at Thursday's meeting of the Professional Football Negotiating Committee. A League statement said: "This is a routine meeting of the committee to continue negotiations and before any decisions are published both sides intend to notify their own constituent bodies."

The committee, chaired by Professor John Wood, agreed in August on a scheme which would revolutionize the present retain and transfer system, but still to be finalized is how transfer fees will be calculated next season. Under proposals already agreed, players who have finished their existing contracts with a club will be free to negotiate with the club and other interested teams between March 1 and May 1.

A Football Association delegation will visit Luton Town's ground next Monday to begin their inquiry into the invasion of the pitch by Chelsea supporters during the second division match on August 30.

The Chelsea board are discussing plans to try to counter the young hooligan elements among their supporters, who were in trouble again on Saturday after Chelsea had been beaten 2—0 at Fulham.

Leeds United's manager, Jimmy Armfield, yesterday had a meeting with the club's unsettled forward, D. McKenzie, who said he felt he had no future with the club after being made substitute at Burnley on Saturday. Mr Armfield said: "In Duncan's opinion he feels he is the scapegoat but for what I don't know. With a pool of players somebody has got to be left out and others like Trevor Cherry and Eddie Gray have been.

McGarry: supported in spite of jeers.

I don't think I have ever left out players who have been playing well."

The Leeds manager said that if McKenzie did ask for a transfer the request would go before the board. Leeds continue to be linked with the England international, T. Currie, of Sheffield United. But Mr Armfield said: "We have not made any bid for Currie or Billy Hughes of Sunderland."

Birmingham City's Scottish international player, Burns, who had his name taken for a high tackle on Robson during Saturday's match at Aston Villa, was fined by City's caretaker manager, Willie Bell, yesterday. Mr Bell said: "I have told Burns that I will not tolerate any action like this. I have fined him and he has apologized to me and said he will try to make sure it does not happen again. The matter is now closed."

Hartlepool have asked for an emergency meeting with the local council to discuss their financial troubles. It is believed that the club are behind with the rent for their council owned ground. The chairman, Thomas Aird, said: "We need a few thousand pounds to tide us over our immediate difficulties, and unless there is some improvement we could be in grave danger and flying distress signals before the end of the season."

Football fixtures

CUP-WINNERS CUP: First round (second leg): Coleraine v Eintracht Frankfurt (1.0).
UEFA CUP: First round (second leg): Dundee United v Keflavik (7.30); Liverpool v Hibernian (7.30).
ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Quarter-final round (second leg): Motherwell v Blackburn (7.30).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division (North): Barnet v Enderby (7.30); Redditch v Tamworth (7.30); Witney Town v Kidderminster (7.30). First division (South): Ashford v Guildford/Dorking (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Morecambe (7.30); Gainsborough v Gateshead United (7.30); Goole v Scarborough (7.30); Lancaster v Fleetwood (7.30); Netherfield v Wigan Athletic (7.30); Skelmersdale v Gt Harwood (7.30).
FA TROPHY: Preliminary round (replay): Southall and Ealing Borough v Devizes Town (7.30).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Barking v Tooting and Mitcham (7.30); Bishop's Stortford v Enfield (7.30); Clapton v Sutton United (7.30); Hendon v Hitchin Town (7.30); Ilford v Dulwich Hamlet (7.30); Leatherhead v Staines Town (7.30); Leytonstone v Kingstonian (7.30); Slough Town v Wycombe Wanderers (7.30); Walthamstow Avenue v Dagenham (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Floodlit competition, first round: Oldham v Widnes (7.25).

Motor cycling

American breaks 300 mph barrier on flats

Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Sept 29.—An American yesterday broke the world motor cycle speed record and became the first man to break the 300 mph barrier. Don Vesco, aged 36, a motor cycle dealer, overcame wind gusts across his course to average 302.928 mph for two runs on the salt flats west of Salt Lake City.

Both runs, from north to south and return, were made within an hour as required by the European-based International Motorcycling Federation, who control world records. But the American governing body allow two hours for record attempts and Vesco later made a third run which, averaged with the faster of his previous two, gave him a United States mark of 303.812 mph.

During one of the three runs he was timed at a peak of 307.692 mph. Vesco said: "It was like a motocross at the beginning. The course was bumpy and, whenever I oversteered because of the gusts of wind, my tyres would spin. I didn't have full control as I usually do. It was kind of spooky."—Reuter.

Rugby League

Watkins moves to full back to lead Wales

David Watkins captains Wales from full back in the Rugby League world championship match against Australia at Swansea on October 19. He changes places with Francis, of Wigan. Glyn Turner comes in at stand off in place of Treasure, who is relegated to substitute. Wales are strengthened by the return of Mathias on the wing, Mills and Dixon.

TEAM: Watkins (Salford); Mathias (St Helens), Francis (Wigan), Wilson (St Helens), Bevan (Warrington); Turner (Hull Kingston Rovers), Banner (Salford); Mills (Widnes), Fisher (Castleford), Mantle (St Helens), Cunningham (St Helens), Dixon (Salford), Coslett (St Helens). Substitutes: Treasure (Oldham), Rowe (Blackpool Borough).

Ian Brooke, the Bradford Northern coach, has resigned after Sunday's 32—12 home defeat by Wakefield Trinity in the Players No 6 Trophy. It was Northern's second heavy home defeat in the past three weeks. Brooke, a former Great Britain centre who played with both Northern and Trinity, was appointed in January 1973 and, a few months later, took the side to the Challenge Cup final at Wembley.

Last season Northern won the Players No 6 Trophy, beating the Challenge Cup winners, Widnes, in the final. Brooke said yesterday: "We have the players who won the No 6 Trophy last year, but I am just not getting any response from them now. I have done my best but I think they need somebody else." The Bradford board will discuss the matter at a meeting tonight.

Rugby Union

Montgomery will miss two matches

Montgomery, the Metropolitan Police scrum half, will not play for two weeks after breaking his thumb in his team's 44—4 defeat of Sidcup last Saturday.

His place against Loughborough Colleges at Imber Court next Saturday goes to the former Wasps scrum half, Ridout, who will be playing his second game for the club. The centres, Gray and Couch, both have leg injuries but are expected to be fit.

Moseley, who have won all their seven matches so far this season, will have their former international player, Cooper, back for their visit to Gloucester tomorrow night. Doble is not available and Akenhead deputizes at full back. In the forwards, King, who has been out with a back injury, returns in place of Angell.

Indian appointment

New Delhi, Sept 29.—Ram Prakash Mehra was elected president of the Indian Cricket Control Board in Jaipur yesterday and also confirmed was the retirement of the former Test captain, Mamsur Ali Khan (formerly the Nawab of Paraudi) from international cricket.—Reuter.
—Reuter.

Final dates

Prague, Sept 29.—Czechoslovakia will propose that their Davis Cup tennis final against Sweden be played between November 28 and 30 or December 19 and 21.

Tennis

SAN FRANCISCO: G. Vilas beat J. Borowiak, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.
DENVER: Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss C. Mayer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Miss F. Durr and Miss B. F. Stove beat Miss M. Navratilova and Miss R. Casals, 3—6, 6—1, 7—6.
KUALA LUMPUR: Davis Cup: Pakistan beat Malaysia, 5—0.
NEW DELHI: Davis Cup: India beat Thailand, 5—0.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 5, Philadelphia Phillies 4; St Louis Cardinals 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; Cincinnati Reds 7, Atlanta Braves 6; Chicago Cubs 9, Montreal Expos 5; San Francisco Giants 5, San Diego Padres 3; Houston Astros 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 2.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 3, New York Yankees 0 and 2—3; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Detroit Tigers 0; Cleveland Indians 11, Boston Red Sox 4; Chicago White Sox 6, Minnesota Twins 4; Texas Rangers 3, Kansas City Royals 1; Oakland Athletics 5, Californian Angels 0.

Golf

LAS VEGAS: Sahara Invitation event: 270, D. Hill, R. Massengale (Hill won play-off at 1st); 271, J. Inman, R. Mitchell; 272, D. January, C. Coody, B. Crampton (Australia), G. Cadle; 276, A. Jacklin (GB).

Cricket

LORD'S: Cross Arrows 175 (A. Stewart 91, S. Barrett 32, L. Champniss 6 for 58, H. Green 3 for 29) beat Northwood 75 (S. Taylor 4 for 10, M. Vernon 3 for 33), by 100 runs. Today's final match, Cross Arrows v Metropolitan Police "D" Division (at Lord's, 11.15 am).

Racing

Duke Ellington tunes up for glory

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The William Hill organization, who are giving up their sponsorship of the Cheveley Park Stakes, the Middle Park Stakes and the Dewhurst Stakes at the end of this season, have now opened an ante-post book on the Middle Park Stakes. Yesterday they published their first list of prices on the Cheveley Park Stakes and were immediately inundated with money for the favourite, Petipa, Grey Home, Solar and Harrapan Seal.

So, Petipa remains firmly entrenched at 100-30. But, Grey Home, who won her last race so decisively, has shortened from 9-1 to 6-1 and both Solar and Harrapan Seal have had their prices clipped to 14-1 from 20-1 and 25-1, respectively. Their full list reads: 100-30 Petipa, 5-1 Outer Circle, 6-1 Pasty, Grey Home, 9-1 Nagwa, 12-1 Guichet, 14-1 Solar, Harrapan Seal.

The sponsors waited for the four-day acceptors before forming a book on the Middle Park Stakes as well. Nine colts stood their ground yesterday and Hills are laying 2-1 Folmar (Vincent O'Brien's candidate), 5-2 Duke Ellington, 6-1 Hittite Glory, 7-1 Royal Boy, 9-1 Tampa, and 12-1 bar those five. I am inclined to think that Hittite Glory could be good value at those odds if his victory in the Flying Childers Stakes at Doncaster on St Leger day was a fair reflection.

Ryan Price said at Goodwood yesterday that his candidate, Duke Ellington, is particularly well at this moment and he also had encouraging things to say about his St Leger winner and Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe hope, Bruni. Price's horses are certainly in fine form and I have never seen Tony Murray ride better than he has been recently.

Murray stole the show at Goodwood yesterday, riding three more winners, two of which were for Price. They duly won the Kinara Stakes with Whistlefield, who did his job in the style that one would expect of a 2-1 on shot. Both Price and Murray were adamant later that they have in this handsome chestnut a colt with a particularly bright future. Price added that Whistlefield, who was bred by his owner, Lady Wyfold, is still only a shell of a horse, and that he will not run him again this season.

Whistlefield may be only a shell, to coin his trainer's phrase, but he is an exceptionally nice shell in my eyes and in Murray's opinion probably as good a colt as we have seen all season. As Whistlefield has now won his last two races each by seven lengths it is difficult to argue with him. Yesterday he left Ramadan, who was well fancied, toiling in his wake the second Murray asked him to go about his business.

It was a performance that was a delight to watch, and one which pleased Price for another reason, too. Whistlefield has now won twice since he bought his younger brother in Dublin. In the circumstances Price obviously did well to get away with paying only 6,400 guineas for the yearling.

Murray also won the West Dean Stakes for Price on Tudor Slipper, and the Chisledown Handicap for Ben Hanbury on Grey Mink, who was wearing blinkers for the first time.

After the Chisledown Handicap, the stewards held an inquiry and considered incidents that took place as the field passed the four-furlong marker and the two-furlong marker. They interviewed three jockeys, Cain, who was on Some Night; Starkey, who was riding Baildon and Thomas, who was on Faridina.

They decided that Faridina had interfered with Some Night passing the four-furlong marker and that Baildon had done likewise two furlongs later. They severely cautioned Thomas for careless riding, and suspended Starkey for four days, beginning on October 8.

Murray was less fortunate on Night Echo, who found one too good for him in the Stonehill Handicap—the local horse, Belle Bretonne, who is trained only two miles from the course. There was no change on the Cesarewitch front after this race. Ladbrokes remained unmoved and they are still offering 7-1 John Cherry, 14-1 Reine Beau, 16-1 Quiet, Super Nova, 20-1 Night Echo.

Although Night Echo was beaten a length and a half by Belle Bretone, Gordon Smyth said that he may well take his chance in the Newmarket marathon along with his owner's other horse, Quiet. Night Echo is, as Smyth pointed out, an autumn horse. Belle Bretonne was ridden by Paul Cook and not by Richard Fox as had been arranged.

Fox was badly shaken when his saddle slipped in the first race and he had a heavy fall from Phantom Ace. The doctor made him give up all his other rides, one of which was Belle Bretonne. As Cook also won the seller on Fleur D'Amour, this was a good comeback on what was his first day race riding after his three-day suspension.

Today is the last time that the old paddock at Goodwood will be used. Before racing begins there again next year a new padock, sited behind the main grandstand, will have been constructed. Price and Murray can continue their triumphant way by winning the Cocked Hat Handicap with Golden Charles, but whether they also win the Limekiln Stakes as well with the unbeaten colt, Treasury Bond, would seem to depend on whether he can give a stone to Prince Pepe, who made such an encouraging start to his career at Windsor.

The ground is never more testing than it is when a lot of rain has just fallen on turf that has been watered heavily and it will be tough going again this afternoon.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood: Soft. Nottingham: Good to soft. Newmarket (tomorrow): Good to soft. Folkestone: Good to soft. Pontefract: Firm.

Earth Spirit enjoys the ground in France

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, Sept 29

Lester Piggott and Richard de Tarragon have struck up a successful partnership this year and Wood Green looked like adding to their winning tally in today's Criterium de Maisons-Laffitte.

Ground conditions were testing for the 10-strong field of two-year-olds and Piggott had Wood Green among the leaders from the start. Just as the combination had mastered Red Lord going into the final half-furlong, Yves Saint-Martin brought the top-weight, Earth Spirit, on the outside with a splendidly timed challenge.

The son of Amber Rama responded gamely to Saint-Martin's driving and always had too much in reserve for Wood Green once he had hit the front with 50 metres to run. At the line, Earth Spirit had half a length to spare over Wood Green, with Red Lord the same distance away in third place.

Freddy Head, recently recovered from a fractured kneecap sustained in a road accident in June, hopes to make his comeback on Wednesday at the Evry meeting. If he comes through the test well he plans to ride in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp on Sunday. He will probably have the choice of either Green Dancer or Ivanjica.

CRITERIUM DE MAISONS-LAFFITTE (Group II: 2-y-o: £4,800: 7f): Earth Spirit, br c, by Amber Rama—Eagle Eye (D. Wildenstein), 8-11 .... Y. Saint-Martin 1
Wood Green, 8-7 .... L. Piggott 2
Red Lord, 8-7 .... G. W. Moore 3
ALSO RAN: Byneyrum, Holland Park, Tristan, North Ball, Mir Ric, Tres Quoris, Tyston.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 4.20 francs; places, 1.60, 1.30, 2.30. A. Penna, ½l, ½l. 1min 28.9sec.

Racecourses are to increase their 1976 contribution to prize money by £150,000—10 per cent more than this year. Brigadier Sam Waller, the director general of the Racecourse Association, said yesterday: "The courses have responded very well to the over-riding demands for more prize money despite the fact that overhead costs are escalating to an alarming extent.

"Every effort is being made to keep admission prices down, and the result is that racecourse profitability, which has never been high, is now likely to fall to a dangerously low level.

"However, the racecourse managements appreciate that prize money must be increased if the entire industry is to be kept viable and, if the news we have given today can help to encourage yearling buyers at the sales, the efforts of the racecourses will be well worth while."

Habitat colt almost as good as he looks

By Michael Seely

Although Ravi Tikkoo's horse, Arch Sculptor, was only a narrow winner of the first division of the Staunton Plate at Nottingham yesterday afternoon, there are clearly good races in store for this powerful colt by Habitat. The official margin over Kellystown was only a short head but the 49-year-old rider, Frank Durr, was full of confidence throughout the race.

This victory gave the Newmarket trainer, Ben Hanbury, his 44th success of the season, of which a large proportion have been gained for his chief patron, Mr Tikkoo. Arch Sculptor is one of the nine acceptors for the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket on Thursday, but the decision whether to run or not will rest with his owner. Apart from Arch Sculptor, Mr Tikkoo also has Hittite Glory, the surprise conqueror of Music Boy in the Flying Childers Stakes at Doncaster, engaged in the big race.

It is no wonder that Arch Sculptor is showing signs of possessing the ability to match his looks as he is a half brother to those high class sprinters Mummy's Pet and Parsimony. Bought for 35,000 guineas as a yearling at the Houghton Sales by the Susan Piggott bloodstock agency, Arch Sculptor was bred at Tim Holland-Martin's Overbury stud.

Another stable that has struck a welcome vein of winning form recently is that of Gordon Smyth at Lewes. Following the success of Paddy Jack at Ascot on Saturday, Inventory ran out an equally ready winner of the most valuable race at Nottingham, the Victoria Centre Handicap. It had been noticeable at Ascot how easily Geoffrey Lewis had been going on Paddy Jack before he made his move and the same applied on Inventory yesterday.

Inventory is not engaged in the Cesarewitch but the Chester Cup winner, Super Nova, ran a fairly satisfactory race considering her lengthy absence. Super Nova is to have another run before Newmarket, probably at York. Another Sussex-trained winner was Simon Slingsby, who outstayed Grove's Boy in the Foston Nursery Handicap. Backed from 5-1 to 3-1 yesterday, Simon Slingsby had run well in the Jack Jarvis Memorial Nursery at Ayr won by Senator Sam. Trained by Ryan Price for Gordon Cook, Simon Slingsby is a tough son of Ballymoss, who should win again as he pulled out a great deal under pressure.

Simon Slingsby's jockey, William Carson, had earlier taken the September Stakes on Monaco Melody, who made virtually all the running on the far side of the track. Douglas Smith trains the winner for Norman Wachman. At the end of her racing career Monaco Melody will retire to her owner's stud in co Meath. Among the good horses Mr Wachman has owned have been that outstanding sprinter, The Bug, and Faberge II.

That team of handicap specialists, Bill Wightman and Edward Hide, won the seller with Westward Leading. Hide is to ride Somersway for the Hampshire trainer in the Irish Sweeps Cambridgeshire on Saturday.

On the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe front, Jeremy Hindley, who saddled the 4-5 favourite, Trainer's Seat, to win the final race of yesterday afternoon, said that although Crash Course had been left in Sunday's big race, the horse would only run in the unlikely event of the ground drying up.

The scramble for prize money to pay for winter keep begins in earnest at Nottingham this afternoon when both the Sibthorpe Selling Stakes and the Carlton Maiden Plate have had to be divided, making an eight-race programme in all.

Henry Cecil runs the Ribero colt, Simmering, in the first division of the maiden race. Simmering was noted finishing well in the race won by Over To You at Newbury in August. As Over To You went on to take the Intercraft Solario Stakes at Sandown Park, Simmering, a half-brother to Fool's Mate, should be good enough this afternoon.

The second division can be left to Monte Ceco, a son of Ragusa, trained by Ian Balding for Mrs Meg Million. Monte Ceco finished third behind Ormeley at York. Although Ormeley disappointed behind Sir Wimborne in the Royal Lodge Stakes on Saturday, Monte Ceco would only have to make normal improvement to score here. Marinella, second to the subsequent Redcar winner, No Exit, at Great Yarmouth, can take the Welbeck Handicap Stakes for Michael Stoute.

New Tote race

The Tote will sponsor a new £5,000 three-mile steeplechase at Haydock Park on Saturday, January 10, next year. They will contribute £3,000 to the £5,000 added money and the Haydock executive £2,000. The race will be known as the Tote Northern Steeplechase.

Nottingham programme

1.45 MICHAELMAS HANDICAP (£488 : 1m 50yd)

1 022333 Frisky Ruler (Mrs N. Haggas), J. Hindley, 4-9-12 .... R. Oxland 5 4
5 14-0021 Marchuna (N. Tebbutt), R. Jarvis, 3-9-4 .... D. Ormeley 11
6 300304 Company Sergeant (R. Francis), G. Harwood, 3-9-3 .... K. Smith 2
7 1000-00 Redcap (Mrs B. Shaw), O. O'Neill, 4-9-2 .. G. Pasquet 8 6
8 11-3020 Longacre (CD) (Sir N. Prescott), Prescott, 4-9-0 .... C. Nutter 5 12
10 4-02010 Flying Dice (C) (Mrs D. Anderson), H. Candy, 3-8-4 .... S. Hood 5 8
18 0-000 Mild Cheese (Mrs E. O'Mahony), O. O'Neill, 7-8-3 H. Shaw 5 7
20 30014f Arctic Rascal (J. Owens), J. Bradley, 4-8-2 .... J. Kear 5 15
23 030000 Abbott's Floess (E. Collingwood), Collingwood, 4-7-12 .... P. Hamblett 5 1
25 001004 Wenceslas (CD) (H. Hanmer), S. Palmer, 3-7-10 .... P. Steed 5 10
28 Jacmic (J. South), J. Harris, 5-7-9 .... M. Wood 5 13
29 00 Blue Bidder (H. Pelham), J. Gifford, 5-7-8 .. J. Rowe 5 5
32 000303 Shoulder Aims (J. Bethell), Bethell, 7-7-7 .. A. Nutter 5 9
33 040000 Galadriel (Mrs C. Roxroy), E. Reavey, 4-7-7 R. McKay 5 14
34 040443 Oh Well (K. Cundell), P. Cundell, 3-7-7 .... D. Moss 5 3

3-1 Frisky Ruler, 4-1 Company Sergeant, 11-2 Flying Dice, 6-1 Marchuna, 8-1 Longacre, 14-1 Shoulder Aims, Wenceslas, Oh Well, Arctic Rascal, 16-1 others.

2.15 SIBTHORPE STAKES (Div I : 2-y-o : £439 : 6f)

2 Aim High (W. Markham), K. Bridgwater, 8-11 J. Seagrave 9
7 000 Sunbrosna (A. Boyd-Rochfort), P. Cole, 8-11 R. Edmondson 14
9 000000 Chesterking (F. Galbraith), W. Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 15
10 000 Glacidas (M. Reay), P. Haslam, 8-11 .... W. Carson 1
15 0000 Jump For Joy (Mrs B. Trewhitt), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 — 17
19 04-4020 Pewter Spear (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 8-11 .... T. Lappin 4
21 00 Port-le-Boy (Mrs P. Barratt), E. Collingwood, 8-11 .... P. Hamblett 7 6
24 Stags Lad (J. Ramply), S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .... T. Ives 8
27 040003 Yodellers Dream (G. Ashton), R. E. Peacock, 7-11 .... K. Lewis 5 7
30 000 Anglo Flore (C. Brotherton), W. Wharton, 8-8 .. P. Cook 16
33 03000 Capacity (D. Murton), G. Blum, 8-8 .... G. Duffield 10
35 100200 Cotillion (O. Benn), J. Powney, 8-8 .... C. Kettle 13
38 Doe's Girl (G. Lucas), B. Cambidge, 8-8 .... C. Moss 5
44 Mary Masters (C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 8-8 J. Matthias 3
49 00 Our Emilie (L. Jayes), T. Gillam, 8-8 .... M. Birch 8
51 020040 The Schemer (R. Dods), H. Blackshaw, 8-8 .... — 12
58 0000 Vesta Tilly (Mrs T. Egerton), J. Astor, 8-8 .... E. Eldin 11

3-1 Pewter Spear, 4-1 Cotillion, 5-1 The Schemer, 7-1 Capacity, 10-1 Yodellers Dream, Sunbrosna, Glacidas, 14-1 Vesta Tilly, Port-le-Boy, 20-1 others.

2.45 WINTHORPE HANDICAP (2-y-o : £690 : 6f)

2 00211 Conciliation (D) (Lord Rotherwick), W. Hern, 9-0 J. Mercer 6
6 3100 Balita (Mrs P. Linders), J. Dunlop, 8-9 .... Ron Hutchinson 4
7 020 Wrekin Rhythm (Mrs G. Murphy), F. Maxwell, 8-8 E. Hide 8
8 02122 Primonato (Mrs B. Smith), J. Hardy, 8-7 .... C. Moss 3
9 012 Amadina (D) (E. Holland-Martin), R. Houghton, 8-6 E. Eldin 10
10 312400 Fighting Lady (D. O'Dell), E. Collingwood, 8-9 .. O. Gray 13
14 220000 The Headman (B. Barnett), B. Swift, 8-2 .... P. Cook 14
15 021 Gresham Girl (CD) (J. Martin), G. Vergette, 8-1 .... N. Crowther 5 15
17 24001 Ballgreat (J. Edmonds), R. Mason, 8-1 .... W. Higgins 7 8
18 001201 Coplow Kate (K. Parsons), W. Wharton, 8-0 .. P. Young 5 2
20 014002 Miss Chelsea (J. Pearce), Doug Smith, 7-11 .... — 12
21 03140 Levant Melody (H. Vickers), T. Gosling, 7-10 D. Cullen 7
24 304010 Clarannlyn (D) (R. Maris), D. Weeden, 7-6 D. Gibson 7 16
25 03104 Tabernacle (CD) (B. Cattlin), K. Bridgwater, 7-4 K. Lewis 5 9
27 01022 John Gay (C. Hill), G. Balding, 7-3 .... — 11
28 000130 Barnaby Beck (CD) (Mrs M. Berry), R. Hastiman, 7-0 .... C. Rodrigues 5 1

7-1 Conciliation, 5-1 Amadina, 6-1 Miss Chelsea, 8-1 Balita, Gresham Girl, 10-1 Ballgreat, Primonato, 12-1 Coplow Kate, John Gay, The Headman, 16-1 others.

3.15 CARLTON PLATE (Div I : 2-y-o maidens : £483 : 1m 50yd)

2 000 Ann's Choice (Exors of the late V. Kelly), W. Marshall, 9-0 .... R. Marshall 23
5 00 Chocolate Imp (M. Tate), Tate, 9-0 .... C. Moss 9
6 000000 C Minor (Mrs D. Carraiho), A. Goodwill, 9-0 R. Oxland 7 21
7 200000 Cornet Joyce (Mrs H. Jones), Thomson Jones, 9-0 .... P. Cook 12
8 Doublephoto (N. Hunt), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 .. W. Carson 18
9 000 Exacum (L. Wiltshire), S. Hall, 9-0 .... M. Birch 11
12 00320 Jackoleon (E. Stevens), A. Dalton, 9-0 .... C. Eccleston 1
22 00 La Palatinat (Sir R. McAlpine), Doug Smith, 9-0 E. Eldin 7
23 000 Lucky Devil (Mrs H. van der Ploeg), H. Price, 9-0 .... M. Germon 14
26 00 Nunstar (H. Key), M. H. Easterby, 9-0 .... J. Seagrave 17
28 0 Palmerston (N. Graham), J. Dunlop, 9-0 Ron Hutchinson 3
29 00000 Pass the Port (Mrs A. Bowman-Vaughan), B. Hobbs, 9-0 .... B. Jago 16
32 04 Princely (R. Clifford-Turner), M. Stoute, 9-0 .... E. Hide 8
34 00 Red Frame (J. Rowles), J. Leigh, 9-0 .... D. Nicholls 5 2
35 04 Return Ticket (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-0 .. F. Durr 4
41 0 Simmering (Lord Howard de Walden), H. Cecil, 9-0 A. Bond 19
43 Snow-Star (Miss S. Dunne), J. Bethell, 9-0 .. J. Mercer 20
45 0 Top Form (C. Elliott), C. Brittain, 9-0 .... — 10
52 Alveta (Mrs J. Dayres), L. Shedden, 8-11 .... M. Bray 7 5
59 00 Dienau (J. Rose), N. Callaghan, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 22
62 00 Harem Jeanie (G. Pritchard-Gordon), G. P-Gordon, 8-11 .... B. Taylor 15
73 000 Rasis Boy (N. Metcalfe), J. Cousins, 8-11 .. G. Skrais 7 6
81 00 Wendywoops (J. Bell), H. Collingridge, 8-11 .. G. Sexton 13

3-1 Princely, 7-2 Simmering, 5-1 Doublephoto, 6-1 Return Ticket, 8-1 Palmerston, 10-1 Lucky Devil, 12-1 Jackoleon, Snow-Star, 20-1 others.

3.45 WELBECK HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,001 : 1m 5f)

3 1001 Packet (R. Hollingsworth), W. Hern, 9-5 ...... J. Mercer 14
5 230321 Lutine Belle (R. Francis), G. Harwood, 9-1 ...... E. Eldin 8
7 410-004 Sandy's Girl (W. Owens), J. Bradley, 8-13 .... — 19
9 020140 Jeanie Duff (Mrs J. Smith), B. van Cutsem, 8-12 W. Carson 13
11 213000 Faculty (M. Wyatt), H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 11
14 134143 Mount Grace (L. Holliday), J. Hindley, 8-9 .. A. Kimberley 1
15 130012 Tony (Mrs D. Bousefield), E. Weymes, 8-9 .. T. O'Ryan 5 15
16 022431 Pearly (D) (A. Snipe), M. H. Easterby, 8-8 .... M. Birch 16
17 0310-00 Hot Gospel (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 8-8 .... P. Young 5 5
19 402401 Water Hyacinth (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan), M. Prescott, 8-7 G. Duffield 10
20 004201 Supermoll (R. Mason), R. Mason, 8-6 .... W. Higgins 7 4
25 20-0004 Field Mass (Mrs P. Felden), G. Smyth, 8-3 .... F. Durr 3
27 300011 Jetador (J. Morton), W. Wightman, 8-2 .... B. Jago 12
28 003303 Misty Joanne (Mrs B. Hunt), V. Mitchell, 8-2 .. K. Lewis 5 2
29 01-00 Sailing Fair (S. Skene), S. Hall, 7-13 .... O. Gray 6
30 003312 Marinella (Y. Yamamoto), M. Stoute, 7-13 .... P. Cook 18
31 000144 Roman God (Mrs J. Nathan), C. Benstead, 7-12 D. Cullen 7
33 324304 Nethink (Mrs E. Hargrave), A. Dalton, 7-9 .. C. Eccleston 17
36 303003 Salsafy (J. Hambro), B. Hobbs, 7-7 .... C. Rodrigues 5 6

11-2 Mantinella, 6-1 Lutine Belle, 7-1 Packet, Pearly, 8-1 Mount Grace, 10-1 Water Hyacinth, Supermoll, Tony, 12-1 Jeanie Duff, 16-1 Salsafy, Hot Gospel, Jetador, 20-1 others.

4.15 BENTINCK PLATE (£483 : 1¼m)

4 000-040 Cheraber (J. Rowley), A. Jarvis, 4-8-13 .... J. Seagrave 17
5 000-0 Galactic (N. Humby), G. Balding, 4-8-13 .... — 13
6 0-00320 Milesian Prince (R. Dent), J. Bradley, 4-8-13 .... J. Kear 7 20
8 0001 Captain Webb (H. Joel), W. Elsey, 3-8-12 .... E. Hide 14
9 000411 Spring Fling (D) (H. Leader), W. A. Stephenson, 3-8-12 — 3
11 000224 Blessed Boy (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 3-8-8 .... J. Lynch 19
12 Dolben Lad (P. Day), J. Harris, 3-8-8 .... A. Senior 18
13 0-00 Highview Lord (D. Kerry), I. Walker, 3-8-8 .. W. Carson 16
14 003402 Humpty Dumpty (J. Thursby), J. Dunlop, 3-8-8 .... Ron Hutchinson 4
15 00-0000 Riberona (D. Fleming), M. Morley, 3-8-8 .... T. McKeown 2
17 000 Craigie Burn (J. Clabby), D. Rayson, 3-8-5 .. J. Egan 15
19 00 Direct Lead (E. Adkins), R. Mason, 3-8-5 .... C. Moss 10
21 0000 Heartstring (Mrs J. Ollivant), G. P-Hobbyn, 3-8-5 P. Waldron 9
23 0-00200 Incognita (Mrs F. Sasse), D. Sasse, 3-8-5 .... — 6
25 Lovely View (G. Dawes), J. Berry, 3-8-5 .. S. Houlker 7 3
27 0002 Peter Jack (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 3-8-5 .... P. Young 5 11
29 000 Phantom Lad (N. Renshaw), B. McMahon, 3-8-5 E. Apter 1
30 20 Queen's Sanctuary (Mrs J. Benskin), J. Bethell, 3-8-5 .... J. Mercer 12
33 00-0220 Sharpie (Mrs S. Jones), G. P-Gordon, 3-8-5 .. A. Bond 8
34 Sonny's Pride (C. Thurlow), M. Morley, 3-8-5 .. D. McKay 7

11-4 Spring Fling, 7-2 Captain Webb, 5-1 Peter Jack, 6-1 Humpty Dumpty, 8-1 Blessed Boy, Queen's Sanctuary, 12-1 Sharpie, 20-1 others.

4.40 SIBTHORPE STAKES (Div II : 2-y-o : £437 : 6f)

5 0 Be My Friend (W. James), E. Reavey, 8-11 .. A. Kimberley 14
18 00 Palm Court Joe (Mrs J. Waldron), J. Hardy, 8-11 G. Moss 1
22 00300 Restless George (Mrs R. Hodges), D. Holmes, 8-11 .... J. Seagrave 5
23 000000 Singapore Fling (N. Bass), K. Payne, 8-11 .... T. Lappin 13
25 034003 Still Windy (C. Parks), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .... T. Ives 4
26 0040 Superpack (G. Turner), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11 S. Webster 5 11
31 0004 Betsy May (Mrs A. Carr), S. Hall, 8-8 .... E. Apter 6
35 00 Chad Park (Mrs K. Carnforth), L. Shedden, 8-8 .... C. Eccleston 9
37 020 *Devil's Dyke (D. Cecil), H. Cecil, 8-8 .... A. Bond 8
41 0 Grand Piano (A. Clegg), P. Cole, 8-8 .... R. Edmondson 10
43 000000 Little Charmer (A. Smith), Smith, 8-8 .... R. Henry 8
46 Miss Constance (Mrs D. Stockil), W. Wharton, 8-8 .... B. Clatworthy 7 16
47 00020 *Miss Geraldine (M. Reay), P. Haslam, 8-8 .... W. Carson 7
48 0402 My Mandolin (R. Williams), O. O'Neill, 8-8 G. Pasquet 7 2
50 0 Runwell (Mrs R. Graham), W. Stephenson, 8-8 D. Ryan 13
54 220000 Skiddy Dancer (A. Goodwill), Goodwill, 8-8 Miss L. Goodwill 15

7-2 Betsy May, 9-2 Palm Court Joe, 5-1 Still Windy, 6-1 Superpack, Runwell, 8-1 Restless George, 10-1 Singapore Fling, 12-1 Grand Piano, 14-1 Skiddy Dancer, 16-1 others.

5.10 CARLTON PLATE (Div II : 2-y-o maidens : £483 : 1m 50yd)

11 00 Flintalex (A. Hodge), D. Weeden, 9-0 .... G. Sexton 12
14 0 Game David (Exors of the late Miss C. French), A. Goodwill, 9-0 T. Rogers 19
20 Jackyking (K. Gutrapani), H. Blackshaw, 9-0 .... — 2
24 03 Monte Ceco (Mrs J. Mullion), I. Balding, 9-0 .... J. Mercer 3
31 03 Port Sou (Dr J. Sahagun), B. van Cutsem, 9-0 .. W. Carson 15
35 00 Rajahmela (J. Whitehouse), R. Hollinshead, 9-0 .... T. Ives 11
36 Richmade (W. Owens), J. Bradley, 9-0 .... — 5
38 00 Sanguine (Sir R. McAlpine), Doug Smith, 9-0 .... E. Eldin 13
41 00 Snow Swan (L. Jacob), P. Cole, 9-0 ...... R. Edmondson 22
46 043 Trasi's Son (J. Hickman), M. Tate, 9-0 ...... C. Moss 21
47 0 Trusted (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... Ron Hutchinson 20
53 0000 Anna's Princess (Mrs M. Ingram), N. H. Easterby, 8-11 .... M. Birch 6
55 4 Bally Tudor (V. Matthews), C. Brittain, 8-11 .... — 9
56 0 Blakewood (Mrs M. Farr), H. Candy, 8-11 ...... P. Waldron 4
57 Bless My Soul (A. Weatherall), B. Hanbury, 8-11 .. F. Durr 16
60 0034 Elegant Lady (Mrs E. Nelson), W. Marshall, 8-11 R. Marshall 17
63 04 Heather Tops (G. Dyson), N. Callaghan, 8-11 .. J. Lynch 7
69 0 Mr Mellors (A. Hall), W. Wharton, 8-11 .... P. Cook 14
70 0 Mrs Tickle (Mrs A. de Rothschild), B. Hobbs, 8-11 B. Jago 8
77 Super Six (F. Carr), J. Bethell, 8-11 .... — 10
78 000030 Tidal Dance (Mrs D. Smalley), E. Reavey, 8-11 A. Kimberley 18
80 000 Voucher Book (Mrs A. Shaw), S. Hall, 8-11 ...... E. Apter 1

15-8 Monte Ceco, 7-2 Port Sou, 7-1 Trasi's Son, 10-1 Heather Tops, 12-1 Trusted, Sanguine, 14-1 Elegant Lady, Bally Tudor, 16-1 Blakewood, Bless My Soul, 20-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Marchuna. 2.15 Vesta Tilly. 2.45 Miss Chelsea. 3.15 SIMMERING is specially recommended. 3.45 Marinella. 4.15 Incognita. 4.40 Betsy May. 5.10 Monte Ceco.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Marchuna. 2.45 Miss Chelsea. 3.15 Simmering. 3.45 Marinella. 4.15 Sharpie.

Goodwood programme

2.0 BEXLEY STAKES (2-y-o : £669 : 5f)

1 Friendly Chief (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 7
2 Hunt the Gun (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 9-0 .. B. Raymond 2
3 Jarullah (Mrs A. Ewing), G. Hunter, 9-0 ...... R. Weaver 6
4 Out of the Blue (Lady R. McAlpine), J. Bethell, 9-0 P. Eddery 1
5 Yellow Hot (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .... G. Baxter 4
6 Yukon Trail (Exors of H. Thompson), H. Price, 9-0 A. Murray 3
7 Four Lawns (L. Shepherd), D. Marks, 8-11 .... M. L. Thomas 5
9 Native (Mrs B. Richards), D. Hanley, 8-11 ...... R. Curant 8

5-3 Yellow Hot, 7-2 Yukon Trail, 4-1 Out of the Blue, 5-1 Friendly Chief, 7-1 Jarullah, 12-1 Hunt the Gun, 14-1 others.

2.30 LIMEKILN STAKES (2-y-o : £805 : 7f)

1 111 Treasury Bond (D) (P. Bromley), H. Price, 9-6 .. A. Murray 1
10 0 Aeriel Bank (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-6 .... B. Raymond 3
11 000 Burelor (Lady Scott), D. Sasse, 8-6 .... T. Cain 3
13 300000 Fairman (D. Mills), D. Jermy, 8-6 .... G. Ramshaw 6
15 04 Le Deux (S. Powell), J. Sutcliffe, 8-6 .... B. Rouse 4
16 0 Paper Tiger (Miss W. Levy), P. Mitchell, 8-6 R. Wernham 5 5
17 3 Prince Pepe (Sir D. Clague), P. Walwyn, 8-6 .... P. Eddery 7
18 03 Silver Steel (C. Elliot), C. Brittain, 8-6 .... G. Baxter 8
21 0 Walthi (J. Chitty), M. Francis, 8-6 .... F. Morby 9
23 0 Exponent (Lady Rosebery), B. Hobbs, 8-3 ...... G. Lewis 10

Evens Treasury Bond, 9-2 Prince Pepe, 11-2 Silver Steel, 8-1 Exponent, 10-1 Aeriel Bank, 20-1 Fairman, Le Deux, 25-1 others.

3.0 SETTRINGTON HANDICAP (£1,054 : 1m)

1 014341 Quizair (D) (G. MacDonald), R. Jarvis, 4-9-13 M. L. Thomas 4
2 002243 Acquaint (D) (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 4-9-7 P. Eddery 3
3 201410 London Glory (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 4-9-4 .... B. Raymond 6
7 021411 Court Lane (CD) (L. Ames), G. Hunter, 5-8-11 J. Reid 5 7
12 304130 The Nadi Royale (D) (Mrs S. Powell), J. Sutcliffe, 4-8-7 .... B. Rouse 1
13 000-041 The Hertford (D) (B. Shine), B. Swift, 4-8-7 .... G. Lewis 5
14 1002-00 Ampang (C. Lim), Miss A. Sinclair, 4-8-6 .. G. Starkey 2

11-4 The Hertford, 7-2 Acquaint, 9-2 London Glory, 5-1 Court Lane, 7-1 Quizair, 8-1 The Nadi Royale, 12-1 Ampang.

3.30 COCKED HAT HANDICAP (3-y-o : £815 : 1½m)

1 1d0004 Horseguards (D) (Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 10-0 .... D. Gillespie 3 9
2 0-11010 Golden Charles (CD) (C. Olley), H. Price, 9-8 .. A. Murray 7
6 10-0420 Liebeslied (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 8-11 .. E. Johnson 1
8 024130 So They Say (D) (Sir D. Clague), C. Benstead, 8-9 .... B. Rouse 5
9 041330 Comet Kohoutek (A. Nicholls), G. Harwood, 8-9 G. Starkey 4
11 4-00004 Bolivar (F. Laker), R. Smyth, 8-7 .... P. Cheese 5 10
12 031-400 Melody Ryde (Mrs S. Young), T. Gosling, 8-3 .. P. Eddery 2
14 000004 Great Lad (E. Benjamin), W. Wightman, 8-3 .. G. Baxter 6
18 00-003 Naval King (Mrs T. Wade), G. Smyth, 7-12 .. M. L. Thomas 3
20 0-00000 Mouradyke (J. Redfern), L. Holt, 7-7 ...... W. Wharton 7 8

9-4 Golden Charles, 5-1 Liebeslied, 6-1 Great Lad, 13-2 So They Say, 8-1 Horseguards, 10-1 Melody Ryde, 12-1 Comet Kohoutek, Bolivar, 14-1 others.

4.0 SIMONDSDEAN HANDICAP (£781 : 1m 2f)

1 002341 Tachibana (D) (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 4-9-12 F. Morby 5
2 1-02000 Traquair (D) (Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 5-9-7 .... D. Gillespie 3 6
3 200320 Behave Too (G. Cooper), G. Harwood, 4-9-2 .... P. Eddery 1
4 202012 Tintoretto (D) (J. Olin), B. van Cutsem, 4-9-0 G. Starkey 2
6 2 Miss Boon (Comtesse J. de Bryas), R. Read, 5-8-11 .... — 4
7 0-10400 Southwark Star (T. Hammond), G. P-Hobbyn, 4-8-10 .... A. Murray 11
8 021432 Makinlau (J. Oliver), D. Dale, 5-8-7 .... B. Raymond 13
9 22212-0 Talloan's Melody (H. Vickery), T. Gosling, 4-8-6 .... G. Ramshaw 4
11 412022- Arjayem (D) (R. McRobert), J. Sutcliffe, 5-8-6 B. Rouse 8
13 113-003 Kentucky Fair (D) (J. Manley), P. Cole, 6-8-3 G. Baxter 9
14 0-00400 Sugar Moss (D) (Mrs R. Smyth), R. Smyth, 6-8-2 T. Cain 3 7
17 30030 Lucien (K. Cunningham-Brown), V. Cross, 3-7-12 .... I. Jenkinson 5 10
19 100000 Croome (D) (Mrs G. Phipps), G. Hunter, 5-7-9 R. Street 12

3-1 Traquair, 9-2 Tintoretto, 5-1 Miss Boon, 7-1 Tachibana, 8-1 Southwark Star, Makinlau, 12-1 Behave Too, Kentucky Fair, 14-1 others.

4.30 PHEASANTRY STAKES (3-y-o : £695 : 1m)

1 000003 Bagdad Gold (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .. S. Cottle 5 15
2 0-0400 Chasseur (J. Waller), R. Jarvis, 9-0 ...... M. L. Thomas 14
3 0-0002 Criterion (E. de Rothschild), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .. P. Eddery 3
4 030400 Moonstrike (W. McDonnell), R. Houghton, 9-0 F. Morby 1
5 0-400 Priddy Friendly (R. McAlpine), B. Hills, 9-0 .... R. Street 13
7 2-00330 Sportsky (H. Demetriou), C. Brittain, 9-0 .... — 12
10 00 Winscombe (H. Renshaw), A. Budgett, 9-0 .... E. Johnson 4
11 000 Ball Breeze (Miss M. Hindley), C. Benstead, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 5
12 000 Black Alice (R. Fleming), V. Cross, 8-11 .. R. Wernham 5 2
13 4-20204 Calhive (R. Porter), P. Cole, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 16
14 000030 Extol (Mrs G. Miller), W. Wightman, 8-11 .. G. Baxter 6
16 000003 Klairede (Mrs C. Grainger), D. Marks, 8-11 .. C. Williams 10
17 0-000 Melody Rose (A. Snowden), J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 .. B. Rouse 7
20 40-0000 Rindae (J. Kashiyama), T. Gosling, 8-11 .... — 8
21 0000 Rush Hour (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 8-11 ...... K. Bodley 7 9
24 0-3 Tzi-Tzi Girl (Mrs L. Ross), B. van Cutsem, 8-11 G. Starkey 11
25 000000 Tonedale (R. Knight), F. Cundell, 9-0 .... — 17

4-1 Tzi-Tzi Girl, 9-2 Criterion, 11-2 Calhive, Sportsky, 6-1 Priddy Friendly, 8-1 Extol, 10-1 Moonstrike, 14-1 Chasseur, Klairede, 20-1 others.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Prince Pepe. 3.0 LONDON GLORY is specially recommended. 3.30 Golden Charles. 4.0 Tintoretto. 4.30 Tzi-Tzi Girl.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Silver Steel. 3.0 London Glory. 4.0 Tintoretto. 4.30 Tzi-Tzi Girl.

Goodwood results

2.0 (2.4) HAT HILL STAKES (2-y-o: £744: 6f)

Fleur d'Amour, br f, by Murrayfield—Dorothy Darling (Capt E. Woolett), 8-8 .. P. Cook (20-1) 1
Bondy Baby, br c, by Burglar—Quonilda (C. Neufeld), 8-11 .... J. Lynch (11-1 fav) 2
Good Bird, ch f, by Good Bond—Whirlbird (Mrs E. Spence), 8-8 .... M. L. Thomas (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-2 Phantom Ace (f), Zarzaline, 9-1 Dunesdawn, 10-1 Lady Cromwell, 12-1 Blue Prose, 14-1 Tribal Song, 20-1 Mountain Rebel, Amanda Blue (4th), Diamond Gift, Fiery Performance, Peelay, Silver Wall, 15 ran.

TOTE: win, £1.37; places, 37p, 17p, 52p. P. Cundell, at Compton. Hd, 3l. 1min 16.95sec. Strip Fast did not run.

2.30 KINRARA STAKES (2-y-o: £744: 1m)

Whistlefield, ch c, by Roan Rocket—Nerlibed (Lady Wyfold), 9-1 .... A. Murray (1-2 fav) 1
Ramadan, ch c, by Amber Rama—Gift Token (Lord Carnarvon), 9-5 .... G. Starkey (6-1) 2
Grey Baron, gr c, by Alcide—Chysanthia (P. Parnell), 8-11 .... B. Jago (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Hardirondo, 25-1 Faraway Echo, 33-1 Bally Babu, Fifty Sixth Street, Dikusa (4th), Outlaw, Remonham. 10 ran.

TOTE: win, 13p; places, 11p, 13p, 18p; dual forecast, 27p. H. Price, at Findon. 7l, 1½l. 1min 46.94sec.

3.0 (3.0) STONEHILL HANDICAP (£1,553: 2m 3f)

Belle Bretonne, b f, by Celtic Ash—Belle Dame (J. Woodman), 4-8-8 .... P. Cook (11-4 jt fav) 1
Night Echo, ch h, by Salvo—Luz Mala (R. Richmond-Watson), 5-9-7 .. A. Murray (11-4 jt fav) 2
Seven the Quadrant, b h, by Javelot—Farandole II (J. Kendrick), 5-8-13 ...... D. Gillespie (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Cadogan Lane (4th), 50-1 Marshall Who. 5 ran.

TOTE: win, 31p; forecast, 83p. S. Woodman, at Chichester. 1½l, 1l. 4min 40.24sec.

3.30 (3.31) COUNTRY PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £842: 7f)

Fleeting Image, b f, by Dancer's Image—Vastness (V. Berger), 7-13 ...... D. Gillespie (10-1) 1
Mary Mullen, b f, by Lorenzaccio—Riva (C. St George), 7-10 .... P. Young (6-1 jt fav) 2
Mark Jason, b c, by Divine Gift—Countess Charmere (C. Gavenia), 8-9 .... J. Mercer (6-1 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-2 My Ginny (4th), 7-1 Unicorns Fancy, 8-1 Ren Fox, 10-1 Piercing Note, Wot-A-Lad, 12-1 Bold Arrow, 16-1 Kings Royale (p), Irish Refinery, James Three, Be Faithful, Crown Major. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.89; places, 56p, 30p, 25p. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. Nk, 4l. 1min 34.39sec.

4.0 (4.2) CHISLEDOWN HANDICAP (£802: 6f)

Grey Mink, gr f, by Double Jump—Janhette (Mrs W. Reynolds), 3-8-3 .... A. Murray (9-1) 1
Tribal Feast, b f, by Tribal Chief—Rennet (Mrs J. Milne), 3-8-11 .... P. Cook (7-1) 2
Blue Tab, b f, by No Robbery—Blue Madam (M. Berger), 3-7-13 .... D. Gillespie (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Some Night, 11-2 Faridina (4th), 7-1 Sicasanta, 9-1 Moor Lane, 10-1 Baildon, 14-1 Vrondi, 25-1 Vibration, Penhill Point. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 26p, 32p, 46p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. 2l, hd. 1min 02.16sec. Gallico was withdrawn, not under orders.

4.30 (4.32) WEST DEAN STAKES (3-y-o: £763: 1½m)

Tudor Slipper, ch c, by Henry the Seventh—Snow Slipper (P. Finlinson), 9-0 A. Murray (7-1) 1
Dunrace, b g, by Duneed—Havering (Miss E. Grimwade), 9-0 .... D. Cullen (16-1) 2
Levinda, b f, by Le Levanstell—Palinda (R. Francis), 8-8 .... D. Gillespie (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Rosella, 6-1 Timolin, 7-1 Potipal, 12-1 Silchester, Baltic Ruler, Tintern Abbey, 14-1 Texiron (4th), 16-1 Night Air, Landing Party, 20-1 Bonjour Meteiot, Carabinier, Graftham, Mon Cheval, Coloratura, Gypsy Bronze. 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 26p, 42p, 44p. H. Price, at Findon. 2l, 8l. 2min 16.39sec. Daring Dolly did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Belle Bretonne and Grey Mink, £13.65. TREBLE: Whistlefield, Fleeting Image and Tudor Slipper, £117.15.

Hamilton Park

2.15 (2.16) CHATELERAULT PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 1m 1f)

Deep Divide, b f, by Precipice Wood—Tacadora (R. Sangster), 8-11 .... E. Apter (5-2 jt fav) 1
Ray of Ollies, ch c, by Jukebox—Lev Star (R. Peers), 9-0 .... C. Dwyer (5-1) 2
Saychette, b f, by I Say—Cuccotta (K. Spencer), 8-11 .... L. G. Brown (5-2 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Rose Patite (4th), 6-1 Love in May, 20-1 Stan Freer. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 16p, 54p; dual forecast, £1.15. E Cousins, at Tarporley. 1½l, 2l. Leaton Knolls did not run.

2.45 (3.48) CADZOW PLATE (3-y-o fillies: £414: 1m 1f)

Cannes, b f, by Silly Season—Canaan (C. Harper), 8-11 .... R. Marshall (5-2) 1
Sweet Dough, gr f, by Reindeer—Pastina (Mrs M. Yell), 8-11 .... E. Apter (14-1) 2
Yellow Cloud, ch f, by Yellow God—Petarde (J. Brown), 8-11 .... R. Hutchinson (2-1 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Miss Pekin (4th), 11-1 Emperor Star, 12-1 Largs, 20-1 Aline Margaret, Cora Lynn. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 15p, 17p, 14p; dual forecast, £3.04. W. Marshall, at Whitsbury. 1½, 3l.

3.15 (3.16) GRIER FAMILY HANDICAP (£1,216: 1m 5f)

Broughty Harbour, ch g, by Typhoon—Queen Mab (H. Lawson), 4-8-7 E. Apter (11-4 fav) 1
Royal Orbit, b c, by Taj Dewan—Fleeting Moon (D. Adams), 3-8-5 ...... J. Lowe (100-30) 2
Master Chad, ch c, by St Chad—Good Spelling (R. Taylor), 4-8-4 .... S. Webster (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Blighty (4th), Black Fire, 7-1 Clued Up, 10-1 Willie Ormond. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 34p, 24p; dual forecast, 90p. S. Hall, at Middleham. ½l, 1½l.

3.45 (3.47) LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,030: 6f)

Little Friend, b f, by Be Friendly—Right as Rain (Mrs S. Raphael), 7-8 .... N. Crowther (5-2 fav) 1
Ubedizzy, b c, by Carnival Dancer—Ermyn Lass (J. Finlayson), 7-13 .... L. G. Brown (11-2) 2
Consister, ch f, by Burglar—Ulupi's Sister (H. Green), 8-10 .... J. Seagrave (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Raver, 8-1 Upavon, 9-1 Grey Sail, 12-1 Durham Lad (4th), Shirly Boy, Butterfly Boy, Irish Prince. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 14p, 21p, 17p; dual forecast, £1.21. J. Hindley, at Newmarket. 2½l, nk.

4.15 (4.17) LANARKSHIRE HANDICAP (£563: 1m 40yds)

Stormer, b h, by Arctic Storm—Final Bloom (W. Marshall), 7-8-11 .... R. Marshall (4-1) 1
Tudor Lord, b c, by Tudor Music—Fair Darling (O. Robinson), 4-9-0 .... J. Lowe (7-1) 2
Two Bells, b f, by Fossy Bell—Rose of Acrum (H. Lindley), 3-8-5 .. G. Duffield (7-2 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt fav Gambela, 7-1 Hard Sailor, 4-1 Tinganbo, 10-1 Ardoowan, Brownie, Sinbark, 12-1 Medina Boy, 16-1 Sunny Jib (4th), Star Poem, Wolds Way, Ryton Lad. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 23p, 18p, 16p. W. Marshall, at Whitsbury. Nk, 4l.

4.45 (4.46) CINQUEFOIL PLATE (Div I: 2-y-o: £311: 1m)

Move Off, ch c, by Farm Walk—Daring Do (W. Barker), 8-8 .... R. Freeman (30-1) 1
Romany Charter, ch c, by Runnymede—My Gipsy Moth (R. Peacock), 9-0 .... J. Lowe (4-1) 2
Admiral Count, b c, by On Your Mark—Lollotte (R. Tikkoo), 9-0 .... N. Crowther (2-1 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Happy Families, 9-2 Tilton Boy, Hydrographic, 7-1 Ossulton (4th), 11-1 Forty Thieves, 13-1 Katie Grey, 20-1 Chantinghall. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, £2.16; places, 39p, 17p, 10p; dual forecast, £7.13. J. Calvert, Hambleton. 1½l, 1½l.

5.15 (5.16) CINQUEFOIL PLATE (Div II, 2-y-o: £311, 1m)

Empress Regent, b f, by Prince Regent—Shot Gold (J. Kahasash), 8-8 .... N. Crowther (2-1 fav) 1
Minstrel Song, b c, by Alcide—Helen Traubel (D. Lark), 9-0 .... R. Marshall (9-4) 2
Step You Gaily, b f, by King's Company—Schull (Mrs Y. Kennedy), 8-11 .. G. Duffield (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Heavenly Harvest (4th), 7-1 Chartermode, Spring Hope, 16-1 Chadville, 20-1 Regalo, Grallie. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 13p, 14p, 34p; dual forecast, 31p. J. Hindley, Newmarket. ½l, 3l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Broughty Harbour and Stormer, £18.70. TREBLE: Cannes, Little Friend, Move Off, £86.75.

Carlisle NH

2.15: 1, Cagey Boy (11-1); 2, Sound Hazard (8-1); 3, Pahra (14-1). 14 ran. Laule River 3-1 fav.
2.45: 1, Peabeck (11-2); 2, Tom Mahunn (evens fav); 3, Stand Clear (11-4). 4 ran. Dure Done did not run.
3.15: 1, Red Earl (11-4); 2, Collier's Dene (5-1 fav); 3, Lateral King (6-1). 10 ran.
3.45: 1, Half a Sixpence (4-5 fav); 2, Treble Key (17-2); 3, Stag Party (7-1). 7 ran.
4.15: 1, Safari Sovereign (20-1); 2, Real Marshall (4-5 fav); 3, Strus (9-1). 11 ran.
4.45: 1, My Virginian (9-4); 2, Little Swift (10-11 fav); 3, Worcester Sauce (20-1). 4 ran.

Results at Nottingham yesterday

1.45 (1.46) STAUNTON PLATE (Div I: 2-y-o: £485: 5f)

Arch Sculptor, b c, by Habitat—Money for Nothing (R. Tikkoo), 9-0 .... F. Durr (2-1 fav) 1
Kellystown, br f, by Sing Sing—Catch Fire (R. Byrne), 9-0 .... G. Lewis (9-4) 2
Dancing King, ch c, by Gralun—Dancing Hat (J. Houtahan), 9-0 .... F. Morby (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-1 Oriental Star, 20-1 Peta Lane, Raffaille, Ribello (4th), 25-1 Debs Dance, 33-1 Glory Last, Laserbach, Off the Track, Vellecino, Brighter and Best, Brighton Jet, Money Belt, Sheree Fin (ur). 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 12p, 11p, 15p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. Sh hd, 4l.

2.15 (2.16) ALVERTON HANDICAP (£456: 1m 2f)

Westward Leading, b c, by Frankincense—Fellon (Mrs R. Thompson), 4-8-4 .... E. Hide (12-1) 1
Cronella, br f, by Crozier—Cue Ila (A. Carden), 3-8-1 .... A. Cready (7-1) 2
Celtic Rose, b f, by Aberdeen—Coral Flower (M. Hanks), 3-8-0 .... G. Kerris (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Call The Police, 11-2 Sparteus, 7-1 Saichuan (4th), 10-1 Ann's Grey, 12-1 Whatsaname, Ivy Dee, Olumitmo, 14-1 Pasha, 16-1 Derrenne, 20-1 Summer Serenade, Blue Baker, Civil Servant, 25-1 Celtic Gwen, Miss Shirar, Sherry's Dancer, Nadine's Choice. 19 ran.

TOTE: Win, 66p; places, 21p, 20p, 73p, 60p. W. Wightman, at Upham. 1l, nk. Winner bought in for 600gns.

2.45 (2.47) VICTORIA CENTRE HANDICAP (£903: 2m)

Inventory, b g, by Royal Record II—Sonsa (C. Spencer), 7-7-1 .... G. Lewis (8-1) 1
Kingfisher Blue, b g, by French Beige—Windsor Charm (L. Carrington), 11-8-4 .... L. Charnock (18-1) 2
Something to Hide, ch m, by Double-U-Jay—Shot Gold (Mrs P. Shaw), 6-8-4 G. Baxter (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 fav Romelko, 6-1 Piccadilly City, 8-1 Enrico Mileo, Super Nova, 10-1 Mont St Michael (4th), 12-1 Ballydamus, Beholden, 14-1 True Lad, 20-1 Khadine, Purlish, Miss Quim. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 20p, 33p, 30p. G. Smyth, at Lewes. 1½l, 3l. Silver Bine did not run.

3.15 (3.19) SEPTEMBER STAKES (£688: 6f)

Monaco Melody, b f, by Tudor Melody—Aberaro (N. Wachman), 8-8 .... W. Carson (3-1 fav) 1
Calibina, ch f, by Caliban—Right Prospect (E. Ranger), 8-13 .... R. Edmondson (17-2) 2
Sceptred Isle, b c, by So Blessed—Quita II (Lord Petersham), 4-9-0 .... B. Taylor (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Nantucket (4th), Musical Piece, 11-1 Staff Sergeant, 12-1 Bloody Tower, Red Beam, 13-1 Algora, 14-1 Mandrew, Paul Alison, Prince Mandarin, 16-1 Watch Valdi, 25-1 Red Dawn, Teutonic, White Wonder, Skyrone, Swift Light, Brawby Lad, Paper Gold. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 15p, 34p, 40p. B. van Cutsem, at Newmarket. 4l, hd. Virginia Slave did not run.

3.45 (3.50) FOSTON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £830: 1m)

Simon Slingsby, b c, by Ballymoss—Star Trophy (T. Cook), 7-10 .... W. Carson (3-1 fav) 1
Grove's Boy, b c, by King's Leap—Camilla Mary (Mrs A. Grody), 7-2 .... C. Rodrigues (20-1) 2
Renda, ch f, by Gulf Pearl—Highland Reel (Miss J. Sebag-Montefiore), 8-7 .... G. Lewis (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Cape Swallow, 7-1 Rero Baby, 8-1 Heracles, 12-1 Va-Presto (4th), 14-1 Gay Season, Short Term, Suited, 20-1 Lady Shelley, 25-1 Flaming Truth, Orange Lin. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 16p, 55p, 21p. H. Price, at Findon. 1½l, 3l.

4.15 (4.18) FISKERTON PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 1m)

Double Blush, b f, by Double-U-Jay—Pink Garter (C. Blackwell), 9-0 .... B. Taylor (12-1) 1
Bamba, b f, by Busted—Sovereign (R. Moller), 9-0 .... G. Baxter (11-1) 2
Forsaken, ch f, by Bold Lad—Fotheringay (Duchess of Norfolk), 9-0 R. Hutchinson (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Princess Malinda (4th), 5-1 Gentle Melody, 8-1 Inhabit, 13-1 Ension Steel, Ruby Mason, Two Good, 16-1 Mrs Miller, Petty Larceny, 20-1 Just Amy, Mountain Melody, 25-1 Bee Em, Cammy, Dawn Bride, Dorneen's Bid, Ishka, Lady of Darien, Lauder, Silly Sockett, Sugar Doe, Westbourne. 23 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.17; places, 33p, 27p, 25p. J. Winter, at Newmarket. ½l, hd.

4.40 (4.45) STAUNTON PLATE (Div II: 2-y-o: £485: 5f)

Trainers Seat, b c, by Tamerlane—Bottoms Up (B. Haggas), 9-0 .... A. Kimberley (4-5 fav) 1
Dame Clara, gr f, by Manacle—Madam Clare (R. Hill), 8-11 .... R. Edmondson (14-1) 2
Saturn Sun, ch c, by Skymaster—Red Madonna (Mrs R. Tikkoo), 9-0 .... F. Durr (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Ribbon Steel (4th), 13-2 Rosella Bella, 14-1 Breve, 16-1 My Raff, Shottery, 20-1 Sky Raider, Devil's Cub, Mad Brain, Master Marron, Out of Season, Tillerman, Bonnie de Lyon, Mrs G. 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 12p, 30p, 41p. J. Hindley, Newmarket. Sh hd, 8l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Inventory and Simon Slingsby, £11.65. TREBLE: Westward Leading, Monaco Melody and Double Blush, £4.50 (paid on first two legs only).

PORT

ding

Ali the better man even if past best

eil Allen
ng Correspondent

third match between mmad Ali and Joe Frazier the second for the world weight championship—can- ave quite the same appeal e previous two if one es, as I do, that both may shade past their best. None s, Frazier's will to win and tense dislike of Ali, who has inted him often in public, this bout, to use the old ng cliche, a needle match. will be the 51st professional t for Ali, who has been ed only by Frazier, 1971, by Ken Norton, both on . Frazier, the younger man o years, has had 34 contests oney and the only men to him are Ali, on points over unds in January, 1974, and e Foreman in two rounds in on, Jamaica.

e the second contest en these two. Frazier has had outs, beating Jerry Quarry e rounds and the lacklustre Ellis in nine rounds in lia last spring. Ali reached k with his stunning victory Foreman, and near-depths is zestless showing against r.

re Ali's marital problems azon City last week, I gave a 25 per cent chance of ing the title. Now I would se his prospects to 35 per t the most. He is a great oker at his best, but he eight, is easily caught by a and may be folled and ted by Ali if the referee the champion to hold and as he did in their last con- but we can be certain that will fight to his last

British boxing champions show at the Empire Pool, ley, this evening, ranging the heavyweight; Bunny n, to the featherweight, n Sollas, who could be the t success of all this season. spread of talent has been it necessary by the promo- larry Levene, to make up e lack of a single hero who guarantee to keep the turn- turning. Joe Bugner, de- in the eyes of some, is now g for the latest "fight of ntury" to be over, and the heavyweight, John Conteh, in dispute with Mr Levene, any case, waiting for a n hand to heal and does not ge boxing anywhere until ber. John Stracey, the weight who will be in action this evening against Keith Arerette, from Akron, Ohio, may have to wait until March next year for his much debated challenge to José Napoles for the world 10 st 7 lb title.

So, instead of a "star" event, the Wembley patrons this evening can also see Johnson defend the British and Commonwealth heavyweight titles against Richard Dunn, Maurice Hope put at stake his light-middleweight championship against the former champion, Larry Paul, and Joey Singleton defend the junior welterweight title against Alan Salter.

What I find fascinating about these three British championships is that they are all return bouts. In October, 1973, Johnson, not then the heavyweight champion, fought a desperately hard final eliminator against Dunn and won by a knockout in the tenth round. Hope became the country's top light-middleweight by knocking out Paul in November, 1974. Last June, Singleton seemed to have had the worst of a non-title bout with Salter but still won the points decision amidst prolonged booing from the lively spectators at the Albert Hall.

Johnson has boxed and won four contests since he took the heavyweight titles from Danny McAlinden last January. Perhaps the most impressive though the least publicized was a 10 round points decision over an American light-heavyweight, Ray Anderson, in Oslo in June. Anderson once took the hard hitting Bob Foster all 15 rounds in a world title bout at 12 st 7 lb. It is still possible, says Johnson's manager, George Francis, that his charge will go down to light heavyweight in the hope of a world title contest against Victor Galindez, the World Boxing Association champion. For the bout against Anderson, Johnson weighed 13 st exactly.

Dunn, who has had 38 contests (won 29, lost nine) compared with Johnson's 49 (won 43, lost six) has had mixed fortune since his bruising encounter with Johnson. He bear an American, Obie English, in the 10th round (Johnson later stopped English in the third) then lost his next three contests but came back with three victories to reinstate his position as a leading national challenger. Dunn will be heavier and taller but Johnson has more than an edge in boxing skill if he can avoid sustaining any cuts by his eyes.

I make Hope the favourite to beat Paul again at light-middleweight but the challenger must be encouraged by his last three victories inside the distance—two of them overseas. As for Singleton, he will have to jab and run much faster than before if he is to dominate the pugnacious Salter.

The opponent for Sollas at featherweight is an American named James Martinez, who is supposed to have won 19 out of 20 professional contests. One would hope to see Sollas once again show the premeditated counter-punching which marked his best performances at the end of last season.

Sons of Manila. Frazier and Ali presented with keys to the city at separate ceremonies.

city awakes while its gladiators sleep

tila, Sept 29.—The blare and ist died down tonight as mmad Ali and Joe Frazier themselves away for the build-up to their multi- dollar heavyweight title on Wednesday morning (3.45

But while the 33-year-old ion and his 31-year-old chal- slept in their hotel suites— miles apart along Manila Bay ng fever gripped this city as amed and dripped under ets of heavy cloud.

bitter rivalry of the third between the two men has d on the pent-up emotions of volatile Filipino population, has lived for three years President Ferdinand Mar- tough martial-law govern- ment. Filipinos have found an emotional outlet in the clamour of argument and odds-making about the "thrilla in Manila"—publicised as the richest and biggest contest in boxing history.

By the time the contestants wound up their training in the Folk Arts Theatre today—dominated by an Ali variety show from the ring when he "gunned down" Hugh O'Brian, television's Wyatt Earp—more than 100,000 people had paid to watch the workouts over the past two weeks.

The 27,000-seat Philippine Coliseum in Quezon City—the national capital six miles away—is expected to be jammed to capacity for the bout, even though it is likely to be carried live on television throughout the country.

An estimated 770 million people around the world, according to Don King, the American promoter, will be watching the contest as it is beamed into theatres and stadiums by closed-circuit television. It will be the biggest television audience to see a world heavyweight championship. The duel for the richest prize in sport could gross about $20m (about £10m) for the promoters and the Philippine Government. If it goes 15 rounds Ali, who is guaranteed $4.5m (about £2.3m), will have earned $1,666 a second for his 45 minutes in the ring; Frazier's share of the guaranteed purse is $2.5m (about £1.3m).

Frazier will enter the Coliseum a slight underdog. The latest odds quoted here were 5 to 6 Ali. Two weeks ago he was 3 to 1. Frazier, impressive in training and looking more relaxed than before his second bout with Ali in New York last year, declared tonight that he was "ready to stick it on Ali.

"I've been doing some awful hard sacrificing", he said—an indication of how much he wants to topple Ali, whose insults have included a description of Frazier as "the gorilla in Manila".

The champion, who concentrated on the heavy bag to gain hitting power during his final 10 days of training, refused to acknowledge that he could be beaten by Frazier's ferocious style. He said the challenger was not the man he had been in March 1971 when Frazier left-hooked him to the canvas in the 15th round of their first classic battle in New York

If

ighest office in Britain es to an American

ger Ryde
Correspondent

second American to be captain of the Royal and t Golf Club in two centuries tely aware of the honour red on him. Joseph C. Dey, is also held a unique position game. He has been the man helm of amateur and pro- al golf in the United States; piloted such international s as the Eisenhower and Spirito Santo trophies; and e holds the highest office sh golf.

ook him five minutes to the invitation and a great nger to get accustomed to plimen; he had been paid. days of Francis Ouimet, ly other American to be noured, the post was more ecure than it is today. Now othing for the captain to S engagements in his year ce; the number can easily as high as 45 or 50. In days when the work of the and Ancient has expanded covers more than 50 coun- and at a time when several ersial matters remain to be It is not a job to be lightly n.

Dey was able to do so , though retired from his st as Commissioner of the n Professional Golfers' tion, he is at 68 vigorous he has the money to travel background of knowledge at ease anywhere in the world. It was symbolic of nced outlook that in driving into office earlier this he struck a compromise the old and the new by e small British ball, but driver with a graphite

istance of 230 yards, with is formal opening drive has edited, may have been on erous side, for conditions pleasant at the time, but ddies in keeping their showed proper respect for who has at his best been verge of a single-figure

ss to say it was a drive cured for it is hard to thing in his life which has well ordered. It is clear means to undertake his consciously as he has erything else in his life. ot be able to accept every n that comes his way—it ps no bad thing if the of public engagements. he captain of the Royal cient is traditionally ex- to attend, were to be a little—but Mr Dey will be no absentee holder of the position.

He is planning to attend the annual dinner of the British PGA in November and he will stay on for a few more days being present at some functions at that functional time of year. One of the invitations he has received about that time is to the centenary dinner of the Cambridge University Golfing Society. Before that he will have made a remarkable first visit to South Africa, where he will be present at the Commonwealth Trophy matches, as they are called, between New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Britain and the host country. At the same time he is looking for accommodation in St Andrews where he will be able to stay for the spring medal and the amateur championship next year and again in the autumn when he hands over.

It is not the role of the captain to make policy during his year of office. His task is primarily representative, and Mr Dey is of far too sensitive and shrewd a nature to start throwing his weight about in matters concerning the direction of golf. That does not prevent him from holding strong personal views about the problems in the game. He would like to see one ball for the world, though he is not prepared to say which size. All he would say was that he saw little hope of the possibility of a compromise size being raised again.

A more pressing matter is the question of amateur status. "This problem goes to the heart of the game of golf and I think it is a serious matter. I have no magic formula to solve it, but it requires a great deal more hard thinking. No new machinery is needed to do this; consultation between the British and American committees is good and the rapport between the two main bodies splendid. But we must look at the amateur code in terms of today; we are not living in 1895." Whether the code is tightened or loosened, something is going to have to be done. Of so well balanced a mind it is difficult to say bluntly that he favours a tighter definition; it might be a bit of each; all he is seeking is a fresh approach.

Handicapping is another subject on which he is keen. "A neglected area", is how he describes it and his aim here is more uniformity, as it is with the ball. The American system, based on taking the best 10 rounds of the last 20, is a sophisticated one involving computers and it must surely take a long time to spread that idea through the world, but Mr Dey is a long-term thinker and has world-wide vision.

Rowing

Janousek settles back to weigh up the iron men

By Jim Railton

This will be a week of stock-taking for Britain's national rowing coach, Bohumil Janousek, with the national training team returning to the fold to begin their preparations for the Olympic regatta in Montreal (July 18-25). As always in Olympic year, there will be a surfeit of candidates banging on the door, and with Olympic selection a sizeable carrot, Janousek will find himself in a strong position in this democratic society to make dictatorial demands.

When the British eight won the silver medal in the 1974 world championships it was a fantastic start for the national team, brought together for the first time under the direct supervision of Janousek, with the primary aim of a medal in eights at the then distant Montreal regatta. But, at the beginning of this season, British stock slumped with members of the national eight retiring prematurely, only to return later with the net loss of the eight's stroke, Smallbone, and the Cambridge Blue, Maxwell, by the start of the 1975 competitive season.

Janousek identified the problems during the winter season and kept his options open on whether the national team would concentrate on an eight or two fours. Heavy losses in eights in Mannheim and Ratzeburg provided the answer and, despite winning the Grand at Henley, Janousek nominated two fours for the world championships in Nottingham

The two fours both finished fourth and, with Baillieu and Hart successfully defending their bronze in the double sculls, and an unexpected bonus with the quadruple sculls reaching the final to finish sixth, British rowing built a strong platform in Nottingham from which to launch their Olympic assault.

Yesterday Janousek was almost noncommittal on who would return to the team this year with smiles of joy to row marathon milages each weekend throughout the winter and lift the target of 14 tons of iron in the gymnasium three times a week. But, rumours rippling across the now less-polluted Tideway indicate that all the 1975 team will volunteer their muscle this week, and that the two silver medal winners from the 1974 world championship eight—Smallbone and Maxwell—will be among others with their feet in the door before Janousek attempts to shut it.

At least correspondents will have an easy task this season in not hedging their predictions of whether Janousek will concentrate on two fours or an eight, while remembering that an eight is really a nine including the cox. Janousek, no doubt practising the first part of his address to his Olympic candidates this week, told me yesterday: "It's an eight or nothing."

The British selection board's policy statement for this neurotic year in sport further informs us that the national training team will consist of 12 to 16 oarsmen and two coxwains, who will concentrate on an eight, either a coxed or coxless four, and the double sculls. For the scores of oarsmen and scullers whose ego and self-confidence dictates to them that they, too, should be Janousek's happy and sponsored band, there will be trials in pairs in Nottingham on 22-23 November. One must assume, too, that the other five events will be open to club oarsmen outside the national training team.

The controversy over topping up oarsmen's haemoglobin content and nursing sick oarsmen at altitude is also happily avoided. "The British Rowing Selection Board have declined an offer to take part in altitude training", Michael Sweeney, the chairman of the board, told me yesterday. "With selection for the Olympics likely to take place at the beginning of June and a full racing programme stretching from the end of April to the end of June, it is not possible to fit in an altitude training camp." Sweeney, however, was quick to add that "a repeat offer by the British Olympic Association four years hence would be carefully considered".

The Olympic Games will take place next year a month earlier than the date normally reserved for the world rowing championships and consequently the whole season has been rearranged. Henley Royal Regatta, who proudly stand their ground firmly reserving the first weekend in July just three weeks before the start of the Olympic regatta, is likely to be a non-attraction next year for the world's leading crews.

So the show will take the road after seven long months of practice through the winter and spring, on a non-stop engagement tour taking in Mannheim, Ratzeburg, Duisburg, Lucerne and Nottingham before the Olympic Village is finally reached. The Janousek eight, accompanied by Baillieu and Hart in the double sculls, could once again strike medal winning notes. The "new" British eight will return next season as an unknown quantity, and the double with two successive world bronze medals needs at least two lengths to gain the gold. A full length of this could be made by improving their start and first quarter of one race.

S

tain get an easy draw

on, Jamaica, Sept 29.—
has received the easiest to the semi-final round of ions Cup tennis tourna- hich opens here tonight. ve been drawn against the —the rank outsiders he eight nations competing opening round.

If they win they will not be in action again until next Saturday.

DRAW: Today: Britain v Caribbean. Tuesday: West Germany v Chile. Wednesday: United States v Mexico. Thursday: Australia v India. Friday (semi-final round): US or Mexico v W Germany or Chile Saturday: Australia or India v GB or Caribbean. Sunday: Final.—Reuter.

Motor racing

Redman keeps his title

Long Beach, California, Sept 28.—A British driver, Brian Redman, the defending champion, raced to victory in a Formula 5,000 event through the streets of Long Beach here today. The early leader, Mario Andretti, had to retire

Redman's time for the 50-lap, 100-mile race through the narrow streets of this port was one hour, 10 minutes and 12 seconds for an average speed of 86.325 mph. Racing beneath the looming hull of the Queen Mary, the British liner now a local tourist attraction, Redman came in 29sec ahead of Vern Shuppan, of Australia.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

● Right: State high school, mixed sex; uniform for girls below sixth form—blue skirt, white blouse, blue pullover or cardigan. Biggest opportunity for individuality, shoes often bought in Petticoat Lane for value, probably expected to last a year. Many of the girls have Saturday jobs which help to pay for extra clothes. Major expense, tights, laddered on old equipment. Make-up allowed, plus any hairstyle. Presence of boys conceded an incentive to non-uniform dressing for some.

● Right: Famous private day school, single sex, no uniform. Jewelry an added hazard in terms of both security and competition. Working mother comments that she would prefer a simple uniform, possibly overall style as worn on the Continent—not so much for the hassle about what to wear, or the expense, because you can get reasonable clothes cheap, but "you can avoid politics of envy by not introducing competition at such an early stage". Would like an absolute rule on shoes, fashion shoes being bad for growing feet, and anyway proper shoes are safer and cheaper (boots are not allowed).

Photographs by Edward Bell

Uniformly awful?

The playing fields of Eton may have won the battle of Waterloo, but as far as I am concerned they lost the battle of the boudoir, having probably instigated the fight. I hold the traditional English educational system responsible for inculcating in English men a positive preference for disgusting food, all-male clubs, male company, and a suspicion of and hostility towards women which deprives them of some of the most life-enhancing relationships, and causes them to select their mates on the wrong priorities through ignorance.

What but the savage punishments of our schools can have induced a pleasure in flogging to be called the "English Disease"? Whole chunks of literature are barred to me—notably in the biographies of the "great" Lord Salisbury and Colonel Richard Meinertzhagen because of the horrors their parents allowed them to suffer at school—Colonel Meinertzhagen's, indeed, I wish in perpetual purgatory. Kipling ought to have known better than to extol the virtues of so barbaric a system, and as for silly old Sir Henry Newbolt and his Play Up and Play the Game, let me tell you sir, that had those boys been educated at home with their mother and sisters there would probably never have been a war for the Gatling gun to get jammed in, or if there was, when the situation became clearly untenable the lads would have parleyed, exchanged the Gatling for a free passage, and scampered off to farm nearby to intermarry with the natives thus preventing further fighting.

These heresies, however, are as nothing compared with my views on school uniforms. Every time I feel the sap of life running a little slow I have only to go to that department in Peter Jones which furnishes them to get the adrenalin flashing round the system. (If I went to the even more recherché suppliers, such as Harrods, I should probably have a heart attack.) There, on the John Lewis Partnership's Never Knowingly Undersold rails there are little tweed coats, 28in chest, which cost nearly one pound sterling for every notch in girth, and yet are demanded for those privileged to attend Sebton Park; idiotic and thoroughly impractical brown pillbox hats edged in noxious blue—I thought for a moment that they were awaiting an arrival of brims, but no, this is the regulation style for some other academic grove. Purple, green and yellow, mixed with a shade of brown known to my less aged acquaintances as cowpat, these are the prerogative of the uniformed. The cloak, alas even now when cloaks are so fashionable, not stylish, for Hawtnes Manor costs £19.50. The only conversations in the department I have ever heard consist of pressure from children to have the necessary marks of recognition and belonging, and resistance from parents to the cost of such badly designed and impractical gear.

I do, in fact, believe in the theory of school uniform, the lack of which seems to me to bite equally at the heels of the underprivileged and the over indulged. The lack of a uniform must put poorer parents under pressure, while sillier children, whose attention to academic subjects may be hard enough to get are distracted by completion and by observation of their own and others' dress. In the case of mixed sex schools this competition is obviously more marked. Then there is the extra laundering imposed on a mother who may be already overworked, and last but by no means least the temptation steal in order to keep up with the latest fashion fad at school.

On the other, over-indulged hand, parents dread the morning battle of just what is going to be worn; children are sent to school in ridiculously impractical if not distinctly dangerous clothes—most schools have flights of concrete steps and little girls in floor-length peasant dresses and platform shoes can neither play nor hurry between classes safely; their appearance is as unnatural as that of the miniature adults which illustrate the pages of history until the education and hygiene reforms of the nineteenth century. Another argument in favour of uniform is that it adds to the fun of looking different at weekends and holidays.

An article in August in the *Hackney Gazette* suggested that parents feel staff advocate uniform because "ranks of children dressed identically give an illusion of a unit working towards a common goal". This was an aspect which no teachers I spoke to expressed, and I should not think it old-fashioned, though the use of the word "illusion" is interesting. Is there perhaps something wrong in being thought to belong to a unit working towards a common goal as admirable as that of being better-educated? And what makes observers feel that it is an illusion, not a fact?

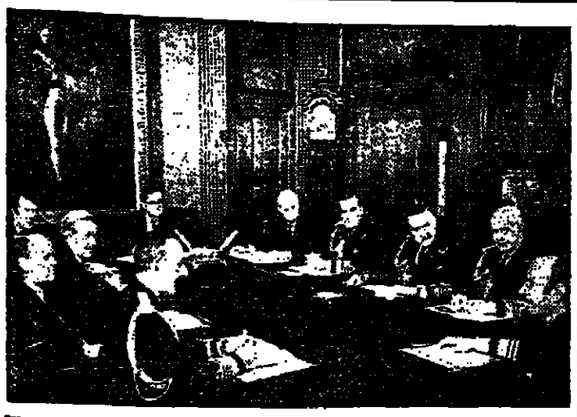
Arguments against uniform centre around the disadvantage some girls feel themselves to be under because they are not free to make the best of themselves as they see themselves. Another argument is that social barriers have been to a great extent ironed out (i.e. everybody wears jeans) and that there are plenty of well-made, cheap clothes around which do not betray their wearer's financial status. Younger staff appear to favour casual dressing in their pupils because they themselves wear very informal things and like to minimize the gap between teacher and child.

On the other hand, such is the reflective power of clothing on personal feelings, one headmaster has observed that when staff get more responsibility they tend to dress more formally and to seek to create a distinction, however subtle, between class and leader. There are, too, parents who object on financial grounds and, in the case of my correspondent Mrs Barbara Spring, see uniform in state schools as irreconcilable with "basic civil liberty". Mrs Spring, with four boys to clothe, complains that to fit out her son for the local comprehensive will cost £26 without including any underwear, coat, mac or games kit. (She also does not include a tie on her list.) Having expended this, she finds herself, and I largely agree, with a "collection of ugly, impractical, short-lived, ill-fitting garments, all in addition to the comprehensive wardrobe he already has, expressive of his own personality, durable, cleanable and cheap". Mrs Spring discards the contention of other parents and teachers, "that if left to their own choices children would appear in alarmingly unsuitable clothes demonstrating clique allegiances or sexual inclinations (tight busty jumpers or teeny-bopps, skin tight jeans on bulging adolescent youth).

"All other uniformed groups, from the fee-paying private school child to the nurse, policemen, traffic warden, consist of voluntarily committed persons knowing the uniform to be part of the organization to which he attaches himself," she writes.

I must say I think parents ought to have a look at the uniforms they are about to commit their child to at the same time as they pick the school, if Peter Jones is anything to go by—"I feel that parents and children should be relieved of the burden—but I guess that there are, alas, very few parents, teachers or even children who dare take the risk and see their generation dressed as the people they are beginning to become. I do wonder what trait of English character is expressed by this," Mrs Spring concludes.

The uncharitable would doubtless say snobbism, repression, and a love affair with the status quo. On the other hand, if Mrs Spring saw my postbag with its agonised cries for guidance on what to wear in this anarchic fashion world she might think twice about wishing such an extra adult burden on children who should be otherwise concentrated. I return to my belief in the minimum, most flexible, practical uniform in which the trends of style can be sufficiently shown, the individual's personality sufficiently but not obsessively made apparent, and which can be worn for the sort of work most of the girls will do later.



The present Admiralty Board in session. From left to right around the ables: Admiral Sir Edward Ashmore, First Sea Lord; Mr Frank Judd, Under-Secretary of State, Royal Navy; Mr W. Geraghty, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Administration; Mr Derek R. J. Stephen, Deputy Under-Secretary of State; Mr M. Gainsborough, Head of Defence Secretariat 4; Mr B. W. Lythall, Chief Scientist, Royal Navy; Admiral Sir David Williams, Second Sea Lord; Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Controller of the Navy; Vice-Admiral Peter White, Chief of Fleet Support; Vice-Admiral Ray Lygo, Vice Chief of the Naval Staff.

Navy's heart of oak

The Admiralty Board Room, the Navy's oldest surviving heart of oak, panelled in that most English of woods and peopled by a body of men no less resilient, is 250 years old today. Designed by Thomas Ripley as part of the Old Admiralty Building, it was completed in 1725 when its tall George I windows pored like a spy-glass over the green sea of St James's Park. Today only the view, curtailed by a red-brick Victorian addendum, has changed.

From this elegant sanctum with its ticking grandfather clock, successive generations of naval chiefs, civil and seagoing, have presided for two centuries and a half over the fortunes of the fleet, from the age of sail, through the days of steam to the present epoch of nuclear power. The Seven Years War . . . Trafalgar . . . Jutland . . the heroic days of 1939-45 . . . the still more *heroic days of the Govern*ment's recent Defence Review . . . no room in any other Whitehall department has served for so long as the fountainhead of power.

William IV, who served as Lord High Admiral while Duke of Clarence, stands at one end of the room, Nelson inevitably at the other—painted by Guzzardi after the Battle of the Nile. Nelson himself curiously never sat here, never actually being on the Admiralty Board. A small white spot called the Nelson Spot, to one side of the ornate fireplace with its carved Grinling Gibbons surround, is thus called because it stands, like he did, 5ft 4in off the ground. More practically it represented the minimum height for Royal Marines officers after 1847 and was used to discriminate among the more diminutive aspirants.

The whole room is a museum *of naval memorabilia. Above* the fireplace is a wind dial still in perfect working order whose quivering needle once advised the board if the wind stood fair for France in the days when it mattered. It is activated by a weather vane on the roof. Also on the roof at one time stood a wooden semaphore machine which with the help of naval signallers stationed on church towers and high buildings en route was used to relay messages to the Fleet.

The table and chairs date from 1788, the clock from 1697, the panelling from 1720, the silver inkstand from 1826 when *it was added by the Duke of* Clarence. There are framed documents by Pepys, Tennyson's original manuscript of *The Fleet* and Theodore Roosevelt's disgusted injunction to America in 1917: "Let us not owe our shameful safety to the British Fleet. Let us do our own fighting." But the ceiling, a pattern of diminishing octagons, is a *replica of the 1788 original* which was shattered by bomb blast in the Blitz.

The "No Smoking" rule has been *impeccably observed*—even by Churchill. The traditional seating arrangements were upset only by one George Ward Hunt (First Lord 1874-77) who wriggled round to sit at a cut-off portion of the table to accommodate his 24-stone bulk. A casket on the table contains the Lord High Admiral's flag, hauled down after the defence reorganization in 1964 and now flown only when the Queen, the present Lord High Admiral, is in the building.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Television journalism: The child of an unhappy marriage between newspapers and film

To hear people talking about the facts you would think that they lay about like pieces of gold ore in the Yukon days waiting to be picked up—arduously, it is true, but still definitely and visibly—by strenuous prospectors whose subsequent problem was only to get them to market.
Such a view is evidently and dangerously naive. There are no such facts. Or if there are, they are meaningless and entirely ineffective; they might in fact, just as well not be lying about at all until the prospector—the journalist—puts them into relation with other facts: presents them, in others words.

Claud Cockburn, *I Claud. . . .*

In a previous article (*The Times*, February 28, 1975), it was argued that television news and current affairs fail at their *primary job of informing their* audience about the circumstances which most shape the world in which it lives. It was suggested that this bias against understanding may aggravate the difficulties which a modern society suffers in trying to solve its problems.

We shall attempt in this article to diagnose the deficiencies of the system; and we will suggest how television news and current affairs—for most people their main source of information — could be organized better to overcome some of these deficiences.

We believe that the system of television journalism was never designed according to a set of coherent and generally *understood principles into* which individual programmes fit. Rather, it is a *misbegotten* child of two ill-assorted parents, neither of which is well adapted to the needs of news analysis. One parent is the newspaper office, typically the local paper's *newsroom.* The other is the film business, more specifically the *documentary film.*

The newsroom model

The archetype of a news gathering operation, the outlines of which can still be found in almost all contemporary *journalism* (both *print* and broadcast), is the newsroom of a provincial paper. Hardened all-rounders sit at an *all-purpose news desk looking* for "stories". Their chief quarries are the rest of the media and certain routine sources — Government departments, law courts, news agencies, stringers and so on.

Having spotted a possible story, the news desk dispatches a reporter to "cover" it. He garners all the "facts" he can and files his story. Another hardened group of all-rounders, called "copy-tasters", sample the material filed by reporters and pick out what strikes them as new, interesting or entertaining for inclusion in the paper. Thus, the spotting, getting, *writing and placing of stories*—a process taking, typically, only a few hours—are the work of three or four different people, none of whom is expected to have any continuing, deep or specialist knowledge of the *background to a story.*

What, in theory, is this machine for? The purpose of journalism, print and broadcast is first to gather information about what is happening in the world; and secondly—since a man may know everything and yet understand nothing—to place this information, where necessary, in sufficient context for a reader or a viewer to perceive its significance. That is the theory. But is the conveyor belt system outlined above capable in practice of realizing these aims?

First, let us look at the col*lecting of information. Plainly,* journalists select for printing only an infinitesimal portion of what happens in the world. So how do they *decide what to* cover? They are guided by a set of values which has grown up over many years and which is called news-sense. It is not easy to define; but it is clear that dramatic or unusual happenings are given prominence—for example, a plane crash, a murder or the growing of an outsize marrow. And it was long ago discovered that the more such stories are presented in terms of personalities, the more diverting they are to the reader.

These values cause few problems when they are applied to simple stories of human interest —a single yachtsman sailing around the world or the private lives of the upper-classes. But these criteria for establishing what constitutes a news story are inadequate, even dangerous, when they are applied, as they are, to the social, political, economic and international forces which most determine our lives.

Thus, the symptoms of our economic ills—a deteriorating *balance of payments, an* accelerating rate of inflation and so on—are reported as separate stories, each a collection of discrete "facts". So also with the treatment of poverty, the evolution of political align*ments and* Dr Kissinger's foreign policy. The latest anecdotes are collected by a reporter, much as the latest Test *score would be*; and, wherever possible, the stories are presented in terms of personalities and in the most dramatic and often *misleading way.*

> What is lacking from many current affairs programmes is a journalistic rather than a film criterion for deciding what to cover and how to cover it

So we identify the first mismatch between the media and their material—of system to task. The reality is a seamless garment of interacting and developing processes while *journalism is organized to col*lect innumerable nuggets of self-contained fact, to report an atomized world of a million tiny tales.

Why, then, do we have this wrong concept of journalism *and news priorities? Essen*tially, it is because of a cultural lag in the qualifications and background of the broad mass of *reporters, news editors and* the like. If the archetype is the cub reporter who, having left school at 16, wins his spurs covering crime in Gateshead, it is not to be expected that the profession will be well adapted to explaining a world of continuing economic malaise and increasing social stress. This is the second mismatch—of manpower to task.

Thus the organization and the values of the archetypal local newspaper office tend to produce stories which feature Mr Benn and Sir Keith Joseph in struggles for power rather than attempts to understand the ideas they espouse. They produce stories about Vietnamese orphans rather than trying to *understand the nature of the* conflict in Indo-China and the worldwide consequences of its ending. They produce stories about Budgets which lead on the price of beer rather than, say, the possibility that a 25-year commitment to full employment as the sovereign criterion of economic strategy has been suspended or given *up. It is, then, these news* values which produce some of the results outlined in the previous article.

Traditionalists will disagree with the diagnosis so far. They will say that it fails to take *account of the natural distinc*tion between, on the one hand, news and, on the other hand, news analysis (some features and some editorials in newspapers and occasional current affairs programmes on television). Our contention is that this distinction, at *least* as a primary basis of news organization, is the basic misconception, the reigning error. It is a distinction without any proper difference.

Intelligent—in the sense of *understanding, not of* intellectual-news means continuous news analysis. This requires many qualified—that is, knowledgeable and educated—journalists, sometimes working in teams and continuously blending inquiry and analysis, so that the needs of understanding direct the inquiry and the fruits of inquiry inform the analysis. To try to separate news from analysis, when dealing with the complex, continuing and abstract issues which dominate *the news, is to make the news* unintelligible and often to make the analysis uninformed, amateur and unduly opinionated.

The movie model

The other model on which television journalism has drawn, the movie film business, has contributed to a form of feature journalism which also draws *attention and effort away from* the analysis of issues. This is the other element in the bias against understanding described in the previous article.

Current affairs, as distinct from television news, is organized differently and has its own archetypes. The production team, consisting of researchers, reporters, directors and producers, is likely to have a mixed range of experience. But current affairs programmes tend to be dominated by the sort of graduate producer-director whose professional heritage and ethos stem ultimately from the traditions of the film business.

In the past 10 years or so, an influential body of opinion has emerged, centred on directors, which *believes that film* is the most appropriate, indeed the only true, vehicle for television journalism. In consequence, the documentaries made by the main current affairs programmes are far more polished and ambitious than were the short "filmed news *reports*" that such programmes featured 10 or 20 years ago. But the tendency is for such programmes now to work to film imperatives rather than to journalistic concepts, to see stories as an excuse for making *"a film"*, rather than to see film as simply an aid to presenting a story or explaining an issue, especially when the issue involves abstractions like social causes and effects or geo-political ideas. For the directors' *lobby an ideal programme* is one which has exciting locations and lively situations with animated talkers, in between. Any proposed project is likely to be assessed by how it measures up to these criteria.

What is *lacking from many* current affairs programmes is a journalistic, rather than a film, criterion for deciding which stories to cover and how to cover them. The current affairs programmes are not part of a *system* which is continually covering the major stories (as the news room is); and they generally do not have subject *specialists* on their teams. So, when they decide to cover some story which seems, from a general reading of the newspapers, to be important (like one of Northern Ireland's recurring crises or the prospect of a Rhodesian settlement), they try to apply their movie formula rather than to make an attempt at news analysis. And *the result is those familiar pro*grammes featuring a week in the life of a prominent Northern Ireland politician (with lots of *verité* footage) or a *situation* report from Rhodesia which ignores totally the fact that the crucial pressure for a settlement is coming from outside the country.

These criticisms of current affairs programmes *should not* be taken as a criticism of the idea of feature journalism as such. If the issue journalist—as we have called him—is to function at all, he needs to know the answers to carefully posed questions that can only be answered by first-hand investigation. He needs to know in detail, for example, what is the real Israel or PLO attitude to the West Bank in order to appreciate what may happen in the Middle East. Likewise, the issue journalist needs to know about the difficulties of extracting North Sea Oil if he *is to answer the complicated* question of how North Sea Oil will affect Britain's prosperity. But the staffing and organization of most current affairs programmes ensures that more often than not the wrong narrowly defined question is posed.

Inevitably the documentary film ethos comes to contaminate not only the choice and the treatment of stories but also those members of the team on whom the directors rely for their journalistic input—the researchers and reporters.

Typically, a current affairs programme team, usually comprising only 10 or so researchers and reporters, relies heavily on newspapers and specialist magazines, which are scoured for stories that fit into the formulae favoured by their particular programme.

Most researchers on current affairs programmes specializing in narrowly focused feature stories of this type are not trained or indeed qualified to relate a problem like homelessness to our overall housing problem. Thus what economists know as the fallacy of composition—the notion that the macrocosm is the microcosm writ large—becomes the major premise of feature journalism.

Just as the researcher is the director's assistant, working to film imperatives, so the reporter is the director's star. The reporter is generally—because of his probable Fleet Street experience—rigorous within the limits laid down by the format; but he does not try to extend a story outside them. The reporter recognizes that "concerned" interviews with victims of the system and "grabbing" interviews with the guilty landlord or council official are more likely to establish him as a "personality" interviewer than some painstaking and abstract analysis of housing economics which is outside his experience and capabilities.

There are *honourable* exceptions—both programmes and individuals—to these current affairs (and, indeed, newspaper) norms. There are programmes which are not constrained by film imperatives; but the ethos *discussed above is the dominant* influence in current affairs television. The emphasis on particular features of problems, rather than on the often deeplying causes and total context of these problems, yields the consequences outlined in the previous article.

John Birt and Peter Jay

Next: Some suggestions how these weaknesses may be remedied.

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Bernard Levin

In all its brutality, the making of an intellectual concentration camp

Mr Constantine Fitzgibbon once pointed out that a book called *Our Feathered Friends* might be interesting, entertaining and informative, but could hardly be a serious work of ornithology. This acute observation *has served me well over the* years, if only in enabling me to save a good deal of time by not reading books that I might otherwise have done, so when a work called *Rape of Reason* landed on my desk (written by Keith Jacka, Caroline Cox and John Marks and published by Churchill Press at £2.25) I applied the Fitzgibbon Rule and decided I could spend my time more profitably than in reading it. But before putting it aside I opened it at random, and within two minutes I had realized that it is a very serious work. Indeed, I read it right through then and there, and concluded that it was one of the most serious books I had had in my hands for a good many years, and that even more serious than the book itself and the appalling things it describes are its implications for our society as a whole. For *Rape of Reason* is sub-titled *The Corruption of the Polytechnic of North London*, and when I opened it to glance at it I found that I had done so at Page 74:

On Monday, November 18, 1974, at 2.30 pm, a meeting of the Governors of PNL [Polytechnic of North London] was due to be held in the Board Room at Holloway Road. The agenda included one "hot" item: the ratification of the cut in student representation on the Academic Board, from 36 to 21 per cent. Early on that Monday morning Peter Polish, Communist Party member and Vice-President of the SU [Students' Union], openly handed out leaflets specifying the time and place of the meeting for those who wanted to play a part in its disruption. By two o'clock about 60 students had formed into a mass in the main corridor at Holloway Road, *blocking the side* passage leading to the board room. As each Governor entered, the Director told him to go past the *students and wait in the* Staff Common Room, further along and off the corridor. The Governor was allowed past by the courtesy of Peter Polish, commanding the troops with loud-hailer in hand, and the mob hissed or clapped as they were instructed. No one told the students to disperse on pain of being named and brought before a disciplinary tribunal; nor, it turned out, had anyone taken the simple precautions necessary *to see that the meeting could go* on.

In the Common Room the Governors were told that the meeting *would be held in a small inner* room. At 2.40 pm they filed into *this room and the door was locked.* The two student Governors were not present. Later they claimed that they were excluded, on the *grounds that the doors were locked* when they arrived. One of them was the President of the SU, the head of the Executive which *proposed the motion at the union* meeting which mandated the disruption. The room was small and airless, and there were more than 20 people present. Many had to stand or sit on the floor, an unseemly position for a respectable old gentleman.

Soon after the meeting began there were sounds of a commotion: the students had discovered the meeting place and had broken through the feeble outer defences and into the large common room. There were noises outside, a heavy thud, and the crack of splintering wood as a student buried himself against the door. Another one like that would have completed the job. Gradually the noise built up: stamping, chanting, banging on the wall, the metal chairs, the big cauldrons and silver salvers in the kitchen. It settled into a steadily growing cacophonous roar as the hysteria developed.

Inside the room the Chairman had to raise his voice. He had not been long on the Court, and this was his first experience of a full-scale performance. He was clearly shocked; his face was grey and his cheekbones stood out. A few of the Governors were calm, but most were worried. This was not what they expected when they took on the job. The noise mounted quickly. By now the *Chairman was literally shouting* to make himself heard: "Item number four—Report of the General Purposes Committee". All *crowded in close, the range of* hearing was no more than three feet. Instead of quickly agreeing, one of the cooler Governors put *his hands to his mouth and* bellowed a pedantic correction in wording. The farce went on: items five, six, seven. . . .

A side window with wooden louvres gave on to a roof. A group of students had climbed on to it. They tore out two of the louvres *and thrust through their power*hailers into the room. The repetitions of hate-filled obscenities came through at tremendous *volume*: "Get out . . . you cunts . . . Motherfuckers. . . . Get out. . . . Get out of this polytechnic. Get out . . . . We don't want you. . . . Get out of this poly. . . . The Chairman had developed a tic, he was visibly wilting. Finally he gave up: "Gentlemen. This is impossible. We will call another meeting at County Hall". (But no meeting was called, at County Hall or elsewhere.)

The door was unlocked and the Governors, once more defeated and degraded, slowly filed out through the ranks of the jubilant disrupters, still high on noise and shouting. . . . One of the authors (*K. Jacka*) filed a charge against the main organizer of the disruption, Peter Polish, according to the procedure specified in the Code *of Conduct. . . . The charge* was filed . . . but it was not taken further, because there was zero support from amongst those *whose duty it is to guide the* Polytechnic.

That passage, which I felt had to be quoted at length to have its full effect is, in the events it records, down to and including the final, shocking sentence, *entirely representative of the* story the three authors tell; and I must add, at the risk of provoking incredulity among those who have not read the book, that the episode in question is by no means the worst thing they describe.

Rape of Reason tells, with an astonishing degree of judicious calm, of the planned destruction of an institution of higher education with the use, by the destroyers, of physical and psychological intimidation, of totally unscrupulous dishonesty, of violence, theft and vandalism, of obscenity and *defamation, and of a wide range* of literally criminal actions. It tells also of something worse; that is, the resignation and retreat, in the face of this campaign, by those whose undoubted task it was to resist and combat the corruption. And it tells, finally, of something worse still; of the way in which the assault was actively aided by some of those who had the duty of defending *free inquiry, intellectual toler*ance and integrity of thought, but who instead connived at the assault on all three, and indeed frequently helped to instigate it.

Rape of Reason is no Ranter's Handbook, nor a selection of *Daily Telegraph* reader's letters The three authors are members of the *academic staff of the* Polytechnic of North London where the things they describe happened—Mrs Cox is Head of the Sociology Department and Messrs Jacka and Marks are both Senior Lecturers, in, respectively, Mathematics and Physics—and their study is carefully documented; those they make charges against are allowed to convict themselves out of their own mouths. Moreover, the authors have, except where they clearly felt it was *necessary for the protection of* the innocent not to do so, named all the relevant individuals, both those they accuse and the victims.

The story covers a period of some four years, during which the PNL has experienced *eighteen* examples of the kind of thing my long quotation described: occupations of premises, violent breaking-up of meetings and the like. Some (*not many*) of these actions had an ostensible *casus belli*, though none that would have justified the action; but many clearly had no immediate purpose other than as part of the systematic campaign to destroy the college in the cause of furthering the destroyers' totalitarian aims, and some episodes recall, with a horrible *exactitude, student life in the* early days of Nazism, consisting as they did of the forcible breaking-up of meetings of the PNL's governing bodies at which it was clear that these new Nazis of the Left were going to lose a vote or decision if the meeting were permitted to go to its appointed end.

From the period covered, the authors tell of repeated attempts to get representative academic and staff associations to act in defence of the values they exist to defend: in vain. (And I am not referring only to the ludicrously-named Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy, which I long ago suggested would be more accurately called the Council for Seeing that Marxist Views are Promulgated at All Times and that No Other Views are Tolerated if it Can Possibly be Helped, for one of the most deplorable aspects of this story is the Pilatesque conduct of such bodies as the Council for National Academic Awards, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, the Inner London Education Authority and the PNL's own Court of Governors.)

For four years the three authors and the other members of the academic and administrative staff with the necessary courage (both the moral and the physical kind were required continuously) fought against the steady corruption of a place of learning into something little better than an intellectual concentration-camp. Only now, having given up hope of seeing the authorities of the PNL act with sufficient resolution to *restore the place to some* semblance of its true function, have they decided to publish their account, make their *accusations*, and suggest their remedies, to the world outside. I shall continue with the subject tomorrow.

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The Times Diary

So cosy with the old comrades

Before I left London for Blackpool at the weekend I telephoned a friend, a delegate from her constituency to the Labour Party conference, and offered her a lift. (I had decided to go by car to avoid being obliged to write about the horrors of the train journey.) She thanked me politely, but said she had to get there even earlier than I, to attend a *compositing meeting.*

Compositing means hammering different resolutions on the same subject into one composite resolution, and the very word released a flood of memories of Blackpool at *conference time. It is two years* since the last Labour conference here (the election interfered last year), but on hearing the word I experienced instant recall of the noisy fights over the resolutions, the references back to the *conference* arrangements committee, the conspiratorial late-night cliques in the lounge of the Imperial Hotel, the fish, chips and vinegar, Danny La Rue dressed as a woman. . . .

During the weekend, before the conference starts, ministers meet special interest groups. Barbara Castle, for instance, *met representatives of the* Trades Union Congress to talk about pensions. Shirley Williams, Minister for Prices, had to receive a delegation from the Union of Labour and Social Clubs, who were complaining *about the price of beer.*

Then there are the casual meetings in the lobby of the Imperial. Comrades who do not see each other between one conference and another meet and hug and exchange gossip and reminiscences. Do you remember the conference of '52, when Frank, or was it George, made a fool of himself at the chip shop? And we drove up from London with what's-his-name, who insisted on stopping in Macclesfield for mutton goolies or something, speciality of the region. The Labour Party is a group of cosy old chums, or it is nothing.

Ministers are inclined to step *dramatically from the hotel lift,* scan the lounge carefully as if looking for somebody important, then walk round smiling and nodding at people they think they recognize. I received a most cordial of greetings from *Peter Shore, whom to my recol*lection I had never previously met, but James Callaghan, whom I have met once or twice, stared through me coldly.

One person everyone is looking out for is John Stonehouse. *The search is getting quite* frantic. I was drinking quietly in the Winter Garden with a man from the *Daily Mail* when he shouted suddenly: "There he is, there he is!" Now there were several thousand visitors *to Blackpool at the weekend,* most of them Scottish, and many looking something like John Stonehouse. It was not he.

"Remarkable similarity", the *Mail* man muttered into his beer. "Remarkable."

A familiar feature of Labour conferences is criticism of press and television. It began early, at the first of the fringe meetings on Sunday morning. It was a meeting of the *Campaign* for Labour Party Democracy, a left wing group, who want the power to throw out more right wing MPs. The star speaker was Tony Kelly, Reg Prentice's most famous opponent in New*ham. He was introduced* by Bob Cryer, MP for Keighley, as a man who had been subjected to the "vilification and vituperative abuse of Fleet Street".

At the same time, in another part of the Winter Garden, the Tribune group was holding a Brains Trust. I arrived just in time to hear Eric Tomlinson, half of the Shrewsbury Two, attacking the press again. "There are the guilty people", he shouted, pointing directly at me as I entered alongside the television cameras.

On Sunday afternoon there was a whole meeting about the press. Here Eric Moonman, who was in the chair, played a cruel trick on the hapless Alistair Burnet, editor of the *Daily Express.* Burnet was sitting in the audience minding his own business when, during a discussion on newspaper finances, Moonman suddenly called on him to give the management point of view.

When Burnet wisely and understandably declined the short-notice offer, Moonman, his populism bursting out all over, shouted: "Management will have to give better answers than that." Everyone jeered the red-faced Burnet, who later expanded his remarks, but only slightly.

Such was the clash of fixtures on Sunday that I had to leave that meeting early to catch the Reg Prentice show. And I had entirely to miss the meeting of the Labour Recycling Group, the advertisement for which stated intriguingly: "admission free. Collection." Collection *of what?*

At the Prentice meeting, Tomlinson was again prominent, and again he went on about the press. His victim this time was the man from the *Daily Mail*, who happened to be sitting near him, and whose day it clearly was not. Having failed to spot Stonehouse, he was now subjected to the most *extreme personal attack for the* sins of his newspaper.

It was something of an anti-climax when the party conference actually started yesterday with an announcement by the mayor that this was the 90th anniversary of the Blackpool Tram, and first day covers were on sale in the foyer. Margaret Riley, of the Blackpool Labour Party, gave a touching speech in which she both attacked the press and said how lonely it was for Labour supporters in this strongly Conservative town. It was so nice to have these comradely folk there, if only for a week. Fred Mulley gave her some flowers, and the serious talking began.

Analysis

Because of the perception of his writings in this column, P. H. Simpligesswerk, my political analyst, has been invited for an interview every morning on the BBC, during the two Blackpool conferences. As a condition for freeing him to do this, I am being allowed to print excerpts from the interviews, conducted by Justow Serious, a BBC expert. Today he talks about the Labour Party split.

Serious: Just how serious is the split?

S'werk: Well, *there are some* who say it is extremely serious, while others maintain it is of no consequence. The truth may lie in the middle of these two extremes, or perhaps slightly towards one or the other. We shall have to wait and see.

Serious: It is reported that Denis Healey and some other nice moderates like Shirley Williams might lose their seats on the national executive and be replaced by raving extremists like Heffer and Atkinson. Just how serious is this threat?

S'werk: Some think that if Healey is thrown off the executive it will destroy the confidence of the world in his counter-inflation policy, the pound will plummet through the floor, unemployment will soar through the roof, and rabies will break out all over the land. Others think it will make no difference to anything. We shall have to wait and see.

Serious: Reg Prentice has been coming under fire here for his moderate policies. Just how *moderate is he?*

S'werk: Oh, he's extremely moderate. He detests extremists —indeed he detests almost everybody—with a venomous passion. Prentice is the only man I know who can inspire *paroxysms of apathy whenever* he speaks. You can't get more moderate than that.

Serious: We'll have to wait and see.

PHS

enty-six years ago tomorrow the Communists came to power in China. This Special Report examines the achievements of the People's Republic during this time as well as the situation there today

CHINA

eady response to idea of an rdered and effective society

by Richard Harris

ation cannot be trans- wholesale from one to another", said Sir ord Alcock, British in Peking a century his was a sceptical against nineteenth Europe's belief that modernization could ved only by western e in every sphere— economic and

k was one of the erceptive of British natives in nineteenth China who saw that ntry was slowly re- to its own internal s well as to the west- act and that those s would combine to bout "such a revolu- has never been seen would began".

prophecy, it might from the hindsight 5. But if China's nents are to be after more than a of a century the per- must be a longer n that offered by the na proclaimed triumph in 1949. For the on that Alcock fore- one that would be by the Chinese and ds of that revolution eed taken shape by decades of the twen- entury. The objec- rmulated then have ne biggest and most achievements of the Republic.

Chinese sense of an and effective society that in their view an Mao's greatest ment would not be sing of the economic nological gap with the arge as that loomed e Chinese mind. out Chinese history ndations of govern- ave been inseparable e moral insights of ulture, and the of the last quarter ntury which reflect ve traditional moral are those that have ne most impact.

banishment of corrup- d the diffusion of honesty were acknowledged urgencies. Service to society (*jen min fu wu*) and the importance of collective effort have not been aims imposed on the Chinese people. They drew a ready response. Similarly the frugality that goes with equal distribution of material goods is also natural to Chinese traditions. Confucian traditions have always been opposed to conspicuous consumption.

The emphasis on equality that any visitor to China will see is welcome. There would be few complaints that the private car is unknown on Chinese streets. Nor would it seem distressing to the Chinese that their country is still far down the world list in income per head—still below US$200 a year by most estimates—the advance made is on a broad front; there are no rich men in China and there is very little want either. When Mr Ten Hsiao-ping tells foreign journalists that he gets 400 yuan (about £100) a month compared with an average factory wage of 40 to 50 yuan he is making a comparison that would seem just to all Chinese.

Central power is another achievement of the Government. Whatever weaknesses of control may have been shown up in the Cultural Revolution it can be said with confidence that the reach of China's Government into every village in the country is greater than it has ever been. Linked to that, and still hard to assess, but properly classed as an achievement of the Government, is the element of popular consultation embraced in the "mass line" that Mao Tse-tung preached in Yenan.

The Cultural Revolution attempted in far too anarchic a way to reestablish it as a barrier against the dangers of a self-regarding and exclusive bureaucracy taking shape. The sharp distinction between rulers and ruled of the old China certainly has been broken down; perhaps it is too early to say what institutional form will guarantee that change in the future.

However, it must be admitted that any estimate of China today runs into the "contradictions" of Chairman Mao's rule. A traditional Chinese in many ways and one who has appealed to the Chinese masses because of that, he has at the same time struck fierce blows at some Chinese attitudes that have been smoothed by the usage of centuries.

One such blow is the doctrine of class struggle emphasized by this determined revolutionary against the instinct for compromise and the ideal of harmony that are so strong in the Chinese mind. "Continuous revolution" will never have any appeal to the Chinese.

To descend from the philosophical underpinning of revolutionary China to the questions that are insistent at a time when the Maoist era is reaching its end, it is much easier to point to the practical achievements. Health brought to the Chinese village has been a blessing. Education at the primary level has gone a long way to bring universal literacy in a country where the love of education has always been universal.

True, the levelling down has struck blows at higher education. But that can recover in time. The education of the rulers as against the non-education of the ruled was the most obvious class distinction in the old China, certainly much more so than any visible standards of living.

After the people's thinking and after their welfare come the undoubted economic achievements. At no time since 1949 has China in fact put growth first. But China now has a modern industry, enough to be a base for future development when political impediments to growth are slackened. Common estimates of China's growth rate are 4 per cent, averaged over the past 20 years, which is much higher than many developing countries.

Yet the danger will remain for some time that population increase—even allowing for success in family planning which may now be winning rewards—will make the task of feeding the people a serious one. By now China may be turning the corner so that irrigation and fertilizers can combine to assure grain production at levels sufficient to meet needs, even when drought and flood combine in different parts of the country to create shortfalls.

Another insistent demand in the despoiled China of the late nineteenth-century was for independence, the throwing off of inroads into Chinese sovereignty by the abolition of unequal treaties and foreign-administered treaty ports. While much of that had been achieved before 1949 the Government of Mao Tse-tung has completed the task. One might almost say that China's slender attachment to the Soviet Union in 1949—made for reasons of communist allegiance or from Mao's sense of attachment to Marxist legitimacy, or from fear that China needed a guarantor against American hostility—was broken partly as a final gesture of China's independence from all intruding powers, even a supposedly fraternal one by political definition.

Since the early 1960s China has felt absolutely independent and self-confident, so much so that patience over Taiwan and tolerance over Hongkong have been gestures of magnanimity rather than weakness in the minds of China's otherwise sensitive rulers.

Underpinning the attainment of independence in the territorial sense has been China's defence. It has two aspects. One is the strategic calculation made by the party's military commission and the measures taken to secure China against attack. In that sphere China's nuclear programme has been foremost. It is significant that the programme has been slowing down over the past three years compared with forecasts made in the late sixties when the earliest missiles were being developed.

Obviously the détente with the United States makes the intercontinental ballistic missile less urgent than it was, though the expense and consumption of energy in the missile programme may have been equally important as a cause for the slowing down.

Reluctant admission of backwardness

The calculations that affect China's nuclear programme are not related to popular opinion or information. The function and status of the army in China, and of the militia to which the younger age group in every work place, urban or rural, contributes, is on the other hand very much a reality in the public mind. It still retains the appeal that readily draws volunteers. Service in the militia as a public duty seems, to the outside observer, another aspect of national pride. Probably two-thirds of all Chinese under 50 have been through training in the use of firearms.

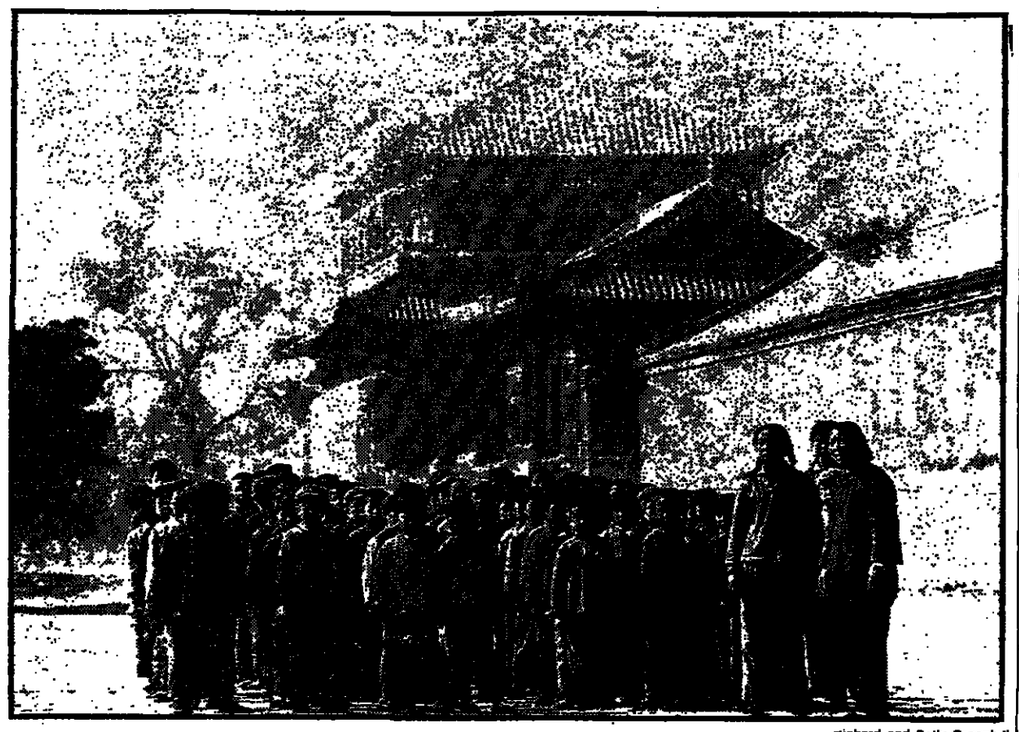
To any Chinese who has lived through the years since 1949 the achievement of those 26 years may best be summed up as an end to backwardness. A country that had for so long, and without questioning, from any quarter, regarded itself as superior was brought by its contact with the West in the nineteenth century to a reluctant admission of its backwardness.

Shame was the driving force that united China's nationalist revolutionaries in the first decades of the twentieth century. China had to catch up. Sun Yat-sen in the late nineteenth century longed for a China where cities were joined by railways as they were in England. In the 1930s, when Shanghai, as a modern western-built city, harboured Chinese who turned their backs on decay in the countryside, shame galvanized China to put an end to its own backwardness.

That is what the People's Republic has finally done, and done beyond dispute. That much still remains to be done before China can approach the world's advanced economies no Chinese will deny. But China's capacities have been made manifest. China's organization, its financial and trading knowledge, its intelligence in acquiring all necessary knowledge, have been brought to an equivalence with any other country—that is the achievement that has brought self-confidence with it.

For China the younger generation will be the difficulty. They have no memories of pre-1949 China and their expectations will be less restrained. The dispatch to the countryside to "learn from the peasants" of millions of educated youth has disappointed many of them. China faces a difficult period matching careers to educated hopes. The economy, too, has reached the point where skilful planning, unimpeded by political upheavals of any kind, will be necessary.

Not least, the China that has contentedly lived in its own world, busy with its own regeneration, may before long face the questions of a generation curious about the world outside which some of them have begun to experience at first hand as students. A world curious about China these past 26 years will expect China's own curiosity about the world to be given more expression in future.



Richard and Sally Greenhill

Schoolchildren on a visit to the once Forbidden City in Peking. A whole generation has grown up since the new China was proclaimed.

Debate emerges in new climate

by David Bonavia

By comparison with the previous year, 1975 has been a period of relative calm in China's internal political affairs.

The long-awaited Fourth National People's Congress was held in January and adopted a new state constitution. But the obscure alarms of the "Campaign to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius", which kept foreign observers guessing for most of last year, have found little echo in recent months.

The problematical relationship between the Communist Party and the armed forces seems to have been sorted out more satisfactorily, with the emphasis on party control over a military apparatus which does, however, provide the ultimate sanction against political deviation.

Wall-poster campaigns have sputtered on in some provincial cities, with recurrent criticisms of local party secretaries and regional commanders. But the few posters which appeared in Peking in July were quickly suppressed.

The most serious problems evidently were in the city of Hangchow, where factional resentments left over from the Cultural Revolution spilled over in street brawling and—according to some accounts—shootings among rival militia groups. By July, however, the situation had been brought firmly under control by the army.

The problems of succession to the top leadership has been only partially resolved. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, at 81, and Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, at 77, have continued to exercise overall supervision of national affairs. Chinese officials assure visitors.

But the health of both men is clearly weak, and the day-to-day business of administering policy has fallen increasingly on the shoulders of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, who was rehabilitated in 1973 after seven years in obscurity. Mr Teng claims that he is only carrying out policies decided on by Chairman Mao and the central committee, but his visible role has become important, particularly in talks with foreign statesmen.

The new constitution supersedes that of 1954, which was drawn up when China was still trying to follow the model of the Soviet Union, and which reflected that fact. The 1975 constitution specifically refers to the danger of "capitalist restoration" and aggression by "social imperialism"—both of which sins are normally laid at Russia's door. It states that China "will never be a superpower".

The constitution defines the People's Republic as "a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants". In the second article it states that the Communist Party "is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people"—adding that "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of the nation".

The country's economic system is described as divided between "socialist ownership by the whole people" (factories, railways and department stores), and "collective ownership by the working people" (agricultural equipment and commune buildings). Although "individual labour" is permitted in certain forms, those engaged in it "should be guided on to the road of socialist collectivization step by step".

Members of rural communes are specifically permitted to "farm small plots for their personal needs", if this does not interfere with the overall business of the commune.

Management personnel and officials are obliged under the constitution to study political ideology "earnestly" and to take part in labour. In all cultural, scientific and educational

continued on page 11

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Growth without elitism shuns Moscow model

by David Bonavia

China's economy presents a picture of steady growth based on agricultural self-sufficiency (except in cotton), and close attention to light industry and basic consumer goods supply. Heavy industry is undergoing expansion and modernization, but it does not take priority over what are regarded as the more basic areas of production. The average income per head is probably still less than £100 a year, and this is especially reflected in shortages of clothing, housing and electrical goods, as well as fuel and power.

Population estimates vary widely. Earlier this year, officials were quoting a figure "in excess of 800 million". More recently it has been put at "nearly 800 million". Informed foreign observers put it at about 920 million. Rigorous birth control programmes have not succeeded in preventing an annual increase of between 10 million and 15 million, so that China's population should top the 1,000 million mark easily by the 1990s.

Industrial production has approximately doubled in the past seven years. Crude steel production is put at 24 million tons, probably rising to some 27 million tons by the end of this year, though recent directives from the party have indicated difficulties in meeting steel output plans. Coal is estimated at 390 million tons; electric power about 115,000 million kilowatt hours; crude oil, 70 million to 80 million tons; cement, 33 million tons; cotton cloth, nearly 8,000 million yards. Foreign trade this year is expected to be between £5,000m and £6,000m (more or less stagnant if inflation is allowed for), with an estimated Chinese deficit of £300m to £400m.

The grain harvest, if not seriously affected by the recent floods in central China, should be about 260 million tons, with about 2,500,000 tons of cotton. While China's grain exports and imports have roughly balanced each other out in the past, it is still a large importer of cotton, which partly accounts for the clothing shortage. Chemical fertilizers produced in China still total only about 27 million tons, and the annual imports of fertilizers of between five million and eight million tons, mainly from Japan, have become a heavy drain on foreign exchange.

Persistent reports tell of disruption of the railway network through labour disputes and, more recently, floods. This is ominous in a country which relies so heavily on railways for internal movement of raw materials and capital equipment.

The interplay between politics and economics, so characteristic of modern China, has taken a new twist this year with nationwide discussions on the question of wage differentials. The so-called "eight-grade wage system", allowing for industrial wages of between £7.50 and £27 a month, has been described by Chairman Mao Tse-tung as a remnant of capitalism which at some time in the future will have to be restricted. But industrial workers and officials insist that no specific action has yet been decided on, nor can they say when it will be.

The real purpose of the campaign to examine wage differentials, and other so-called "bourgeois rights", is apparently to prevent the creeping growth of wider gaps in pay scales and privileges. The present system is regarded as being very far from true socialism, but it is the best that can be managed in present circumstances—so the argument runs. By emphasizing frequently that more levelling must take place at some stage, the authorities can at least hope to check moves in the opposite direction.

Hardly ever will anyone in China admit to foreigners that the workers want more money; but occasional, guarded reports from the provinces tell of workers being misled into making economic demands and even going on strike in support of them. The official position is that strikes—the right of which is guaranteed under the new state constitution—would be undertaken only to combat bureaucratic or revisionist trends in the management.

All this has to be taken with a pinch of salt, for the "evil wind of economism" blew loud and strong through China in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution, and there were echoes of it last year, reported and condemned in the official press. There is no reason to suppose that Chinese workers have some special aversion to the idea of earning more money.

Scattered reports tell of pressure among the younger workers for higher wages. Thus, in so far as they may accept the idea of a levelling out of wages, they would expect it to be a levelling upwards rather than downwards. This, of course, presents the spectre of inflation, which China, with its almost total administrative control of wages and prices, has so far succeeded in avoiding. So far as can be ascertained, she has not even suffered noticeably from disguised inflation (declining quality of goods at fixed prices, or price rises under the guise of product innovations), which is common in the Soviet Union.

This year has seen the publication of an unusually detailed series of attacks on the economic order in the Soviet Union, evidently reflecting anxieties on the part of the Chinese leaders that similar forms of revisionism may assail their own country if the political and ideological air is not kept pure.

The fundamental Chinese objection to Soviet economics is that the Kremlin has "restored capitalism" by reverting to a system in which human labour and state-owned capital equipment and materials become commodities of exchange, being traded or disposed of at will by factory and *kolkhoz* managers; and that the spread of the the profit incentive in Soviet industry has led to disruption of central planning, neglect of consumer goods, and widespread speculation and class privilege. While sometimes exaggerated, the Chinese critique of modern Russia usually comes pretty close to the mark.

At the same time, it must be recognized that China is not openly critical of revisionist economics in socialist countries, such as Yugoslavia, if considerations of global strategy seem more important.

China has taken on some fairly burdensome commitments in foreign aid, and these may be added to as it tries to woo South Vietnam away from dependence on Soviet supplies in the vacuum left by the Americans, as well as helping Cambodia over its present difficulties, and doing what it can to bail North Korea out of its balance-of-payments problems. At some stage, as in Russia, the common people will grow resentful of aid programmes to Third World countries whose diplomats in Peking live in high style for all to see.

The biggest question is whether the present set of economic priorities—"agriculture as the base, grain as the key"—can continue to seem rational, or whether more attention will not have to be given to industry, the "leading factor". The earnest pursuit of regional and local self-sufficiency in food and consumer goods has certainly affected the growth of heavy industry.

It remains to be seen whether China, having attained a reasonable level of security from famine and poverty, can redirect its planning towards advanced industry and technology without permitting the growth of a managerial and technical élite which would turn its back on the cherished egalitarian concepts of the present leadership.

Foreign trade marks time

This has been a somewhat disappointing year for China's foreign trade, both for the Chinese and for most of their foreign customers and suppliers. But in the circumstances it was not entirely surprising.

It was certain that China's trade with other countries would have to mark time and perhaps even recede in response to the depressed world economic climate. In the event the possible year-end total of nearly £6,000m may be seen as a reasonable achievement, even allowing for marked-up prices in both directions.

The new buyers' market for Chinese products has also had the healthy effect of making the export corporations more sensitive to the demands of market research, attractive packaging and clear labelling, and competitive standards of quality. Specialized product fairs have been held in several cities, thus slightly decentralizing the twice-annual marathon of Canton.

On the other side frivolous or misguided attempts to sell China things which it clearly does not want have been discouraged by the depressed climate and the shortage of spare funds for promotion.

There are signs that the import of large industrial plants may revive again shortly as the priorities of the next five-year plan (1976-80) become clearer and Peking overcomes some of its prejudices against foreign participation in such sensitive developing sectors as oil extraction.

As before Japan remains far and away China's most important trading partner, exporting more than £500m worth of goods in the first six months of 1975 compared with some £350m in the same period of 1974. By no means all of this rise can be accounted for by inflation. Chinese exports to Japan were in the region of £300m in the first half of the year compared with about £280m in the same period last year. So the Japanese surplus has jumped by a startling £130m for the half-year alone.

The biggest rise in Japan's exports to China, by value, has been in chemical fertilizers, particularly urea, which have leapt from £40m in January-June 1974, to £90m this year. But this is largely accounted for by price rises caused by the tight world supply of fertilizer. China has economized on Japanese iron and steel, its imports dropping from about £145m to about £130m—perhaps one reason why the Chinese Communist Party has launched a nationwide drive to economize in iron and steel products and retrieve waste more effectively.

Chinese imports of Japanese machinery and equipment have also soared to judge by the customs returns—from £90m to £180m—but much of this reflects deals made two years or so ago, which are now just reaching the delivery stage.

Japan for its part has cut back on imports of Chinese foodstuffs, textiles and chemicals, reflecting the generally depressed state of the Japanese domestic market. But oil continues to show steady growth, despite difficulties of transport and refining. This year a total of nearly eight million tons of Chinese oil is expected to reach Japan, almost doubling last year's figure. Recovery in other areas of the Japanese market is expected for 1976.

Although certain new products, such as coal for power-generating plants, are being experimented with by Japanese importers, the Chinese are complaining that the Japanese surplus is too large.

The most dramatic change in China's foreign trade this year has been the sudden fall-off in imports from the United States. American trading circles are projecting little more than £110m worth of exports to China this year compared with the astonishing £380m chalked up in 1974, mainly through grain sales. There is so far no indication that China will go shopping for wheat in the United States this year, although it might take some maize if its autumn harvest is badly hit by the recent floods.

China has already imported about as much cotton as it is expected to be able to get from the United States this year, and the only other big item which may inflate its trading account is petrochemical equipment. The United States expects to buy only about £70m worth of Chinese goods this year, a mixed bag of light industrial goods, handicrafts and agricultural by-products.

British exports to China in the first half of 1975 were £40m, imports from China at £29m, compared with British exports of £29m and imports of £38m in the six-month period of last year.

Canada, uncertain whether China will want substantially more grain this year, has sold £53m worth of exports, mostly grain, in the first four months of 1974, as against £200m in the whole of last year, which was the first of the present three-year grain contract. So far 1,100,000 tons of grain have been negotiated for 1975.

With the likelihood of only about one million tons of grain imports from Australia this year, China's imports of wheat seem to be lower than at any time in recent years. Whether this represents a change of policy, shortage of cash, good harvest prospects or a combination of all three, is a matter for speculation.

Trade with the Comecon countries continues to be largely balanced out on a barter basis. The Russians increased their two-way trade last year by about 15 per cent to 213m roubles, with aircraft and spares accounting for much of their exports. Poland did about £48m worth of trade with China in 1974 (accounted in Swiss francs).

Data from other countries so far this year are spotty. The West Germans, who were holding a large industrial technology exhibition in Peking in September, sold China more than £50m worth of goods in the first three months of 1975, compared with £33m in the same period last year. They bought £22m worth as against £20m in January to March, 1974.

China's likely foreign trade this year is estimated at about £5,800m with a Chinese overall deficit approaching £400m, slightly down on last year's deficit. But such prognostications are only a rough guide because of the difficulty of putting figures together from dozens of different sets of customs returns. (China publishes no trade figures.)

Dissonant political voices in China, which last year called for less reliance on foreign technology, have been stilled for the time being, perhaps because there have been fewer big plant deals. But as the oil industry continues to expand and the country's industrial communications system is not really capable of absorbing the entire product, the temptation to use earnings from oil to recommence importing industrial plants on a big scale will probably silence the critics.

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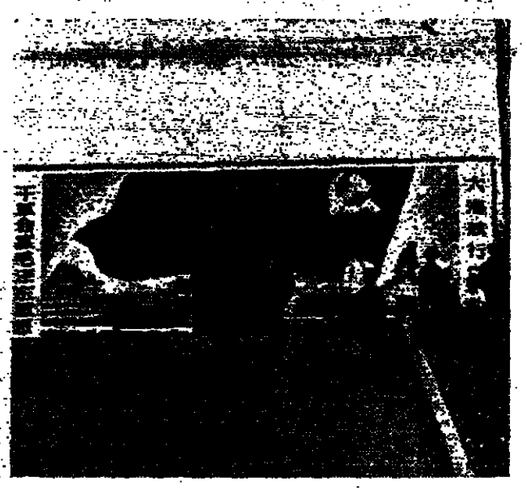
Debate emerges in new climate

continued from page I



areas the proletariat is enjoined to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie—which in practice means a policy of frugality, communality, and emphasis on politics as the leading factor.

Certain political freedoms are in theory guaranteed: "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big character posters". But this has not prevented local civilian and military authorities from tearing down or pasting over posters to which they object.

The armed forces are constitutionally assigned a role in labour and production as well as defence. The chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party (at present Mao Tse-tung) is the commander-in-chief.

The National People's Congress is confirmed as the highest organ of state power (but "under the leadership" of the party). It is supposed to be elected for five years, though the third NPC was convened a full 10 years before the fourth, and its regular annual sessions may be postponed if necessary. It remains to be seen whether they will take place.

The congress passes legislation and makes appointments as proposed by the party. Revolutionary committees are designated as the organs of government at local levels; they are managerial and administrative bodies which comprise representatives of the workers as well as officials.

The courts are responsible to the organs of government, and the procuratorial organs are controlled by the organs of public security (police). There is, in other words, no separation between the law and the government, nor is it pretended that there is. "Consultation" of the masses, especially in counter-revolutionary criminal cases, is enjoined. Public execution is not infrequent.

To support the party is a "fundamental duty" of all citizens. But they are to have the right to complain about any official, and "no one shall attempt to hinder or obstruct the making of such complaints, or retaliate", a provision which is widely ignored in practice.

The state is named as protector of the "just rights and interests" of overseas Chinese, but the government has encouraged them to take the nationality of their country of residence, and cease to be dependent on Peking to champion their interests.

The guarantee of freedom of religion is notional, since a person practising religion would in most cases be brought under intense social pressure to desist.

By comparison with the 1954 constitution, it is a greatly simplified and streamlined document, with a heavier emphasis on politics and a frank acceptance that the party is the one and only ruler. The pretence of a democratic state (in the Western sense) has been abandoned, and the term "dictatorship" is used in a favourable sense.

The confirmation of strikes and wall posters as forms of public protest is in line with the actual situation. The constitution, allegedly at the specific behest of Mao Tse-tung, guarantees the right to strike, though it is not admitted to foreigners that the workers would ever want to strike for higher wages.

Beneath the national understanding which the party aims at in general policy, there is a good deal of dissension and debate at different levels in China, and social discipline is more precariously maintained than many people imagine. But while proclaiming in principle that debate and contention are desirable, the authorities dislike letting the details become known to outsiders, and efforts are made to present a picture of total unity and conformity for the benefit of foreign visitors. The new constitution does nothing to solve this contradiction.

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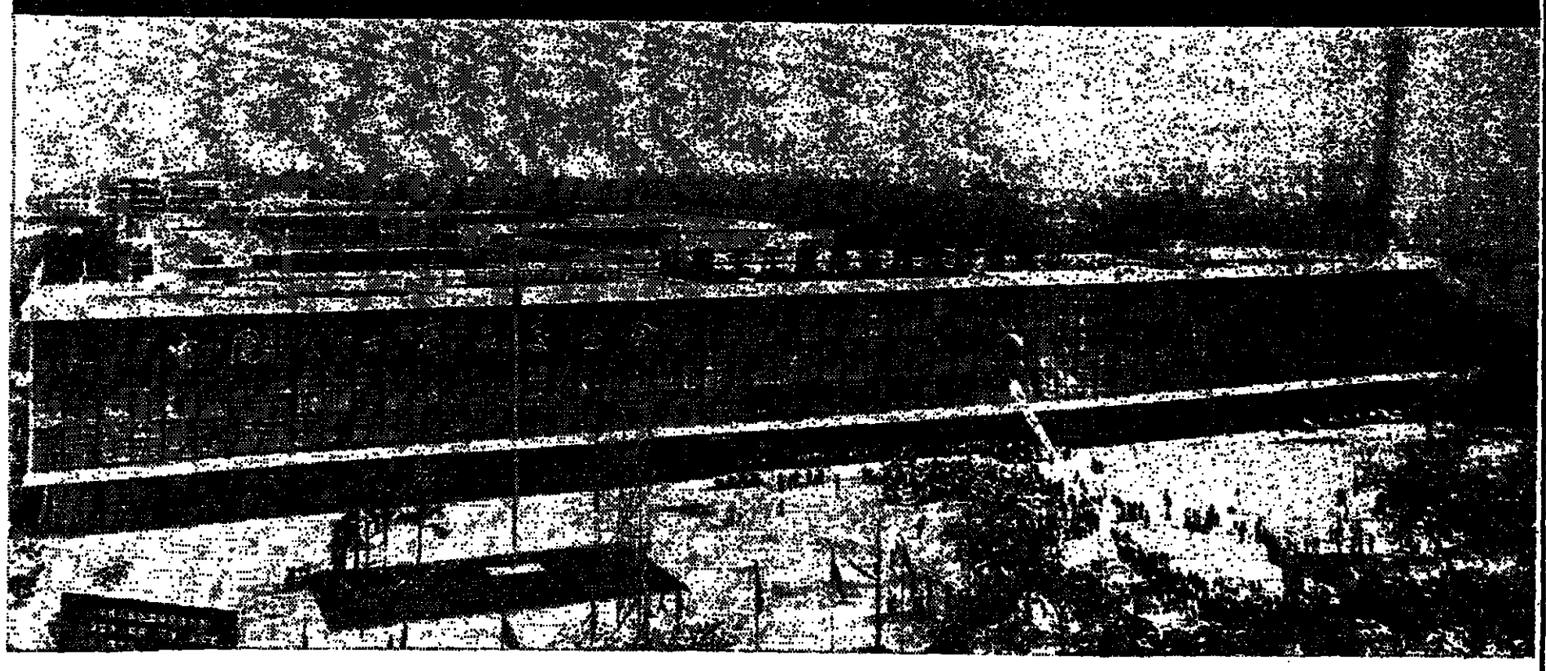

As attendance figures at various Canton Fairs indicate, trade with China commands a high interest rating in the Western world. And today, more than ever, such trade arrangements are built on mutual understanding, experience and expertise. In Hongkong, Hutchison International were the first British organisation to initiate the retailing of products from the People's Republic of China. Products as diversified as fertilizers, building materials, oriental arts and crafts. The majority of these are sold through Hutchison International trade outlets—notably the Pearl City Department Stores, Hongkong and Kowloon.

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Patience pays in the four corners of power

by Richard Harris

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concerns of the new China. In 1975, as in the 1940s, the Soviet Union and the United States remain the powers of closest concern to Chinese foreign policy.

At the heart of the choice lies the question of security that most concerns China, as it does any other country. China's nuclear programme began after the first rifts with the Soviet Union in the Taiwan Strait crisis of 1958.

China's first nuclear explosion took place, ironically, on the same day as Mr Khrushchev's overthrow in Moscow. The noticeable slowing of China's nuclear progress (having attained "Moscow" levels) came after 1972 when the détente with the United States had lessened the urgency of having intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Given that setting of the big powers of most concern to China, it is possible to trace the record of Chinese foreign policy from its early, superficial emphasis on ideology to its present much greener direct concern with power.

Undoubtedly, in the early years China conserved a strong suspicion of western powers who had been active in the era of "unequal treaties". Britain's recognition in January 1950 bore the brunt of that with a demand for a "negotiating mission" before diplomatic relations could be established.

From that and other examples one could deduce that China's concern to have international contacts was restrained in the 1950s, even if most of the blame for China's isolation must be put on the American policy of containment. China's exclusion from the United Nations naturally led the Chinese to look for friends and to harness power among the nationalist or revolutionary movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At that time the idea of an international communist movement was still strong. As the Sino-Soviet dispute developed in the 1960s, competition began within the communist world for the allegiance of communist parties.

That strife was further inflared by publicity for Mao's revolutionary doctrines and his guerrilla methods of winning power were presented as a model to the Third World. Peking, as the world's revolutionary capital where guerrillas were trained and political intransigence preached, seemed to justify American policy, even after the death in 1959 of Mr John Foster Dulles.

The prudent Chinese policy of the 1940s had never been rejected. At the Geneva conference of 1954 China had been sensibly compromising. Given China's nationalist concern over the restoration of its territory, China had been equally ready to reach agreement with the Americans in the ambassadorial talks initiated in Warsaw.

It was the Vietnam war that precipitated the change towards the present Chinese position. After an anxious period in 1965, when they thought they might be drawn into that war as they had been in Korea in 1950, the Chinese saw in President Johnson's speech in March 1968 an acknowledgment of American failure.

At last the chance of détente seemed to be opening for China. But that year also saw the final shift of the Sino-Soviet dispute away from ideological priorities to a direct military confrontation.

The Russian intervention in Czechoslovakia posed a threat to China. Incidents on the strongly armed border in 1968 flared up seriously in 1969 and war was narrowly avoided. Meanwhile, a new theoretical analysis of the world, resting on the universal desire for national independence, took shape in Mao Tse-tung's mind.

Far from bothering any more about which East European country might show itself more or less revisionist in terms of communist doctrine, the Chinese saw Mr Dubcek's overthrow as the negation of national sovereignty—the very root of their own modern revolution. The national freedom of the Third World countries was similarly at risk from one or other of the super powers.

Moreover, Europe's cooperative organization in the European Economic Community could best be interpreted as a coming together against the threat of both super powers, either the extension of Soviet domination into Western Europe or the American economic domination.

This was the framework within which the Chinese-American détente had its place. But that détente was followed also by a change in Japan which had for some years found its loyalty to American policy towards China severely testing. So in 1972 Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister at that time, at last made his way to Peking to establish diplomatic relations.

Japan, it must be admitted, is a special case in China's thinking, not to be classed with the Third World, Western Europe or the United States. Japan is the one big power in the traditional Chinese world and neither country finds it easy to adjust to the other.

But, with the fading of the Vietnam war by 1973, a "quadrilateral" of power, of which they were one of the four corners, increasingly concerned China (the others being the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union). Any move by one necessarily affected the others.

In that context the Chinese remain patient with the lack of progress in their détente with the United States, in particular over Taiwan. Clearly, they recognize their equable relations with the Americans as paramount.

With Japan, the Chinese have been busy negotiating a treaty of friendship but they are insisting on the inclusion of a clause opposing hegemony which is taken to mark opposition to the Soviet Union. That insistence confirms the Chinese conclusion that expansionism in various forms is a threat from Soviet power whereas American power is withdrawing from its commitment of the past 20 years in Asia.

It is plain to the Chinese that in the "quadrilateral" they are the sole power preaching outright hostility to the Soviet Union; peaceful coexistence is the guiding line for American and Japanese relations with the Soviet Union. Hence China's interest in the EEC as the other big power—in so far as it can be persuaded to follow common foreign policies — which could be directly threatened by Soviet power.

China's present friendship with Britain rests on that calculation. In the recent past Britain has seemed to China the most reliable of the Western European powers in resisting any encroachment by the Soviet Union. But that resistance can only be effective within the EEC.

A worker in a textile mill at Hangchow cycles home after work.

Aid to self-reliance for Third World countries is the aim

by P. A. Timberlake

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e of this is the principle of self-reliance. Elected officials and civil servants and specialists may assist development or impede it, but they cannot create it. Nor can outside investors or aid-givers. Development is something brought about by a whole population working at every level and through many channels.

In China's view a country cannot develop in the true sense except by its own efforts. A strategy based on self-reliance accepts development aid from outside as a subsidiary prop to the economy, but never as its main support.

China, the first developing country to become an aid donor, gives aid on these terms. The greater part of its aid is directed to enabling countries who receive it to become self-reliant quickly in a particular industry, for example turning raw cotton into fabric and clothes, animal hides into leather, trees into paper, the flow of rivers into hydropower, sand and clay into building materials and, above all, agricultural potential into marketable foodstuffs.

There is no self-reliance if the installation set up with the aid has to continue under the supervision of the donor country, or becomes dependent on the donor country for servicing or spares or replacements, even for extensions. Nor is it acceptable to have part of the production earmarked for the donor country, at any rate until domestic demand has been met and an attempt made to break into the international market. China rejects entirely this production loan formula, common in other donors' schemes, denying that it ranks as aid at all.

About 1956, as China began to pay off the early Soviet credits and interest charges, the country started extending the range of its own aid to developing countries. North Korea had been the first, but within a few years was followed by Nepal, Cambodia, Burma, Mongolia, Indonesia, Egypt, Algeria and two countries which have since featured large in the picture of Chinese aid, Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) and Pakistan.

It was in Ceylon that China first assisted in laying the basis of a textile industry, providing loans and equipment for several large mills (at Pugoda and Minneriya) and 50 small ones scattered over the country.

Pakistan, perhaps the third largest recipient of Chinese aid, after North Vietnam and Tanzania, is interesting in another way. It has many fine factories to bear witness to the $450m of aid spread over the past 10 years—pig-iron works, power stations, sugar mills, paper mills, fertilizer plants —but was very tardy in enlisting Chinese aid for development projects in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

There was no lack of willingness on the Chinese side. In the months preceding the armed conflict which resulted in the breaking away of East Pakistan, China had offered aid for no fewer than 10 projects there, including small fertilizer plants run on gas, many tube wells in the northern districts, new railway lines and ancillary development, bridges, limestone and cement works, a textile mill and a power supply system for the East Pakistan irrigation scheme.

From the mid-1960s, the bias of Chinese aid was generally towards feasibility surveys such as water, cash crop cultivation, paddy rice, the development of small-scale industry based on local materials and use of by-products and the extension of communications, power supply and medical services. Geographically the focus of Chinese aid moved to Africa and the least developed parts of the Middle East. More than 30 of the 60 countries receiving economic aid from China are in Africa.

Apart from the few big projects undertaken to meet specially pressing needs—for example the 1,000 million kWh Mao Tse-tung hydroelectric installation at Vau i Dejes in Albania and the Tanzam railway—China's development aid schemes are usually designed to be completed in a comparatively short period so that they become revenue-raising and allow the investment to be liquidated.

This is true of the most numerous category, light industrial, particularly textile factories, enabling a developing country to make the transition from an agricultural to an industrial-agricultural economy. A second prominent category, the 40 medical teams of 20 to 50 doctors and nurses tending out-patients and setting up hospitals in more than a dozen countries, is a dramatic illustration of one of the most conspicuous differences between Chinese aid and that of other countries.

A condition of Chinese aid is that both specialists and other workers who do a tour of duty in a foreign country are paid according to the standards in force in that country. As the standard of living in most developing countries is low, this reduces costs considerably. Fully half the expense of an aid project is normally due to wages and salaries, under which head the Chinese would take less than half as much as others. In the case of medical services it has been calculated that the overall cost of a scheme may be reduced to about a quarter when it is being provided by the Chinese.

China insists on extremely exacting principles of economic aid, which means it must face heavy burdens and shortcomings. Although cast in a more modest mould than aid aimed at controlling whole patterns of development, Chinese aid remains influential and also quite large.

When it moved into the lead in 1970 among the aid programmes of what the OECD calls the communist countries, there was quick recognition of China's new weight in this area. A study prepared in the American State Department referred to China as "the donor that made the difference" at a moment when the countries in receipt of Soviet aid faced the prospect of a reversal of the flow, with repayment obligations mounting to higher figures than new aid deliveries.

Chinese aid is interest-free. It is aid in a new sense, in that repayment is indefinitely deferred until it does not impede the development of the recipient countries. Of a total of nearly $4,000m more than half had been used by the recipients up to the end of 1973.

This is one measure of the Chinese contribution to the development of those countries still in the position from which China itself so recently emerged.

The author is editor, China Trade & Economic Newsletter.

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we must be prepared to follow a road which twists and turns....'

–Chairman Mao Tsetung

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Offshore oil potential 'most promising'

by Roland Berger

China's petroleum industry goes from success to success. Output of crude for the first half of this year was 24 per cent up on the same period of 1974, with refined showing a 14 per cent rise. These results indicate a faster rate of growth compared with 1974 when the industry put on a healthy 20 per cent of crude production over the previous year.

Although Taching remains the exemplar for the whole of Chinese industry, especially for the petroleum sector, and has provided most of the technology and many of the technical workers for other oil fields it could well be that we shall see some of the new fields such as Ta-kang (south of Tientsin) and Shengli (Shantung) approaching Taching's level of production by 1980. Ta-kang, for example, according to Chinese reports, increased its output by an average of 68 per cent a year from 1967 to 1973, and had completed its 1974 target by mid-September of that year.

This field is said to be superior to both Taching and Shengli in the size of its deposits, its area, the depth of its oil pools and the quality of oil. Shengli, by sinking new wells and increasing output from existing wells, raised its production by 42 per cent in the first six months of 1975 compared with the first half of 1974.

New wells opened up in the past year at 3,000 metres above sea level on the western section of an old oil zone at Lenghu, in the Tsaidam Basin : Tsinghai, may well add significantly to the national total. Production at Karamai in Sinkiang-Uighur autonomous region should reach 10 million tons by the end of this year.

China's endeavours to tap underground resources stretch far back into history. In the early Han period (202 BC—AD 9) underground brine deposits were exploited in Szechwan by sinking wells to depths of 1,000ft by means of bamboo shafts and steel bits. Possibly inspired by their forebears, but certainly learning from the experience of Taching, the oil workers of Takang have tackled highly complex drilling problems in complicated geological formations with discontinuous layers of oil-bearing rock of widely varying thicknesses and with the primary deep oil having migrated through the opening of faults into shallow reservoirs.

Most estimates of China's production of crude are obtained by extrapolating from the figure given by Mr Chou En-lai to Mr Edgar Snow of 20 million tons for 1970. Japanese newspapers reported in January 1974 that output in that year had reached 50 million tons. The report of the Sino-British Trade Council called *China's Oil Industry* (June, 1975) gave a figure of 64 million tons for 1974 but this included oil from coal and shale which might amount to four million tons.

Taking account of the fact that the oil-bearing areas located in the past two years are larger than those opened in previous years, that drilling has shown many of the wells in the new localities to be high-yielding, and that production capacity added in 1974 more than trebled the increase of 1965, it seems not unrealistic to assume that production of crude this year will exceed 70 millions and possibly reach 75 million tons —about the current level of production of crude by Indonesia.

Estimates of the number of fields vary. It is likely that there are today just under 100 commercial fields. If the present rate of growth continues—which seems very possible—and without allowing for production from offshore explorations and any new areas coming on stream, it seems that American and Japanese estimates of an output of 200 million tons of crude by 1980 will prove to be near the mark.

But with drilling already started in the Gulf of Pohai and should any newly discovered areas be brought into production as speedily as were Taching, Ta-kang and Shengli, it is more than possible that the 200 million tons could be topped by a fairly wide margin.

China concentrates on developing its large oil reserves at the Taching field.

Speculations abound concerning China's off-shore deposits from the Gulf of Pohai to the Nan Hai Islands. What seems certain in the short term is that the explorations already started in the Gulf of Pohai should be showing significant results before too many years have passed. The waters are roughly 30 metres deep with shallow areas in the southern section of only 20 metres. A Japanese report states that the deposits are covered with a thick sedimentary stratum more than 2,000 metres deep from the Tertiary period and that, in consequence, drilling and construction of drilling stations should be comparatively easy and inexpensive.

Since 1972 the Chinese have been operating in the Pohai Gulf with a jack-up rig built in Talien (Liaoning) at the Hongchi Shipyard. This carries a platform of 4,000 to 5,000 tons standing on four legs each 75 metres long and 2.5 metres in diameter.

Described as a new development of China's marine geological prospecting, a floating drilling vessel for sea exploration — Kantan (Prospector) No 1—designed and built in China, is reported to have started successful operations at the end of 1974 in deep waters in the southern part of the Yellow Sea.

Refining capacity has not kept pace with the extraordinary fast growth of output in recent years despite many technological improvements at the older refineries and the commissioning of new ones. A Chinese report in September 1974 stated that one-half of the increase in refining capacity, a four-fold rise since 1965, had been effected through the technical transformation of old refineries.

By the end of 1973, the report said, the majority of refineries were equipped with catalytic cracking, platforming and delayed coking units and hydrofining of lubricating oil and molecular sieve separation for normal paraffin had been introduced.

Total refining capacity in 1974, according to non-Chinese sources, was of the order of 45 million tons from plants at Taching, Fushun, Talien, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Lanchow, Yumen and Karamai. A modern general petrochemical works has been built in Chin-shan County, near Shanghai, with part Chinese and part Japanese equipment. Eight of 10 plants and most of the ancillary services were said to have been completed last August.

I visited the Peking General Petro-Chemical Works, 60km from the city, in 1971 when the refining capacity of 2,500,000 tons had already been exceeded. It is now more than four million tons. This is a modern refinery with an advanced central control room. It comprises 35 production sections and apart from gasoline, benzene, higher lubricating oils and paraffin, is producing synthetic rubber, dyestuffs and plastics. A 300,000-ton ethylene plant from Japan is now under construction as part of the complex.

Estimates of China's oil reserves vary widely. The Japanese estimates of 6,500 million tonnes on-shore and 12,000 million tonnes off-shore, from the Gulf of Pohai alone, were thought to be influenced by some wishful thinking in view of Japan's pressing needs. However, recent American estimates come close to the Japanese figure for on-shore deposits and suggest a possible 20,000 million tons for all off-shore reserves.

In the report just published, prepared under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment, it is stated by the author, Selig Harrison, that after interviewing some 200 oil men and officials, he was impressed with the unanimity concerning China's off-shore potential which "all ranked as the most promising of the unexplored areas of the world".

Eighty-five per cent of China's energy needs are still met from coal, and from what is known of its economic policy it seems likely that the coal-oil ratio in domestic use will change quite slowly. China will, therefore, in the coming years, find it possible to offer more oil for export. The obvious destinations are Japan, North Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Hongkong and possibly Australia.

Exports this year are expected to reach 11 million tonnes, of which Japan will take eight million. If the 200 million-ton output is reached by 1980, China should have no difficulty in exporting 30 million to 35 million tons, even allowing for her own rising needs as she expands her industry and agriculture under the five-year plan starting in January 1976.

Already many countries have benefited from orders associated directly or indirectly with the expansion of China's petroleum industry. Japan, in particular, has received orders for off-shore rigs, surveying equipment and dredgers as well as several major petrochemical plants. Italy and France will be supplying petrochemical plants for completion in 1977. Several contracts have been placed with United States firms for specialized oil-field equipment.

China will undoubtedly continue to rely mainly on its own efforts but with an expansion of the magnitude envisaged it will remain an important market for complicated equipment and complete plants embodying advanced technology for many years ahead.

Advancing along the road from a backward past

Transport in the China of 1949 was a backward sector within a backward and distorted economy. Five provinces, including the vast and rich territory of Szechwan, had no railways at all. Provinces in the south-west, such as Kweichow and Yunnan, had almost no roads outside the large towns.

The first and logical aim was to establish communications with the capitals of each of the 20 provinces and many more counties and communes, mostly in hilly and mountain areas. The last section of the Yunnan-Tibet highway was completed and a further 13,000km of road surfaced with asphalt and residual oil which, the Chinese state, makes for faster traffic, reduced fuel consumption and less tyre wear.

With 97 per cent of the counties in Tibet now accessible to motor road, it cannot be long before all of China's [illegible] tion of workers and technicians

Eighty diesel locomotives, bought from France and West Germany, were delivered in 1972 when diesels were said to account for about 10 per cent of the locomotive inventory. With the capacity of the Talien plant increased by 60 per cent in 1973, the proportion today is obviously much higher.

The first electric line of 676km from Paoch[illegible] to Chengtu passing through the [illegible] ways serving 100 of its 184 counties. In Hunan the four rivers—Siang Kiang, Tzu, Yuan Kiang, and Li Kiang have been brought into an integral system of 12,000km of waterway suitable for navigation. Such instances could be repeated for almost every province.

At the beginning of this year harbours along China's great east-west transport artery, the Yangtze, were handling a tonnage of freight eight times that of 1950 and [illegible] The river [illegible] tai pier with [illegible] unloading [illegible] rilities stretch[illegible] East China Sea [illegible] the northern [illegible] gchow Bay was [illegible] April 1975. [illegible] arbour (Kwong[illegible] three operation [illegible] six deep-water [illegible] has one for [illegible] tankers with [illegible] berthing space. [illegible] of freight hand[illegible] five months of [illegible] owed an 18 per [illegible] 80 countries, increased loading and unloading capacity in 1974 by 16 per cent: Tientsin added three new berths for 10,000 ton vessels. Chinhuantao (Hopei) in Pohai Bay, which receives 500 foreign vessels a year, added an oil terminal with two berths for 20,000 ton tankers and has plans for additional wharves.

Its export volume increased by 46 per cent in the first quarter of 1975 over the same period of 1974. China's first [illegible]-ton coastal pier with [illegible] loading and [illegible] stretches [illegible] East China Sea [illegible] the northern [illegible] chow Bay was [illegible] April 1975. [illegible] harbour (Kwong[illegible] three operation [illegible] six deep-water [illegible] has one for [illegible] tankers with [illegible] berthing space. [illegible] of freight hand[illegible] five months of [illegible] owed an 18 per cent increase over the same period of 1974.

The total quayage at Kwangchow has been increased to 700 metres and additional warehouse space opened. Whampoa, from June this year, was accepting 10,000-ton vessels, and near the harbour a new pier is under construction to provide berthing for 20,000-ton cargo ships. Huangpu is also being expanded to take 20,000 tanners. On July 1 a 3,000-ton passenger and cargo wharf opened at Haikow on Hainan island.

The Chinese attribute the improvements in cargo-handling and turn-round, as well as many of the technical changes, to the spirit and innovatory ideas of the dockers and other port workers whose attitude was epitomised in one of their striking posters put up in Shanghai last year: "Are we masters of the wharf or the slaves of tonnage?"

R.B.

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UK confident of further orders for entry into jet age

by Arthur Reed

ghai airport staff putting on a song and dance to entertain passengers who have delayed by fog.

CAAC (Civil Aviation Administration of China), the country's civil airline, is now moving steadily into the jet era and placing less and less reliance on the outdated propeller-powered types of the Soviet aircraft industry.

The policy which became apparent in the early years of this decade of ordering jet airliners from the inventories of the western world is now producing the hardware, so that by the summer of this year there were 10 American Boeing 707s and 16 British Hawker Siddeley Tridents in the fleet.

A further 22 Tridents remained to be delivered, CAAC having ordered a total of 35 of this type. Of these, 33 are the long-range Trident 2E, and the other two a new version of the bigger Trident 3B with long-range fuel tankage. Three other Trident 1Es are in the fleet after an earlier purchase of second-hand machines from Pakistan.

The British aircraft manufacturing industry is reasonably confident that the Chinese will return with further orders for Tridents. It is considered unlikely that CAAC, having asked for the long-range Trident 3B to be developed specifically for them will rest on a purchase of only two.

In the wake of the aircraft contracts have followed many deals between the Chinese and aerospace subcontractors in Britain for the equipment which is essential for their economic and safe operation. The Chinese are in the market for a wide range of aerospace goods, from airborne electronics to airfield lighting, and trade between the two nations in this sector is likely to improve significantly soon.

Nothing further has been heard to date from CAAC about their avowed intention to buy three Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliners. The deal remains at the option-to-purchase stage, and it seems likely that, with many other prospective purchasers, they are waiting to see how smoothly, or otherwise, Concorde goes into passenger service with British Airways and Air France from January 1.

The Americans, having delivered the whole of the initial order for 10 Boeing 707s—four of the 320B type and six 320Cs—are also naturally hopeful of further orders. Their aerospace equipment makers have been selling in China, while jet engine manufacturers in both the United States and Britain have been surprised and pleased at the high ratio of spares-to-airliners which have been asked for by CAAC.

The policy of the Chinese in swinging over to the products of the western aircraft factories from those of the Soviet Union, on which they relied up to the beginning of this decade (apart from an order in the early 1960s for a small fleet of British Viscounts) has never been fully explained by them.

The assumptions must be that the supply of spares for the airliners which they sold them in the 1950s and 1960s were held up by the Soviet Union when relations between the two countries became strained, and that CAAC policy then became never to rely on the products of any one industry again.

Another probable reason for the swing away from Soviet technology was dissatisfaction by the Chinese with its products, and particularly the expensive, large four-engined airliner the Ilyushin Il 62 five of which are on the CAAC inventory.

Observers recently returned from China say that CAAC are not happy with either the economic or safety performance of the Il 62, and that the five airliners spend most of their lives standing on the apron at Peking airport. Several of them are used for spare parts, while the rest appear to be reserved for special flights.

Tridents are being used mainly by CAAC on internal flights, while the Boeing 707s operate on the few international routes, to Russia, North Korea, North Vietnam and Burma. Nobody will say just how many people travel by CAAC each year, but it is obviously a minute proportion of the country's 800 million inhabitants, most journeys being of an essential business nature. Although there is a trend towards jets, much of the traffic continues to move in the older Soviet types of equipment, notably the Ilyushin Il 18, a turboprop similar in design to the American Lockheed Electra.

CAAC policy appears to be to concentrate on the development of the internal routes rather than those to points outside the country's borders. Where they do go outside, the policy is to work closely alongside the foreign airline on the route so that no element of competition intrudes.

Several western airlines now have rights to fly into China, to either Peking or Shanghai. In 1973 Ethiopia started services to Peking, and at that time, Chou En-lai indicated that CAAC would be starting new routes to Africa and to Canada before long.

Most passengers on international services will be business travellers, for China seems not to be interested in developing its immense tourist potential now. This was made clear by senior officials of the Government in Peking who took the line that the country lacks the facilities to handle large numbers of visitors, and has insufficient hotel space, interpreters and ground transport.

There is not likely to be any considerable outflow of Chinese on tourist trips abroad. Services by CAAC and foreign airlines out of the country will continue to be used almost exclusively by Chinese businessmen and women on international trading missions designed to boost the Chinese economy.

The author is Aviation Correspondent The Times.

Women's inferior status reversed

by Verity Wilson

tor to China may still occasional old woman g along on tortured elic of the days when eet were bound in hildhood. For this ce considered grace- even erotic, and al- the custom was out- before the revolution nued to be practised especially in rural s. It was only after at it was finally stam- t.

unhappy sight epito- he servitude in which women were for- held. They lived in a f arranged marriages, ny and concubinage ad no political or ic rights.

s only with the estab- t of the People's ic that women were able to organize themselves into a federation to safeguard and further their newly won equal rights with men in economic, political, educational, cultural and social life.

The marriage law of 1950 was an important first step in the reversal of women's inferior status. The old Chinese proverb that "noodles are not rice and women are not human beings" was no longer true. The law states that "marriage shall be based on the complete willingness of both parties"—though a certain amount of "go-between" probably still occurs in country areas—and the legal age for marriage is 20 years for a man and 18 for a girl. It is more common, and positively encouraged, for both partners to be in their middle or late twenties before marrying.

Divorce is now available but not common, as reconciliation is preferred. The rights of children of divorced parents are safeguarded.

By removing the emphasis from the family and making it less hierarchical the law has freed the woman from domination by the men of the household. Because of the opportunities of working and studying together a new companionship has grown up between the members of the family. Edgar Snow has noted the now widespread use of the term *ai ren* (beloved) between man and wife and it is certainly indicative of the changed status.

Although the word drudgery is now too strong to describe the life of a Chinese woman, the difficulty of combining household duties, bringing up children, and work is still largely unresolved, as many of the articles and letters in Chinese periodicals prove. It also seems that the Chinese husband is not so deft at the washing-up as are some of his western counterparts.

However, new conditions have arisen and spread and such things as the availability of ready-made clothes, packaged food in the stores, piped water and electricity have all helped the housewife.

The mother can safely leave her children in nursery or kindergarten while she works, although not all other community services offered have had such a success as these. It was found, for instance, that the family prefer to eat together at home in the evening rather than in a public dining room.

That puts extra onus on the working woman, although it is interesting to note the positive role of the older generation. After retirement the grandparents very often take over child-minding and household chores.

The family planning programme is helped by the advocation of later marriage and couples are encouraged to have no more than two children. A wide range of contraceptive devices is on sale at low prices and teams of doctors visit work places to give advice and help to overcome the prejudice which still exists in some areas.

Abortion is available but is frowned upon as a method of contraception. Sterilization of both male and female is also sparingly used.

The western idea of the independent career woman is alien to the Chinese woman; she is still expected to marry and create a home even if she has a profession. A girl does not leave home and set up house on her own; she will leave home only to marry, or study, or work in the countryside. In the case of the last two she will be accommodated in a hostel.

Literacy, technical classes and training in jobs have opened up many opportunities for women. Since 1949 they have enthusiastically entered a wide range of employment, including heavy industry and engineering as well as the professions. More ordinarily, women are employed in enterprises within the communes, cooperatives and neighbourhood factories.

Some visitors have commented on the seemingly disproportionately small number of women to men in senior government posts. However, women are much in evidence on revolutionary committees — the leadership groups representing all sectors of a factory or commune —and they are emerging as *cadres* in large numbers. However, apart from Chairman Mao's wife, a woman of formidable capability, there are no women among the principal leaders of China.

Women's liberation as understood in the west has not manifested itself in China. Chinese women, for instance, have no choice about whether they work or not; they form a vital labour force for an emerging country. None the less their outlook and status have changed immeasurably in a fairly short time.

As early as 1955 Chairman Mao wrote that "men and women must receive equal pay for equal work in production" and in most areas that has already been gained. It is no small achievement for a country that only a decade before Mao's words held women in near-slavery.

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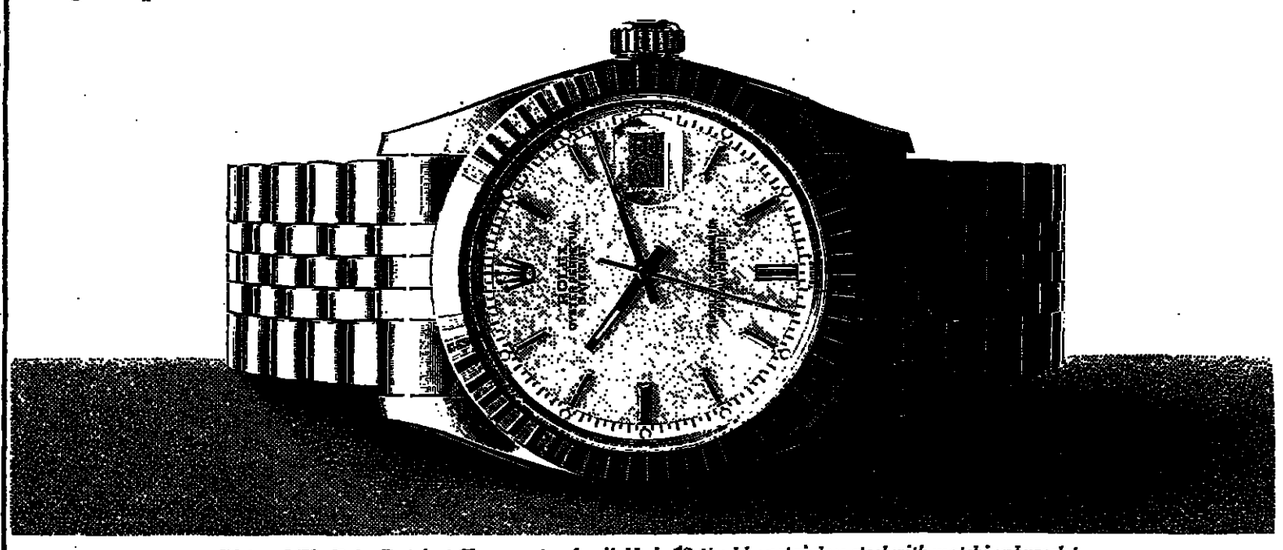

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Bare-foot doctor in the house

by Robin Stott

Heart-lung machine, suitable for children, is a result of cooperation between paediatricians at Hsin-hua Hospital and a Shanghai electrical instrument company.

From the earliest days of Chinese communism in the 1930s to the Cultural Revolution in 1965 a pattern of action in health care emerged which enabled the Chinese to rid themselves of many of the scourges prevalent in their society—in particular typhoid, tuberculosis, malaria, cholera, syphilis and schistosomiasis.

This pattern may be exemplified by their approach to schistosomiasis, or "large belly disease", which undermined the health of millions in the Yangtze basin and round Canton.

First there was a pilot study. Doctors went to several affected villages and explained to the peasants the nature of schistosomiasis. The peasants were told that it was caused by a type of fluke which, before infecting humans, had to develop in a freshwater snail. Humans and animals wading in the water were prone to contract the disease. The fluke then proliferated in them, was excreted in faeces and urine, some of which were used as fertilizer, thus reinfecting the water snails.

The peasants and doctors consulted together and decided that the only approaches available to them were elimination of the snails and storage of excreta for a few days; this engenders sufficient heat and gases to kill the flukes.

The snails live in holes at the water line and the filling in of the holes deprives them of oxygen, so killing them. Waterways were therefore drained, the banks dug over to bury the snails and, when necessary, new waterways dug.

After the success of the pilot study, the method was used elsewhere with local modifications. Now all treated waterways are patrolled regularly by veteran snail spotters and treatment reinstituted as needed.

This drift away from principles

This approach to preventive medicine has been adapted for use against flies, cockroaches, mosquitoes, garbage, night soil disposal and the drinking of dirty water, and it is highly successful. However, it did little to correct the elitist tendency growing up among the medical professionals, who tended to stay in the cities, enjoying the good life and practising curative medicine to the detriment of the countryside, much as their prerevolutionary counterparts had done.

This drift away from Chinese communist principles was a potent cause of the Cultural Revolution, which was heralded by a health directive issued on June 26, 1965, saying, "In health serve the rural areas". Several changes that occurred in the Cultural Revolution laid the framework for the present health care system.

The first was the development of the bare-foot doctor, who is often a woman chosen by her colleagues and given from one to three months training. After training, the bare-foots return to their particular work force and to their former work, but lead campaigns for personal and community hygiene, contraception and immunization. They also treat simple ailments.

There are now about 1,300,000 bare-foots all over the country, and the innovatory aspect is that through their continuing involvement in productive labour they never become remote or alienated from the community which they serve.

The second change was a renewed interest in traditional Chinese medicine, which, although always valued by the Communist Party, had nearly been swamped by western methods. Now all doctors are trained in both traditional and western medicine, and the blend of old and new has produced acupuncture anaesthesia as well as a revolutionary way of setting broken bones and a wealth of pharmacological knowledge.

The third was the creation of mobile medical teams. Hospital-based doctors travelled into the depth of the countryside teaching medical techniques and learning the true health requirements of the people.

The fourth was a change in policy in the selection and education of students which led to community interest rather than self-interest being a prime requirement for entry to a medical school, as well as a shortening of the medical curriculum from six to three years. The new curriculum was firmly rooted in practice and direct experience rather than book knowledge.

The fifth was the general reorganization of hospital management, emphasizing participation by all workers and encouraging regular manual labour and political discussion sessions for all.

The structure which emerged was essentially a support system for the bare-foot doctors, who are the key medical helpers. Clinics manned by these workers are each responsible for about 1,000 people and lay the groundwork of medical care.

Next up is the street or commune hospital, serving 25,000 people, staffed by both bare-foot and fully trained doctors. They are capable of dealing with simple medical and surgical problems.

Next comes the district hospital, serving a population of about 200,000 and with the same function as an English district hospital although generally less well equipped. Finally come the teaching hospitals, in which serious illnesses of all sorts can be coped with.

Treatment of burns

These hospitals have pioneered methods of sewing on severed limbs and the treatment of extensive third degree burns. Their research actively involves those who might benefit. Research workers share the same community and political involvement as everyone else.

The caring and participatory nature of Chinese society exemplified in the country's health programme seems to be the reason for the low incidence of overt neurotic disease. Psychiatric clinics attached to most large hospitals are only half full, most of the patients being schizophrenics.

Physical treatment is carried out with herbal remedies and acupuncture rather than tranquillizers, antidepressants and so on. More important is reintegration into the community, achieved by a high staff-patient ratio, communal readings of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts, regular visits by workmates and a simple medico-socio explanation of the patients' disease.

The whole structure has achieved a remarkable evenness of health care over the population of 800 million, of whom 700 million are peasants. More important, there are now effective channels, sensitive to the needs of ordinary people, along which health information can pass rapidly.

In my view, one of the few remaining health hazards in China is smoking, which is widespread. The Chinese do not consider it harmful, but there is a groundswell of feeling that it is an unpleasant habit. When this is translated into an anti-smoking campaign we may be sure that cigarettes, like flies, will be uncommon in China.

Dr Stott, who has made a special study of medicine in China, spent a month there in 1973 looking at the health services.

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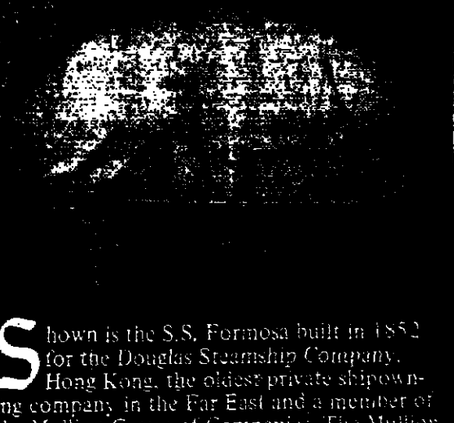

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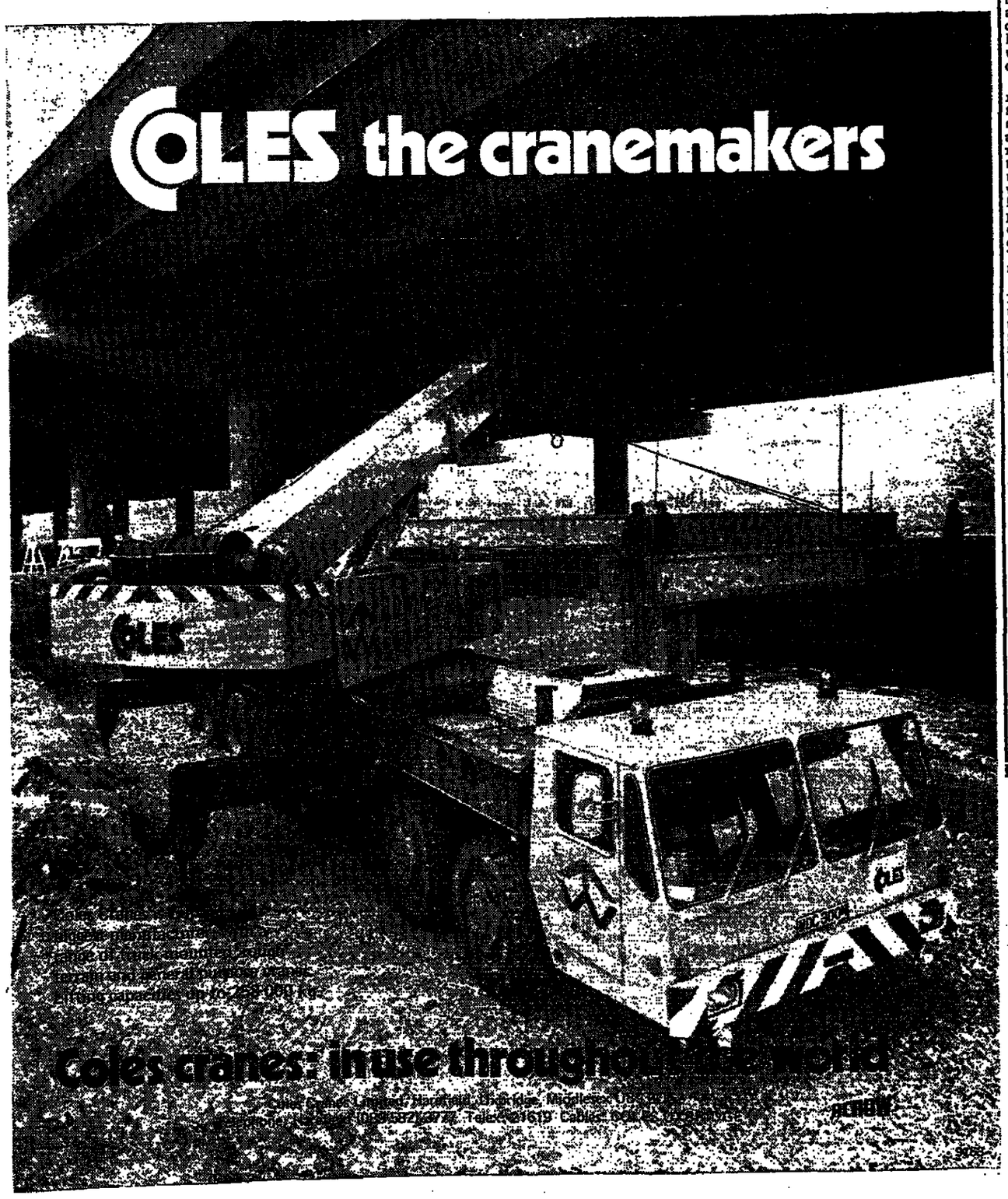

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Yunnan: panorama of a people

by Roland Berger

Yunnan, which I visited last May, affords a fascinating panorama of the passing of people of many different nationalities within a span of 25 years—from slavery, serfdom and forms of primitive communism, with some head-hunting in the remote mountain areas, into an economy with modern industry, a rapidly progressing agriculture and one of the world's most advanced forms of rural organization.

With an area of 380,000 sq km, somewhat larger than Italy or the two Germanies, the province is rich in mineral and natural resources but, because of extensive mountain areas and swift and inaccessible rivers, presents many problems for agricultural development.

Before 1949 the 21 minority nationalities, which make up a third of the population of 23 million, were treated by the Kuomintang as tribes without rights. They were squeezed into the least fertile parts of the province, many into mountain areas where they struggled to exist by "slash and burn" agriculture. Boy slaves were drafted into the tin mines at Kochiu where most of them soon became physical wrecks.

The output of these mines accounted for two thirds of the province's total exports before 1949. There was some mining of copper, a few small textile workshops and blacksmiths' type engineering repair and some handicrafts. Communications by road or rail were minimal.

The clearing up and sorting out process after 1949 obviously took longer in Yunnan than in the Han areas of the interior and it was not until 1956-57 that forms of collective agriculture were started, leading on to the formation of people's communes in 1968-69, 10 years later than in the rest of China.

From the start, the policy has been directed to creating an all-round economy, using, as far as possible, local resources and keeping a balance between industry and agriculture and between heavy and light industry.

The basis for a steel industry was laid with the expansion of a small iron and steel plant in Kunming by the addition of four blast furnaces between 1958 and 1961 and a plate mill and seamless tube mill in 1973. The plant now produces 100 types of rolled steel, including sheet and medium plate as well as seamless tube. Production was reported to have risen a further 20 per cent in 1974.

Output of tin from Kochiu, one of the world's richest deposits, has risen fourfold since 1950. The Ma Lung copper mines, whose production had run down to an insignificant volume by 1949, is now one of China's major producers. Output in 1974 was no less than 300 times that of 1950. The province has one of China's largest deposits of phosphorus as well as important lead and zinc mines. Apart from the large plants and mines, 100 small iron and steel plants and non-ferrous mines and factories are operating in various parts of the province.

With substantial reserves of bituminous coal and lignite and not insignificant deposits of anthracite, coal output has been rising at an average of 12 per cent in recent years. Fifty per cent of the total comes from 2,500 small and medium mines run by people's communes and their production brigades. From its coal production in the past six years one commune has added five million to its funds which it has applied to the purchase of farm machinery and as capital to start small local factories. Two thousand small hydroelectric stations, ranging from a few dozen to 2,000 kW capacity, provide for part of local needs and supplement the two major power stations, one hydro and one thermal. A state-financed natural gas plant is under construction.

Industrialization has greatly speeded up since the Cultural Revolution. The Kunming lorry plant, commissioned in 1970, now produces four and two and a half ton trucks. A spark-plug factory has opened in Kochiu and the Kunming heavy machine tool plant, originally producing scales, rice-huskers and a few simple, belt-operated lathes with a workforce of 400, employs 4,600 and has extended production since 1970 in both volume and range. Last May I saw a variety of advanced heavy machine tools in production.

An electronics industry has been created with factories in six areas of the province, with 160 types of equipment in serial production. Output in 1974 rose 17 per cent over the previous year. A chemical industry, including fertilizers, pesticides, caustic soda, sulphuric acid and pharmaceuticals, now accounts for 10 per cent in value of total industrial output. Chemical fertilizer production is rising at more than 20 per cent annually.

An across-the-board expansion—cotton and silk textiles, knitwear, sugar refining, food processing, milk powder, paper, soap, electric bulbs, cigarettes, plastics, enamelware, ceramics and glassware—has brought the province to 60 per cent self-sufficiency in the light industrial sector. Much of the consumer goods production is especially designed to meet the tastes and customs of minority peoples.

By developing simultaneously large, medium and small industrial units and using both advanced technology and simple, indigenous methods, a significant part of output is coming from county and commune-run factories, using local raw materials and labour. Thus a fifth of pig iron and non-ferrous metals, a third of cement and a half of coal production is produced at this level. Each of the 123 counties has its farm machinery factory.

The value of gross industrial output has risen to 20 times the 1949 figure; from 180m yuans to 3,600m yuans in 1974. Of the new industrial working class 90,000 are minority nationals.

To aid agriculture, the state has contributed 500m yuans for water conservancy alone. Part of this has been applied to supplying equipment for small local schemes. No fewer than 54,600 water-control projects, on which four million people were mobilized, were started in the winter 1974-75. This spring 28,500 were completed, adding 14,400 hectares of irrigated land and draining another 6,000.

Apart from this assistance and with the construction of major factories, the state has granted many million yuans in subsidies to assist the economic development of the minority areas which have also benefited from a lower agricultural tax and from the narrowing of the price scissors between prices of manufactured goods supplied to the peasants and those paid by the state for agricultural produce.

Agricultural output has tripled from 1949 to 1973. The area sown to wheat and double-cropping rice has been considerably enlarged. This year's crops of spring grains and rape seed were a record in yield and total output. A September report shows that the harvest of early rice is 10 per cent above 1974. The tobacco crop, 1,200,000 tons in 1972, is 30 times that of 1949 and the communes today are selling 13 times as much tea to the state as in 1950.

Regular flights replace slow boats

by David Bonavia

Tourism is not yet organized on a large scale in China. The authorities are selective about the people to whom they give entry visas, and it is generally for a more serious purpose. However, Thos Cook's do occasionally organize small group tours of China at about £970 a head.

Almost any official visit to China contains elements of tourism, however. The hosts will usually invite their visitors to view the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs near Peking. A tour of the country will probably include such beauty spots as Hangchow, Soochow or Kweilin. One may also visit sites of revolutionary-historical interest, such as Shao Shan (Chairman Mao's birthplace) or Yenan, and showpieces of socialist construction like the Tachai Production Brigade and the Red Flag Canal at Lin Hsien. Only the most favoured visitors will be offered the chance to see all these places.

Nowadays, physical access to China is simple, provided one can obtain the visa. There are regular flights to Peking from Paris, Tokyo, Teheran, Addis Ababa, Zurich, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Moscow, Bucharest and Tirana. Or one can tread the familiar (and cheapest) route, across the railway bridge on the Hongkong border, proceeding to Canton by train. The six-and-a-half day journey from Moscow on the Trans-Siberian Railway is also a very economical way to travel.

Most tours are pre-arranged by the China Travel Service, though details may sometimes be changed on arrival. A visit to China is no longer the bargain it used to be: changes in the rate of exchange, and sharp rises in the prices of most services for foreigners, come on top of the high air fares involved in getting there in the first place. However, food is still reasonably priced, and there is no tipping to fritter away one's funds.

A single room at the new wing of the Peking Hotel, including food, would come to about £15 a night. In the provinces, one would expect to spend somewhat less, but the bill will be swollen by charges for guiding, interpreting, meeting and seeing off, and motor transport. Outside Peking one should count on a daily expenditure of between £12 and £20.

Internal air fares for foreigners have been brought up roughly to international rates, and it is about twice as cheap to travel by sleeper-train, where possible.

Hotels are adequate, although they lack many of the services provided as routine in other countries. The main services provided are room-cleaning, laundry and dry-cleaning, post and telegraph, telephone, taxis, and the sale of postcards, souvenirs, wines and toiletries. Food in most hotels is quite acceptable, if uninspired, and almost anywhere one can get European food as an alternative to Chinese cuisine. Room service is limited, but the attendants on each floor will usually bring soft drinks, beer and hot water for tea.

China Travel Service selects the visitor's hotel, and there is usually no choice. However in Peking one might protest at being accommodated in the expensive Peking Hotel, and request instead a room at the older and cheaper Hsin Chiao.

Visitors not travelling in a purely private capacity (to visit friends for instance) will almost always be met at airports and railway stations, and conducted to their hotel in transport provided by CTS, with a guide/interpreter, who will remain at their disposal for the rest of the stay, making all arrangements.

Many of the former tourist attractions in Peking—temples, pagodas, museums—have been closed since the Cultural Revolution. But a visit to Peking should take in the following: a one-day excursion to the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs (one tomb is excavated); half a day each at the Imperial Palace, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven.

Delights of the Forbidden City

One may, of course, wish to spend longer in the Imperial Palace (the Forbidden City), with its extensive courtyards, moats and private chambers, and its interesting exhibitions of porcelain and scroll paintings.

The zoo, with its pandas, is perhaps worth a visit, and in summer one may view the lotuses at the Purple Bamboo Park (an astonishing sight). A stroll round an ordinary commercial district, such as Chien Men Wai, is a fascinating insight into Chinese life. Collectors can go shopping for antiques, paintings, curios and replicas at Liu Li Chang—though the prices are not very favourable—or at the large new Friendship Store in the eastern district.

Not only gastronomes will want to sample Peking's famous cuisine (quite unlike most "Chinese" food one eats in Europe), beginning with the delicious but rich and fatty Peking Duck. The guide will make a booking at one of the duck restaurants. It is also an opportunity to sample the regional cuisines of China's different provinces as represented in Peking—at the Chengtu (Szechwan), the Min Tsu Fan Chuang and the Hung Pin Lou (Muslim-style), the Kang Le (southern), the Chin Yang (Shansi), the Tung Ho Ju (Shantung), or the Chen Chiang (Kiangsu).

One need not worry about being unable to read the menu: the staff will lay on well-balanced meals within the desired price range—from about £1 to £5 a head. (Most Westerners find the more expensive banquets overpowering.) To drink, there is beer, orangeade, mineral water, tea, Mao Tai (sorghum spirit), and Shao Hsing (warm rice-wine). European-type wines, not of a high quality, can usually be had in the hotels.

Cave-dwellings still in use

If visas have been granted for provincial visits the main centres of attraction are the north-west (Sian, Yenan and Loyang) and the lower Yangtze region (Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow and Wuhsi).

Sian has an interesting provincial museum and some well-preserved old buildings. From there one can fly to Yenan, wartime stronghold of the Communists, where cave-dwellings are still in use. At Loyang there are the famous Lung Men rock-carvings—massive Buddhist figures, many of them damaged by predatory collectors.

One should try to take the train to Wuhsi, a lake-side city of bridges and canals in Kiangsu Province, and pause there for a day or two before visiting Soochow, the Chinese Venice, with its lovely old gardens and flourishing silk industry. Hangchow, more similar in atmosphere to an oriental Geneva, is nowadays a less interesting city, but the lake, gardens and large Buddhist temple (disused) make a relaxing site for the less energetic sightseer.

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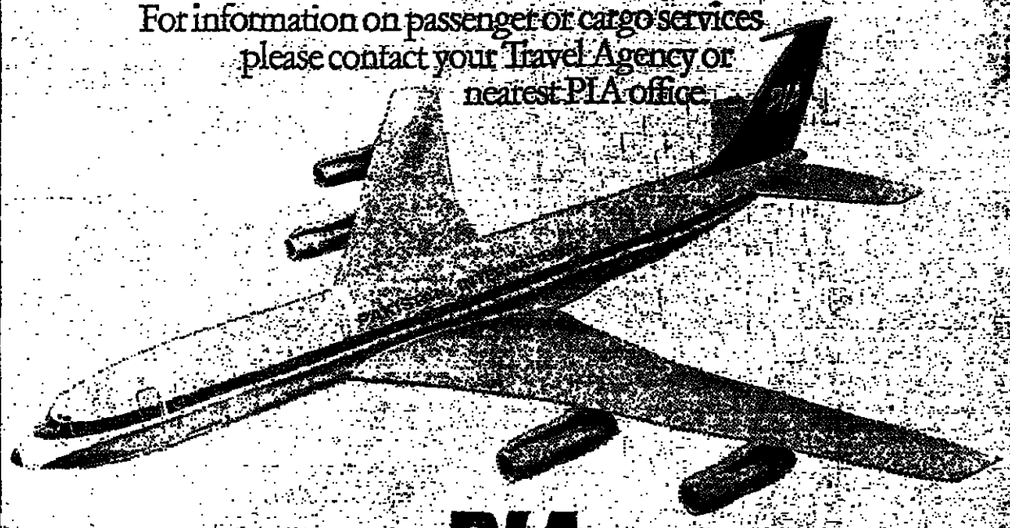

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Three paths to success in opening up new markets

by Roland Berger

China's evident interest in complex equipment and advanced technology presents manufacturers wishing to enter this market with a question of how best to secure access to technicians and users in a situation where buying and selling are centralized. Experience has shown that, with an understanding of how things work in China, the problem is by no means as difficult as it might seem at first, and that cooperation from the Chinese side, given the correct approach, will be forthcoming.

The problem rarely arose in the early days of the trade when China's imports from the West were confined to textile raw materials, chemicals and other goods. This was the period when at least two-thirds of China's foreign trade was with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

When, in July 1960 the Soviet Union tore up its contracts for major equipment and complete plants, withdrew its technicians and stopped supplies in midstream, the Chinese went ahead to complete the work themselves. The bridge over the Yangtze at Nanking was one of nearly 100 such projects.

The effect of these events served to reinforce China's determination to rely mainly on its own efforts—not by any means a policy of self-sufficiency—and to stimulate its interest in the possibilities of importing capital plant from Japan and Western Europe. (The "strategic" embargo had been drastically reduced, but not abolished in 1957.) From 1963 to 1966 50 complete plants of a total value of $200m (about £100m) were ordered from these countries.

A number of foreign exhibitions were staged in China in this period including one specializing in mining and construction equipment organized by the 48 Group in June 1964, and a general British exhibition—mainly engineering—arranged by the Sino-British Trade Council in November of that year. Smaller-scale exhibitions were staged by the Scientific Instrument Makers' Association and ICL.

Two teams of British specialists, drawn from members of the 48 Group, visited China in the autumn of 1965; one was concerned with port handling equipment and the other with the mining machinery. Lectures were presented and on-the-spot discussions held with Chinese technicians at ports and mines.

While the Cultural Revolution stimulated rather than retarded new projects—witness the Peking Petro-Chemical Plant and the Chengtu-Kunming Railway to mention but two—imports of complete plants and exchanges with other countries at the technical level were temporarily halted. In the factories new forms of organization were introduced with much more active participation of workers in management at the top as well as the shop-floor level and in technical innovation and production line improvements.

Whether these changes would necessitate some modification of complete installations imported from capitalist countries with radically different methods of factory organization was one of the questions Chinese friends in the foreign trade sector were interested to discuss during my visits to Peking in 1968 and 1969. A reopening of interest in complete factories and advanced technology generally was evident in discussions in China towards the end of 1970 and in November 1972, the Technical Import Corporation reappeared with an active buying programme.

Chinese interests were now clearly focused on product areas involving advanced technology and it became apparent that closer contact and a more effective exchange of information between Chinese technicians and their foreign counterparts was an essential prerequisite to trade in the more advanced equipment and installations. These exchanges have taken three main forms: foreign exhibitions in China, specialists missions from China and to China, and technical lectures to specialist audiences in China.

In opening up this new phase, which coincided with their fourth five-year plan, the Chinese took the logical first step of sending abroad specialist groups to acquaint themselves with the latest in technology in Japan and Western Europe; in many cases the groups were duplicated, one visiting Japan and another covering selected countries of Western Europe.

The product areas ranged widely. The teams visiting Britain from mid-1971 included telecommunications, oceanography, petrochemicals, electronics, coal mining, motor vehicles, machine tools, aerospace and business equipment. Some were associated with attendance at specialized exhibitions and scientific conferences and almost all the programmes included visits to appropriate factories.

In many cases the arrangements on the Chinese side were made by the technical associations such as the China Mechanical Engineers' Society or one of its sections (automotive, machine tools and so forth); the China Coal Society and the Chinese Electronics Society whose members were included in the visiting groups. With British trade associations acting as hosts and closely involved in the framing of the programmes, closer relations between the technical and trade associations of the two sides were established, leading to return visits to China of groups or delegations from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, British Electrical Manufacturers' Association and the British Electronic Engineers' Association.

The participants on these visits have been gratified to find how widely the doors of Chinese factories have been opened to them and opportunities afforded to meet specialists in their own sectors. Visits to China have been arranged for the Association of Pharmaceutical Industries this October and the Association of British Mining Exporters in November.

Exhibitions started with the general and have now begun to move on to the more specialized. In 1972 Italy, France and Canada, after the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, and Denmark and Sweden staged general exhibitions in Peking. In the same year the Japanese organized three specialized exhibitions: electronic measuring instruments and construction machinery in Tientsin and machine tools in Shanghai.

In March 1973 the British Industrial Technology Exhibition was held in Peking, the largest in both space and the number of participants of any in China up to that time. Both sides agreed that this was a highly successful event, establishing important contacts between sellers and users and bringing still closer relations between the technicians of the two countries. In this, the trade associations—the Machine Tool Traders' Association, the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association and the Society of British Aerospace Companies—played an active part.

There followed in 1973 and 1974 general industrial exhibitions of The Netherlands, Austria, Norway, Switzerland and Australia. With the Belgian exhibition this spring and that of West Germany which opened on September 5, the round of general exhibitions of the industrial countries, with the exception of the United States, can be said to be completed. Henceforward the specialized type of exhibition is likely to predominate.

The exhibition in Shanghai in March of British scientific instruments and machine tools proved successful for the instrument makers but disappointing for the machine tool manufacturers, probably because the Chinese interests were centred mainly on the more advanced types.

Realizing the importance of technical exchanges as a means of selling advanced equipment to China, the 48 Group in November 1971 agreed with the Chinese to initiate a programme of technical lectures to be delivered in China. The first of these was presented during the visit of a group delegation to Peking in November 1972 when 15 lectures were presented on television equipment, fuel injection systems, machine tools, chemical engineering, aerospace, cigarette production and pharmaceuticals. These served as a valuable experience for companies exhibiting at the British exhibition in the spring of 1973 when the 48 Group members delivered 40 of the total of 220 technical lectures.

A technical lecture programme was then established by the 48 Group on a regular twice-yearly basis. Proposals are submitted four months ahead to give time for the relevant specialist and technical bodies in China to be consulted. The rate of acceptance is gratifyingly high. The presentations usually run for a week or 10 days, during which the two sides are able to explore the topic in depth.

All the British technicians who have lectured in this programme have been greatly impressed by the technical level of the Chinese audience and the care with which the preparatory technical material has been studied in advance of the lecture itself. This explains why the Chinese place so much emphasis on the skill and qualifications and experience of the lecturers and the depth of treatment of the subject. The scheme has proved invaluable in testing Chinese interest in a product area at any given time.

It is clear that in areas of high technology time and patience are needed to achieve commercial results and the key to success lies in getting as close as possible to the specialist and technical organizations and individuals whose advice to the eventual buyers is all important. All three forms of approach—specialized exhibitions, technical lectures and visits of Chinese specialist groups—are valuable means to this end.

Britain must maintain trade with finished goods

by P. A. Timberlake

Britain's China trade rose to its highest peak in 1973-74, with eight or nine multi-million pound items on both sides of the account. Turnover is running at about £140m a year, but is that so satisfying when West Germany is doing twice as much trade and Japan more than £1,500m a year?

Japan is close to China and can deliver more quickly and cheaply, and the Chinese have now made a big expansion of the trade possible by offering to double their supply of crude oil to the Japanese market.

Germany does not have that advantage, however, and did not recognize China until many years after Britain. Yet its shipments to China, which just over 10 years ago were less than Britain's, are now much more impressive, and on the point of becoming more so still with the working-through of £150m worth of industrial plant contracts placed by China in 1973-74.

France until now has lagged behind, but the latest figures show France, too, outstripping Britain. Chinese capital goods contracts awarded to French firms during the spate of heavy buying from Western Europe last year and the year before will ensure that France's exports remain ahead during the rest of the seventies.

British manufacturers look ruefully at this build-up of big engineering contracts—power stations, steel works, chemical plants, locomotives, lorry fleets—and may ask themselves what has gone wrong with their own sales effort in China. Was not Britain formerly in the lead, not only in the old days before China became a world trader in its own right, but more recently when the barriers to trading with the People's Republic were broken in the late fifties and sixties?

Before comparing the score today with that of a decade ago, it would be prudent to remember two important changes that have come about in trade among the continents of the world.

Old patterns of commerce in primary commodities and the raw materials of industry have been swept away, along with the remnants of former national groupings. Cotton, food grains, oilseeds, non-ferrous metals, flow along different routes and to different buyers, partly because developing countries have insisted on their right to act independently.

China, by far the most powerful of them economically, has emerged as one of the world's great commodity traders. In terms of overall value, commodity business forms a large slice of China's current exchanges, not only with buyers of commodities but with sellers too. Cotton from the Middle East and North America, wheat from Canada, Australia and France, metals from six continents, swell the total of its imports.

Boost to value of sales

In all this the country that has to reconcile itself to declining importance as a supplier of raw materials is Britain. Even Germany and Japan can look to steel semi-products for a huge boost to the value of their sales to China. Britain must maintain her share of the China trade in future with finished goods.

The second change is the much wider dispersal of Chinese trade than formerly. One has only to look at some of the countries which have sprung into prominence in the past two or three years as partners in sizable contracts with China—Denmark (katalysator and ammonia plants), Bahrein (aluminium), Kuwait (urea), Iran (sulphur), Romania (power plant and oil rigs)—to gauge the difference between the pattern of the early 1960s and today.

If a country moves forward from having trading relations with a limited range of partners to being a world trader, the percentage of its total trade with any previously established partner is almost bound to fall. Britain's share of the China trade could hardly fail to reflect this fall. In absolute terms, however, it has noticeably increased. The real test may be whether it has declined relatively to the share of other established partners—and within the range of products that can be bought from Britain.

By this standard British trade seems to have stood up fairly well until quite recently, except in comparison with Japan. In 1965 Japan was supplying 15 per cent of China's imports; by 1970 30 per cent. The figure is still not much different in 1975. Britain, on the other hand, was supplying more than 5 per cent at the beginning of the seventies and is now down to 3 per cent. West Germany managed to climb from 5 per cent to 8 per cent but is now back nearer 5 per cent. (Massive deliveries of iron and steel more than account for the difference between this and Britain's 3 per cent.) It is interesting to note that the United States, which achieved a 16 per cent share in 1974 mainly by dint of bulk sales of cotton and grain, is now down to about 6 per cent.

The United States, however, does not yet rank as an established trader with China. Trade was resumed in 1972 after a break of nearly 20 years and exports shot up to $808m in 1974, only to subside to $70m in the first quarter of 1975. United States-China trade is still an unknown quantity. This can no longer be said of Chinese trade with Canada and Australia, which has proved its durability and potential in the past decade. These two Commonwealth countries provide an excellent illustration of the change that has come over the face of Chinese trade. While they now rank among the People's Republic's first half-dozen trading partners — ahead of Britain — they supply products which Britain does not have for export, such as wheat, nickel, iron ore and sugar.

To accept that there are many areas of trade in which we cannot now compete, because we are not ourselves producers and countries which, at one time supplied through us, are now trading direct, is not to accept a decline in exports of manufactures.

Leaving aside man-made fibres and chemicals, of which Britain remains one of China's most important suppliers, the evidence of the past few years' trade figures does not suggest such a decline. Exports of machinery, transport and handling equipment and aircraft are all at their highest level.

If British industry could merely build on the areas of trade in which it offers the Chinese a clear advantage—mining and material handling machinery, aerospace, advanced textile and electronic equipment required for mass consumption industries—there would be nothing daunting in the envied haul of steel and chemical plant contracts landed by the French and Germans.

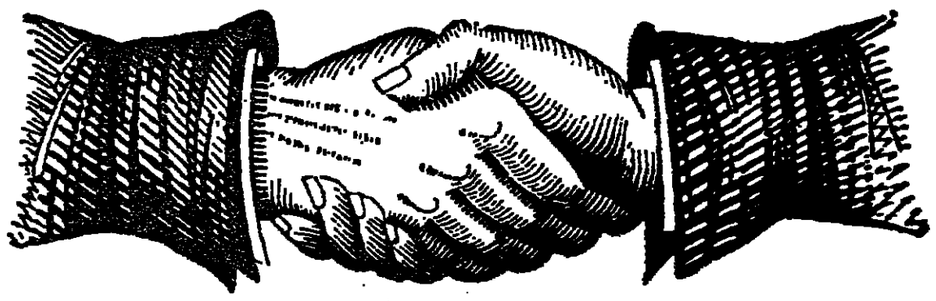
French orders total £250m, West German £150m, but Britain's, including the successive contracts for Trident jet airliners, exceeded £150m. If the execution of the British contracts is further advanced, with correspondingly less left in the pipeline, that is a reason for making the fullest preparation for the next wave of Chinese buying. This is already being heralded by visiting missions and technical exchanges.

The early 1970s have been bitter years for British traders. The experience previously familiar to countries still underdeveloped — that justice can be as scant in trade as in politics—is now being undergone by the pioneers of modern trade themselves.

This is no excuse for allowing adversity to lead to resignation. Amidst the most chequered conditions new opportunities are constantly appearing, and the rewards for recognizing them remain as great as ever. Britain's first opportunity to reopen trade with China after 1949 was recognized by the unofficial "ice-breaker" mission in 1953, but the fetter of the western embargo robbed British business of what might have been a key role in China's industrialization at that time.

After a series of missed opportunities this one has been grasped with less inhibition. It should not have had to wait until so many misgivings about American and European reactions were finally dispelled. Now that trade is at a serious level it should not be necessary to seek the concurrence of our competitors before making British prices and terms as attractive as they can be made; or before using our potential as an import market to reinforce Britain's position as a fully reciprocal trading partner of China.

Eastwood Thompson are old hands at the Chinese takeaway



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DES THE BIAS RUN BOTH WAYS?

BBC Television series of Hope" is an avowedly m drama set against the ent history of the Labour ient from 1916 to the al Strike ten years later. rle itself, with its explicit tion that the hope of st revolution awakened by mple of the Russian Revo- remained alive during the rial unrest of the early and the Labour Party's ; in the 1924 General Elec- ily to die in the failure of eneral Strike, is a clear ion of the ideological pers- from which the authors oducers of this series view vents.

not surprising that such a n series has attracted m from those who do not the advance of socialist ion in these years, or at any other time, as an d blessing. Indeed the plays already broadcast times positively provoked response. Conservatives dustrialists, and Labour les, portrayed in this have a cardboard quality vas once reserved for in films of the American ntil growing sensitivity to ty feelings in the United encouraged greater ty.

criticism of the left-wing tment of those responsible Days of Hope" has cer- been made sharper by an nt similarity between the of the early 1920s and f today, especially within bour Party. At that period *oxicating example* of the Bolshevik Revolution encouraged a growth of revolutionary Marxist fervour that was very different from the more home-spun radicalism of Labour's pre-war leaders. Today in the divergence between moderates and left-wing in the Labour Party there are faint echoes of this earlier contest of wills between revolution and reform. Then, too, the revolutionary initiative seemed at times to rest with the trade unions rather than Labour's representatives in Parliament. So a sympathetic treatment of the revolutionary cause in the 1920s can with some plausibility be interpreted as a veiled commitment to the same cause today—although if the parallel is continued with Jack Jones in the part of Ernest Bevin that cause is likely to falter once more.

To some extent the success of "Days of Hope", its popularity and its notoriety, depends on such associations. As with many television plays the producers of the series have adopted some of the techniques of the documentary to achieve a greater dramatic effect. A danger of confusion in the mind of the viewer can arise. The very realism of the production can easily persuade an audience unfamiliar with the details of Mr Ramsay MacDonald's first Government to accept a version of history that reinforces the political point the author desires to make. In a documentary political objectivity and historical accuracy are essential qualities: in a play they can have a *depressing effect on the* creativity of the author or producer. So it is important to retain a clear distinction in the mind of the viewer.

Yet with this important qualification the BBC was right to broadcast "Days of Hope". It is a series of plays of considerable artistic merit. However jarring its partisanship to those of different political views, however dubious the facts set out in some scenes by the exacting standards of the professional historian, there can be no case for the censorship or suppression of such plays which is the implicit demand of the critics. The inevitable result would be to produce bland drama which annoyed no one but probably did little to inspire them either. The anti-Yorkist bias of Shakespeare's *Richard III* and the communist commitment of Eisenstein's famous film *The Battleship Potemkin* do not detract from the creativity displayed in these works. "Days of Hope" should be judged by the same standards, of drama not of history.

There is only one other qualification to this; if the BBC were presented with material of equal dramatic merit, but with a right-wing bias, say a play in which Sir Oswald Mosley was seen in a favourable light, and there was only contempt for the left wing who tried to break up his meetings, would they have the courage to apply the same standard to them? The would-be totalitarians of the right are entitled to as much or as little sympathy as the would-be *totalitarians of the left.*

E BEDS THAT WILL CLOSE TOMORROW

ursday a minor aspect of vernment's efforts to ful- promise in its manifesto expanded National Health e will come into effect. Its iate consequence in Lon- lone is likely to be the of several hundred beds umber of categories rang- m intensive care units to ic wards. New maximum tes are to be brought in ency nurses which will service in the NHS so active for them as to be itive. Since the step has, s ineptly, been taken while s still a flourishing private of medical care, so that blic service is not yet a oly market, the effect will a stroke virtually to elimin- ency nursing in the NHS.

use of agency nurses first e an issue generative of 8 months ago, when other campaigning for a wage se played on the resent- that was felt towards staff because they were of hospital constraints and more, at a crude compu- These complaints chimed vith the Labour Party's al suspicion of anything ling casual labour and un- le to trade union disci- rom the building trade to overnment, and it became policy to do away with ctice in the NHS.

cular was issued in June hospitals "as far as pos- eliminate the use of gencies" and setting out alculated to ensure that se hospitals that felt they ot do without them would able to offer them the are. The formula it put for a maximum based on n of the Whitley scale grade, made allowance for London weighting, extra payments for especially exacting service and for the agency's commission. But it wholly failed to take into account the fact that a salaried nurse is paid in other ways than in her salary: in superannuation benefit, sickness pay and holiday, in free or subsidized uniforms, laundry and accommodation. The agency nurse has none of these advantages. The rate for a staff nurse recommended by the Royal College of Nursing is £1.52 an hour; the NHS rate is to be £1.14. Though the College is opposed to agency arrangements, it has condemned the discriminatory rates. An agency paying nurses on its books at the regular rate would be out of pocket by about 40 pence an hour.

At present some 4,000 agency nurses work in the public sector, compared to 360,000 employed directly by the NHS (in terms of full-time equivalents, that is—a high proportion of agency nurses work part-time). They are very much concentrated in certain kinds of work and in south-eastern England. They include highly trained nurses in intensive care units and others who take on work that is unpopular among career staff, such as night care in geriatric wards. There are many in the London teaching hospitals, but elsewhere in London they can account for as much as half of the staff on duty at nights and weekends.

The June circular lists seven objections to agency staff, of which the most striking is that "their use may mask manpower problems in the National Health Service". It may; it does: but the pursuit of openness in public affairs scarcely requires wards to be closed to show that they were only functioning because a way round those manpower problems had been found. The truth is that most agency nurses are people who would not be available to the service under any other terms. They include trained staff who have married and whose family commitments rule out a return to salaried service under the rather inflexible terms which the service has grudgingly extended to part-timers; and Commonwealth nurses here briefly to gain experience.

The Government claims that the step has been taken to help implement the Halsbury report on nurses' pay, whose conclusion was, "We believe that, without agency nursing services, there would be a marked reduction in bed availability and in standards of nursing care in some areas, unless alternative arrangements for the employment of temporary staff were provided". The speed and absoluteness with which the new terms have been imposed give no opportunity to evolve alternative arrangements. At the very least there should be a respite to allow pay for agency nurses to balance the lack of fringe benefits and work out a simpler method of assessment *than one based on the excessively* complicated Whitley structure.

More basically, the affair shows that it is time for a radical reexamination of all Government policies which seek to purify the health service of invaluable anomalies such as agency nursing, even at manifest cost to its efficiency. Of these anomalies, the most invaluable has been the long-standing symbiosis between public and private practice in NHS hospitals, which the Government is also intent upon bringing to an end.

ADMISSION OF TWO VIETNAMS TO THE UN

erican veto on the double on to the UN of North th Vietnam is not simply of pique following the g collapse of last April. it rest on the argument Vietnams are a fiction e forces of one plainly d the other. Certainly ee of autonomy attribut- ny government in Saigon undefined and inter- insufficient. Vietnam unified in all but name e all in their external there can be no real n between the north south.

the Americans are not obstructive as their ght suggest. They argue am is parallel to Korea. ntries have been divided dmission of one or both nts has long been in If two Vietnams are or admission then two hould be up too. One hy these two countries osely linked in Ameri- cing and in particular collapse in Vietnam l has since made of South Korea a much more delicate ward of American power than before. South Korea's status badly needs to be bolstered by admission to the UN.

But the North Koreans will have no truck with two Koreas. Since 1971 they have been absorbed by the prospects of reunification then urged by all the great powers on the two halves of the country. A basic agreement was reached in 1972 but it broke down when the North Koreans insisted that all American troops should first be withdrawn from the south before any further discussion. They then insisted upon a confederation of north and south which would give substance to eventual unity and which could meanwhile represent both halves of the country in the UN.

Such a confederation would have given every possible opening to the forceful Mr Kim Il-sung. He has never disguised for a moment his assumption that a unified Korea would be one under his leadership and that the only problem he faces is the dissolution of the present government in Seoul in favour of a "democratic" peoples movement. The South Koreans rejected his confederation. In that case, the Americans argue, two Vietnams must equal one half of Korea since the other half rejects its part of the bargain. If South Korea is admitted the Americans are prepared to welcome two Vietnams: otherwise they will cast their veto.

One can see the logic of the American argument and can appreciate their anxiety over Korea in the months since Vietnam fell. But if they have failed to get any support for their bargain, and have not even carried *such other members of the* security council as Japan, Britain, France and Italy, their veto can serve no purpose but to postpone Vietnam's admission. Nothing will be gained by that. Much may soon be lost, especially when the North Koreans in the guise of a "non-aligned" state have been drumming up third world support for themselves against a politically tarnished government in the south. In the long run the Americans may weaken rather than strengthen South Korea's status.

scholarships

:oy McNab
Education Correspondent,
g that in future Rhodes s will be available to *ic Times*, September 19), ord Blake's observation in in July that Rhodes "had tion, perhaps wrongly, of woman-hater". Rhodes, vas explicit in his attitude as far as his own schemes erned. In July 1899 he wrote to his friend Hawksley: "You should also select the best of the students and send them to different parts of the world to maintain the Imperial thought. In the colonies they would be better unmarried as the consideration of babies and other domestic agenda generally destroys higher thought. Please understand I am in no sense a woman-hater but this particular business is better unrammelled with material thought."

It is perhaps significant that Albert Kahn, the French philanthropist, whose fortune was founded on his association with Rhodes and his own *Autour du Monde* travelling fellowships on Rhode's ideas for the Oxford scholarships, insisted *that his own* fellowships should be for women as well as men. Like Rodes a life-long bachelor, Kahn in his decision would seem now at long last to have been vindicated by the Rhodes trustees.

I am, yours truly,
ROY McNAB,
Travellers Club, Pall Mall SW1.
September 23.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Patients' rights in NHS policy

From the President of The Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir, It is of extreme importance that the public should realize the significance of the support given by Presidents and Deans of Royal Colleges and Faculties of Medicine to the document condemning the Consultative Document of the Secretary of State outlining her intentions towards the medical profession.

Royal Colleges and Faculties are totally debarred from arguing on behalf of the self interest of doctors. They exist to see that standards are maintained, to protect the public and community in general in matters of health; in other words (and I like this better) to look after the interests of patients. If standards are threatened, if the care of patients is in danger of becoming less good, then Royal Colleges and Faculties have more than a right, they have an absolute obligation to complain and a President would be failing in his duty not only to his college but to the community if he did not in such circumstances protest and do so in terms clearly understandable by patients.

The proposals contained within Mrs Castle's document, if implemented, would gravely damage the whole practice of medicine in Britain. There would be a general dererioration in the care of patients and in the efficiency of the National Health Service.

This fight must not be represented as Mrs Castle's proposals versus the interests of the medical profession. It is Mrs Castle's proposals versus the standards of medicine, the health of the community and the safety of patients. It is of vital importance that the public as a whole should understand that it is their battle that is being fought and their interests that are at stake.

Yours truly,
RODNEY SMITH,
President The Royal College of Surgeons of England.
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Sterilization payments

From Mr R. M. Ballard

Sir, Along with many of my colleagues, I am puzzled as to the motive behind the Department of Health's decision to pay surgeons for performing sterilization operations. Such payment was not requested by us, neither is it desirable, for it may undermine the confidence put in us by patients.

Hitherto, a patient requesting advice would know that if any operation were advised it could only be because it was felt that that was the best treatment for her. Now if sterilization is recommended she may sense an ulterior motive, and *it is just the absence of this* motive that has constituted one of the main attractions of the Health Service to both patients and medical practitioners alike. Is not Mrs Castle yet again trying to split the profession, and is this not yet another attempt by the department to divide and conquer?

Yours faithfully,
R. M. BALLARD,
Senior Registrar in Gynaecology,
St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, SE1

Antiquities in Cyprus

From Sir David Hunt

Sir, The fate of the antiquities in the northern part of Cyprus is of such general interest that I hope you will allow me to make some brief comments on the letter from Mr Jacques Dalibard (September 26). In a courteous reference to my earlier letter to you he says "Sir David is obviously well informed, and the facts contained in his letter are accurate", but he goes on to complain that "it fails to present a complete picture of the state of the cultural property in Cyprus". He is, of course, quite right; but then my purpose in writing to you was rather to urge Unesco to present such a complete picture than to attempt one myself. I was in no position to do so; in fact as far as I know Mr Dalibard himself is the only person who can.

I am very glad to note his assurance that "as of September 15", which was after I wrote to you, "the antiquities of Cyprus are well protected" in contrast to an earlier period of theft and destruction; but what archaeologists would like to know is which specific antiquities have disappeared or been destroyed. Cannot Unesco produce a full and detailed report?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HUNT,
Old Place, East Wing,
Lindfield, Sussex.

Mental health care

From Dr John Gunn

Sir, I hope you will allow me to correct an erroneous impression given by your article "Scheme for 'miniature Broadmoors' announced" (Monday, September 22). I was quoted as saying that "plans for secure fenced 'mini-Broadmoors' were being drawn up within the National Health Service". In fact, I know of no such plans and very much hope there are none.

Furthermore, I am in no position to announce any NHS policy decisions as I am an academic psychiatrist not an administrator with executive powers. I was trying to discuss the proposals made last year in the interim report of Lord Butler's Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders.

Personally I welcome these proposals which suggest that an extra dimension should be added to the regional mental health care system we operate, so that some of our more troublesome patients can be more effectively treated. I pointed out that a few observers have interpreted the Butler Committee's proposals to mean that we need a mini-Broadmoor in every region, whereas, in my view such a development (which I believe to be highly unlikely anyway) would be a great mistake. My suggestion to the meeting was that each region should try to develop a flexible continuous care system for its troublesome patients, many of whom present long-term management problems.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GUNN,
Institute of Psychiatry,
De Crespigny Park, SE5.

Protest over Spanish executions

From Mr Michael Hamilton, Conservative MP for Salisbury

Sir, So the double standards of our foreign policy are rigorously maintained.

We withdraw our ambassador from Spain. We cancel a port call in South Africa by the Royal Yacht Britannia. We countermand a Royal Navy courtesy visit to Greece. A Foreign Office minister explains that this is "because of our concern at the continuing failure of the Greek Government to restore democracy".

And civil liberties in the Soviet Union? That is rather different. The Prime Minister explains that "these cases can sometimes be dealt with better in private discussions than in public declaration".

Has the Foreign Secretary been re-elected Labour Party treasurer, did you say?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HAMILTON,
House of Commons.
September 28.

From Mr Aubrey Drapkin

Sir, Through the medium of your columns, would it be possible for *somebody to explain to me why*—and especially among politicians—there should be such vociferous concern for the fate of the murderers of 11 policemen in Spain, when there seems to be no reciprocal concern for the victims or their families.

Indeed, there would also seem to be a noticeable lack of concern for the victims of similar self-styled "soldiers" who are perpetrating the outrages current in our own country. Perhaps "paid-up" membership of a political or nationalist organization referred to by its initials is sufficient to put one into a separate category regarding the law and its penalties.

We also hear very little outcry about the failings of the so-called socialist countries. Who was it who commented that hypocrisy has always been our national failing?

Yours faithfully,
AUBREY I. DRAPKIN,
35 West Drive
Cheam,
Surrey.
September 28.

From Dr J. E. B. Munson

Sir, Do you think this country need fear that in the future Spain might withdraw its ambassador in protest at the continued military occupation of a province of the United Kingdom or at the imprisonment without trial of those suspected of armed resistance? Surely what is sauce for the goose must serve the same purpose for the gander.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. E. B. MUNSON,
4c Fyfield Road,
Norham Gardens,
Oxford.
September 28.

Public schools

From Mr Correlli Barnett

Sir, It was astonishing to read in your second leading article today (September 27) that "in the nineteenth century public-school ideals enriched the whole of English education", and "Indeed, their abiding influence was mainly responsible for the great differences between *English and other European secondary* schools"—the assumption clearly being that the differences lie to our advantage. Has your leader writer noticed that Britain stands at the end of a hundred years of decline and unsuccess as an industrial society? That, for example, our GNP is only half West Germany's, although West Germany's population is only a tenth larger? Surely the prima facie assumption ought to be that the Europeans have been more right than we in the content and style of their education.

Historical analysis confirms such an assumption: the Victorian public school is one of the keys to our decline, turning out by means of curriculum and the moulding influence of school life alike a governing class ignorant of, and antipathetic towards, science, technology and industry, and which despised the qualities needed for success in a competitive industrialised world as those of the cad and the bounder.

I would suggest that it is a matter for concern rather than self-congratulation that the broad strategy of contemporary British *state* education, from primary school to higher education, perpetuates under new guises the Arnoldian, Thringian and Newmanian ideals of a "liberal education"; and that it can be argued that even now we are not sufficiently directing our education towards preparing young people to make their way—and their country's way—in the world.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
Catbridge House,
East Carleton,
Norwich, Norfolk.
September 27.

The Greek trireme

From Mrs Nora Wooster

Sir, It was Masefield's quinquereme which first directed my serious attention to this class of vessel. About 1950 my young son was faced with producing an appreciation of that poem for his homework, and lacking, perhaps, adequate culture of the one sort, set out to show that triremes with three superposed banks of oars were mechanically unthinkable, let alone quinqueremes with five. He added for good measure that anyway they were warships and did not carry cargo. The schoolmaster, probably lacking culture of the other sort, waxed indignant and sarcastic and produced a volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in his support, and metaphorically flourished a 16-reme therein described.

I wrote to the Maritime Museum for their opinion and was referred to the 1933 volume of the *Mariner's Mirror* where Dr W. W. Tarn considered the oarage of Greek ships in considerable detail. Tarn supported my son's thesis. Briefly he put forward the theory that the mistaken idea of super-position was largely philological in origin—the prefixes for "up" or "above" and "down" or "below" can also mean "aft" and "fore". Tarn maintained the rowers in an earlier and simpler galley had two squads of rowers, one fore and one aft, and larger ships had three—fore, amidships and aft. This pattern of squads, and an arrangement of oars in groups of three, were characteristic of triremes.

The oars of all galleys depicted were either in a single row or echeloned in a zigzag arrangement with only a small interval between the rows .·.·.·.·. and both of these arrangements were clearly depicted on many vase paintings, but the ship with three superposed banks of oars has never been found in a single vase painting, as far as I know. The Acropolis relief which Morrison and Williams say shows this was described by Tarn as "a small open galley which should never have been brought into the business. . . . It cannot be a trireme, as it has no outrigger, while the supposed two lower banks of oars are most obvious streaks of timber. . .". (Incidentally this relief seems to me to bear a striking resemblance to the ships depicted in Plate 6 a and b in *Greek Oared Ships*.)

Tarn blames Scaliger in 1606 for inventing the theory of superposed banks; his followers "multiplied banks at their pleasure".

If, as I hope, Tarn has been able to follow this correspondence, he might well remember the last sentence in the article he wrote in 1933: "As to the theory of superposed banks, its only interest seems to be that it may some day provide an answer to the time-honoured question "Is an error, once well started, indestructible?"

Yours, etc,
NORA WOOSTER,
339 Cherry Hinton Road,
Cambridge.
September 25.

Dogs in Venice

From Mr John Sparrow

Sir, Four or five years ago you printed a letter in which I endorsed the appeal that had then recently been launched for help to save Venice from damage by pollution. Much has since been done in that field by several bodies, not least by the English "Save Venice" Committee, headed by Lord Norwich and, in Venice itself, by Sir Ashley Clarke: a visitor to the city today will see splendid evidence of their achievement. There is, however, one threat to the amenities of Venice that has grown more serious during the past few years, and has evoked no counter-measures: the threat constituted by that indefatigable and unsavoury engine of pollution, the dog.

Ten years ago there was hardly a dog to be seen in the city: a few rich people owned a few small dogs—that was all. Five years ago, as I pointed out in my previous letter, the canine threat was beginning to make itself felt, in more unpleasant ways than one. Today ownership of a dog has become, it seems, a "status-symbol" with the Venetian populace, and the dog is ubiquitous—Alsatians, bull-terriers, Labradors, poodles, mongrels of every shape and size throng the *calli* and the *campi*—muzzled, indeed, as the law very properly requires, but still—alas!—at one end only.

It is all too easy to imagine what these animals must suffer, kept in a city of canals and stone streets, with hardly a square yard of earth or grass where they can run free; the consequences for human beings, unfortunately, do not have to be imagined: as they pick their way along the Venetian pavements, pedestrians find their footsteps horribly, and almost literally, dogged.

Only a fortnight ago the municipal authorities of Pisa enacted a by-law excluding dogs—"con motivi", says *La Stampa*, "di carratere igienico-sanitarii e di decoro"—from the centre of their city. Lovers of dogs and lovers of Venice alike *must hope that the Venetian* authorities will follow without delay this excellent example.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SPARROW,
The Warden's Lodgings,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
September 26.

Exhibition of Turners

From Mr Selby Whittingham

Sir, A quite erroneous impression has grown up that by moving the Turner bequest to a Turner gallery one would strip everywhere else of Turners. This ignores the four paintings in the Vernon bequest to the National Gallery (transferred to the Tate Gallery), the two given by Turner to be hung by the Claudes in the National Gallery, the five of the Sheepshanks gift at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Iveagh seapiece at Kenwood, the Cholmeley seapiece at the Tate Gallery, the Trafalgar at Greenwich, Van Tromp's Barge at Sir John Soane's Museum, Van Tromp going about at the Royal Holloway College, or Dolbadern Castle at the Royal Academy.

Are there as many *exhibited* pictures by Constable in London? The Victoria and Albert Museum has about nine, the Tate and National Galleries a few more. The rest are oil and other sketches, which are comparable to Turner's watercolours. The current Turner exhibition at the British Museum stresses how rich that institution is in watercolours apart from those in the Turner bequest; while the Victoria and Albert Museum and Courtauld Institute Gallery also have splendid Turner watercolour collections. This might throw into a different light the idea of putting "all" of Turner's work in one gallery.

Yours faithfully,
SELBY WHITTINGHAM,
Hon Secretary, The Turner Society,
153 Cromwell Road, SW5.
September 27.

Achievement on Everest

From Lord Hunt

Sir, The great news that the south-west face of Everest has at last been scaled by a team of British mountaineers was passed on to me by my surgeon at a most appropriate moment, in an operating theatre last Thursday and it greatly raised my morale. I feel sure that this achievement must have had a similar effect on a great many other people, whatever their circumstances at that time; it is because the mysterious influence on people, notwithstanding the different conditions in which we live, of some outstanding proof of human fortitude and daring, that I venture to ask you to grant me space to make the following point in your columns.

The expedition now triumphantly concluded is the latest in a series of attempts made by leading climbers from a number of countries in the past five years: two of these were international in character, two were from Japan, one from Argentina and one previous attempt had been made by Bonington himself with a British team in 1972. In giving the accolade to our own heroes Dougal Haston and Doug Scott, it is only right to remember and acknowledge the self-effacing courage, tenacity and support of those others who, between 1970 and 1975 combined to get members of their teams up to 27,000 feet on this formidable western precipice; and in so doing, contributed knowledge from which each succeeding party was able to benefit.

Nor let it be forgotten how greatly a venture of this magnitude depends on the foresight, organizing ability and personality of the leader, with his influence on the essential combination of the team as a whole. Dougal and Doug will be the first to acknowledge this; but who else today remembers the names—other than those of "Mallory and Irvine", of "Tenzing and Hillary", among *their comrades who enabled them to* reach the heights of fame in 1924 and 1953?

At this moment of pride which we all share, I salute Chris Bonington and all his team. I remember happily other great moments of companionship long ago, and I recognize what a widespread victory this is for the human spirit.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords.
September 27.

Car sidelights

From Dr J. D. Armstrong

Sir, Legislation which requires that car headlights are used when visibility is poor has not been particularly effective. Many motorists *still judge that rain and low ambient* light are conditions where sidelights alone are adequate; some prefer not to use any lights at all.

The proposals by the Minister of Transport to require the use of headlights at night in already illuminated streets may, if they become law, meet with a greater degree of success. Unfortunately, this additional legislation would probably serve to confuse the motorist further on matters relating to car lighting.

One very simple alternative, which would rationalize both existing and proposed legislation, would be to make the use of sidelights, on their own, illegal whilst the vehicle was moving. In conditions of poor visibility drivers, who previously felt that sidelights were adequate, would be faced with the choice of either satisfying the existing law or totally breaking it. In this case a higher degree of compliance with the law would most certainly be brought about. At dusk, drivers would use headlights immediately on both unlit and illuminated roads without going through the intermediate stage of sidelights.

Sidelights have very little value in any situation where the vehicle is moving. In poor visibility, the car itself is often visible before the inadequate sidelights are seen. At dusk, when sidelights are used extensively, all pedestrians, but particularly those with a visual handicap, are less likely to see cars so illuminated than those showing dipped headlights. Pedestrians are even more vulnerable when one of the sidelights of the approaching car has failed often rendering the car *virtually invisible. In addition*, a car showing sidelights only is less visible to other motorists when it is being followed closely by a car with dipped headlamps.

In the United States sidelights are described as "parking lights" and are usually used only for that purpose. It would be sensible if we followed their example by legislation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
The University of Nottingham,
Department of Psychology,
University Park,
Nottingham.
September 24.

Human rights

From Lord De L'Isle, VC

Sir, "It does not matter to the man on the bench what is in the Declaration of Human Rights".

Thus Lord Pannell in the House of Lords recently, rebutting the argument that people should be allowed to refuse to join a trade union on grounds of conscientious objection.

No doubt Lord Pannell recalls the Colonel Blimps in the 1914-1918 war scorning the right of people to have conscientious objections to fighting in defence of their country and expressing exactly similar opinions. The recent BBC film *Days of Hope* has vividly impressed this upon us.

Across the years one can just hear it said by one such: "It does not matter to the man in the trenches what is in the Declaration of Human Rights."

If such insensitivity was to be condemned and resisted then, is it not equally important to us all that it should be condemned and resisted now, from whatever quarter that sentiment comes?

Yours faithfully,
DE L'ISLE,
Penshurst Place,
Tonbridge,
Kent.
September 25.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 29: Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded the Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 27: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester today attended the Recommissioning Ceremony of HMS Walrus at HM Naval Base, Rosyth.
Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

A memorial service for Mr Alexander Goschen will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Friday, October 10, at noon.

Birthdays today

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Adeane, 65; Mr M. C. Chagla, 75; Sir Peter Fawcus, 60; Lord Lloyd, 63; Sir Nevill Mott, 70; Mr Michael Powell, 70; Dame Barbara Salt, 71; Mr J. I. M. Stewart, 69; Mr Donald Swann, 52.

Marriages

Sir Geoffrey Furlonge and Mrs G. Farquhar
The marriage has taken place between Sir Geoffrey Furlonge, of 57 Princes Gate, SW7, and Mrs Vera Kathleen Farquhar, widow of the late Major Guy Farquhar, of 7 Sloane Gardens, SW1.

Mr N. D. Pollak and Miss R. Coleman
The marriage took place on Saturday at Melbourne of Mr Nicholas David Pollak, younger son of Mr and Mrs Felix C. Pollak, of 46 Tudor Close, Hampstead, and Miss Robbyn Coleman, daughter of Mr and Mrs Coleman, of Melbourne, Australia.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales, as president, attends Lord's Taverners' auction dinner, Crockford's Club, St James's, 8.30.
The Duke of Kent, as president, visits headquarters of the Scout Association, Baden-Powell House, Queen's Gate, 2.30.
Exhibition: George III—collector and patron, The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, 11-5.
Lunchtime music: Cummings String Trio, with Sarah Francis on oboe, Bishopsgate Hall, City, 1.05-1.50.
Lunch-hour dialogue: Shirley Conran with the Rev Joseph McCulloch, St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

Luncheons

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday Mr Alderman Lindsay R. Ring, Lord Mayor-elect, and Mrs Ring, the Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, the Chief Commoner and High Officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies. Other guests included:
The Master of the Wheelwrights' Company and Mrs K. H. Williman, Mr and Mrs Hugh Olson, Mr P. M. Fox, Miss Alison Fox, Miss Christine Fox, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Ring, Miss Rosemary Ring and Mr and Mrs Raymond Ring.

Israel Ambassador
The Israel Ambassador gave a luncheon yesterday at his residence in honour of Mr Moshe Kol, Israel Minister of Tourism. Among the other guests were:
Lord Byers, the Hon Hugh Fraser, MP, Sir Mark Heath, Mr Phillip Goodhart, MP, Mr Lewis Goodman, Mr Abraham Kramer, Mr Derrick Kleeman and Mr Chaim Klein.

Royal Over-Seas League
The chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, Marshal of the RAF Lord Elworthy, and members of the central council entertained the Agent General for Victoria and Lady Porter at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House, St James's.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Captain D. G. Tilford, aged 50, to be promoted rear-admiral on January 7 and to be Deputy Controller Aircraft B in the Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence, in succession to Rear-Admiral T. R. Cruddas, in January.

Dr Alan Curry, aged 49, director of the Home Office Central Research Establishment, Aldermaston, to be controller of the Forensic Science Service in succession to Mr E. G. Davies, who retires next year.
Mr Stuart Kind, aged 50, director of the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne, to succeed Dr Curry.
Mr Peter Cobb, aged 45, director of the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Aldermaston, to be director of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Harrogate, in succession to Dr I. M. Barclay, who retires in December.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):
Cameron, Lady Jane, of Dundalk, co Louth, daughter of Lord Harrington, wife of Mr Anthony Cameron, Irish amateur jockey, estate in England and Wales (duty paid, £6,745) £29,692
Cottrell, Mr Leonard, of Arnside, Cumbria, author on historical subjects .. .. .. nil
Evans, Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Randell, of South Kensington, Commandant, Imperial Defence College, 1968-70 .. £24,833
Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, of Chinnor, Oxfordshire, diplomat and author £274

Forthcoming marriages

The Rev F. Armand Smith and Mrs Kirke-Smith
The engagement is announced between Francis Armand Smith, of Upavon, Wiltshire, and Sonia Leone Kirke-Smith, of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Mr M. Bruce and Miss A. Picken
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. S. S. Bruce, of Hawick, Roxburghshire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. D. F. Picken, of London, NW11.

Mr D. A. Buckley and Miss A. E. V. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Derek, son of Mr and Mrs B. A. Buckley, 34 Kimberley Road, St Albans, and Anne, daughter of the late M. F. L. Robinson, of Cranford, Northamptonshire, and Mrs H. Sjernsward, 66 Charlwood Road, SW15.

Dr M. A. Currie and Miss A. L. von Bergen
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Dr and Mrs D. Currie, of Winchester, and Anne Louise, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs J. E. von Bergen, of Dunster.

Mr I. R. de Plater and Miss E. M. Deane
The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Cliff de Plater, of 126 Scrivener Street, O'Connor, Canberra, and Elizabeth, daughter of Captain and Mrs Charles Deane, of Upper Furlong, Chagford, Devon.

Mr G. Foster and Miss C. de Villalonga
The engagement is announced between Gregory Foster, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. J. Foster, of 199 Corstorphine Road, Dunedin, New Zealand, and Carmen de Villalonga, only daughter of the Marques and Marquesa de Castellrell, of 57 Boulevard du Commandant Charcot, Neuilly, Paris, and The Viva, 106 Cheyne Walk, London.

Mr T. J. H. Holmes-Siedle and Miss S. F. M. North
The engagement is announced between Timothy John Hazlitt, son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Holmes-Siedle, of Portscatho, Cornwall, and Suzanne Felicity Margaret, daughter of Mrs V. North and the late Captain E. J. R. North, RD, RNR, of Malta.

Dr D. J. W. Law and Miss M. K. H. Davis
The engagement is announced between David, son of Dr and Mr Law, of Highgate, and Michele, daughter of Mr and Mrs Davis, of Surbiton.

Mr P. J. Lowless and Miss H. R. Neath
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs Owen F. Lowless, of Underdown, Pembroke, and Honor, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Neath, OBE, and Mrs Neath, of Sandalwood, Cliff Road, Hythe, Kent.

Mr E. H. Ritchie and Miss C. D. Randall
The engagement is announced between Brian, elder son of the late Mr T. C. Ritchie and Mrs M. R. Ritchie, of Thimble Row, Kippen, Stirlingshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Randall, of Coppers, Dover Road, Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset.

Mr T. E. T. Spittle and Miss B. E. Beynon
The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs Lewis Spittle, of Cinders Wood, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, and Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr Stanley Beynon and the late Mrs Beynon, of Lower Harglodd, St David's, Pembrokeshire.

Mr R. S. Wear and Miss S. M. Foster
The engagement is announced between Toby, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Wear, of Biggin Hill, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. L. Foster, of Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Northern Ireland service awards

The Ministry of Defence announces the following awards for service in Northern Ireland between February 1 and April 30:
CBE: Brig D. Houston.
OBE: Lt-Col D. F. Ryan, RA.
MBE: Capt S. P. Cain, RRF; Maj J. P. W. Friedberger, RH; Maj J. Hickie, RA; Capt J. R. Westlake, Green Howards.
QGM: Cpl P. G. B. Ellis, RE; Gnr P. M. Thiselton, RA.
BEM: L Cpl J. K. Dolby, 4/7 DG; S/Sgt D. M. Giddings, Int Corps; S/Sgt C. Council, RRF.
MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES: Capt J. A. Ball, MC, KOSB; Sgt P. M. Beard, RRW; WO2 R. J. Bond, RMP; Maj M. F. Bremridge, RA; Sgt A. M. Brown, WFR; A/Maj D. J. W. Browne, R Anglian; Capt P. E. Chaney, WG; Lt-Col C. D. Craigie Halkett, RRF; Maj G. L. Davies, RRW; Sgt M. A. Dixon, RRF; Lt J. A. Ellis, RN; Capt C. H. Elliott, RRW; Capt R. T. Gant, RHF.
Capt J. C. W. Gilman, 15/19H; Lt R. C. Gould, Anglian; WO2 A. M. C. Grant, RE; Lt-Col J. P. Howard, King's Own Border; Maj L. P. Hurley, King's Own Border; Mne C. K. Johnson, R Marines; Col D. Judge, RGJ; Capt R. C. H. Luscombe, RGJ; A Maj P. J. Lyddon, RGJ; Lt D. I. W. Mackenzie, Int Corps; S/Sgt C. A. Mallett, R Anglian; Capt R. Mayger, RA; Cpl J. McMillan, RRF; Cpl A. J. Orton, R Anglian; Maj A. V. Palmer, RA; S/Sgt C. Price, Int Corps; Rfn G. D. Reid, RGJ; Cpl A. W. Routledge, Int Corps; Lt P. J. F. Schofield, RGJ; Lt-Col H. M. Sloan, Int Corps; Cpl K. Spence, RGJ; Lt-Col P. J. Watson, RA; Capt R. M. Wilde, RRF; Sgt S. E. Woodburn, King's Own Border; Lt-Col P. P. Young, R Anglian.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, September 29, 1950

Catholic congress

From a Special Correspondent
As Papal Legate, the second to be appointed to events in England since the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in 1850, Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, entered his own cathedral in state yesterday, formally to inaugurate the hierarchy centenary congress.
The arrival of Cardinal Griffin was heralded by the cheers of the crowd outside the cathedral, and his entry through the main door was announced by a fanfare by trumpeters of the Irish Guards in the apse.
Before the Mass, sung by Archbishop Godfrey, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, the letter of Pope Pius XII, appointing Cardinal Griffin as Legate a latere, was read from the sanctuary.

New auction season opens with pieces from Japan

The new season began at Christie's yesterday with a sale of Japanese lacquer, porcelain and netsuke, totalling £37,815.
An American private buyer paid £2,310 for a nineteenth-century rectangular lacquer Bundai—a low writing table (estimate £2,000 to £2,500)—and the same price was paid by the London dealer, Woods Wilson, for a fine rectangular lacquer robe chest dating from the late Edo period (estimate £750 to £1,000). Another lacquer robe chest sold for £1,312 to Ciancimino (estimate £600 to £800).
An ivory netsuke of a seated tiger, signed Sansho, dating from the nineteenth century, sold for £1,365 to Eskenazi (estimate £750 to £1,000), and the same buyer paid £787.50 for a wood netsuke of a sparrow in flight, signed Toyomasa (estimate £350 to £500). Almost every lot in the sale was sold.
At Sotheby's a sale of English and Continental glass made £36,489 yesterday.
A rare early South German ruby glass beaker, of the late seventeenth century, was sold to Hubner for £2,500, and H. Baer paid £1,400 for a central German engraved goblet from Weimar (dated circa 1730).
Hubner bought a seventeenth-century diamond-engraved façon de venise goblet for £1,050, and a rare façon de venise engraved wine glass, made in Holland in the seventeenth century, went to the same buyer for £750.
Hanover obtained a seventeenth-century façon de venise sweetmeat for £700, and G. Gilles paid £700 for a central European enamel tankard, dated 1750.
A chaise watch by Cabrier of London, dating from about 1740, sold for £1,900 (estimate £1,400 to £1,600) to Adler at Phillips yesterday. The sale of watches totalled £26,658.
In a sale of furniture, which realized £22,916, Silver paid £800 for a nineteenth-century Chinese carved hardwood cabinet (estimate £500 to £600).
A sale of oil paintings totalled £13,486. Tooth paid £1,050 for a nineteenth-century picture of figures in a wooded landscape attributed to W. B. Marlow.

Plan to demolish Brighton pier challenged

From Our Correspondent
Brighton
Campaigners who are fighting to save Brighton's 109-year-old West Pier announced yesterday, on the eve of its closure, that they will contest the legality of any move to begin demolition.
The pier's owners, AVP Ltd, won an appeal in 1971 to demolish the most seriously dilapidated part, the southern end. But the legality of that inquiry is being questioned by the "We Want the West Pier" group.
Mr John Lloyd, its founder, said yesterday that the inquiry held by the former Ministry of Town and Country Planning was a purchasing inquiry. "It later became a planning inquiry and by law amenity groups, such as the Victorian Society, should have been informed. They were not".
"We have taken counsel's opinion and if the owners ever apply for permission to demolish any part of the pier we will seek an injunction."
The campaigners say they intend to hold a protest meeting at the pier when the turnstiles close for the last time tonight. The owners say the pier is being closed because it is becoming dangerous and it would cost too much to repair.
The campaigners say that improvements could make the pier profitable, at no cost to the ratepayers.

University news

Manchester
Grants:
£43,865 from the Cancer Research Campaign for one year for cancer research, under Professor D. Crowther.
£17,600 from the Science Research Council over two and a half years for an investigation, by Professor D. Morris, into portable system software.
£16,432 from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council over three years for research in rheumatology, under the direction of Dr P. J. L. Holt.
£15,882 from the Medical Research Council over three years for an investigation, by Dr M. E. Grant, into synthesis of the non-collagenous sub-units of basement membranes.
£11,216 for one year from the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust for an extension, by Dr Shanti Ismail, of his work on experimental animal models for CF.
£11,593 from the National Kidney Research Fund over two years, for an investigation by Dr M. Grant into glomerular basement membrane biosynthesis.
£10,007 for two years from the Social Science Research Council for research, under Dr P. Lloyd, in eye movement and language use and comprehension in young children.

Loughborough
Mr Pete Morgan, the writer and poet, has been appointed to the Arts Council poetry fellowship for one year.

Caterer mayor: Mr Lindsay Ring, the next Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Hazel, at their home at Chislehurst, Kent, with their elder son, Nicholas, daughter Rosemary (right), and Nicholas's wife, Shelagh. He was elected by the Court of Aldermen yesterday, and takes up office on November 8 with the traditional Lord Mayor's Show. Mr Ring, an alderman and sheriff since 1968, is chairman of Ring and Brymer, caterers. The company has catered for City banquets since 1690 and provides for the Lord Mayor's banquet. As Lord Mayor he follows an ancestor, Sir Samuel Birch, who was Lord Mayor in 1814. Mr Ring's particular interest is in wines, and he is Alderman for the Ward of Vintry.

Date fixed for opening of new National Theatre

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter
The National Theatre company is to give its first performance in the new South Bank complex on March 16, a fortnight after moving out of the Old Vic.
Mr Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, on the South Bank, said yesterday that it will take place in the almost completed Lyttleton Theatre; the other main auditorium, the Olivier Theatre, and the smaller Cottesloe will be ready by late spring.
In a statement later, Mr Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, welcomed the news that the National Theatre board and the Arts Council had reached agreement on the move after discussions with the Government on the likely level of resources.
The subsidy needed will be £2m a year, double the present figure. The final cost of the construction was not disclosed but the last estimate was £11m and the eventual figure is likely to exceed £12m.
Rehearsals for Hamlet, in which Albert Finney will appear, and Playboy of the Western World, have begun at the new building.
The selection of a play for the first South Bank performance has not yet been made; but Mr Hall made it clear there will be no ceremony on the opening night.
Because of financial limitations some planned outside activities have been cut; but Mr Hall said the original policy would be followed as closely as possible.
Initially, a fifth of the seats will be £1 and those nearest the stage, narrower than usual and without arm-rests will be cheapest. The rest of the 890 seats at the Lyttleton will be no dearer than £2.50 and will be unreserved unless an additional premium of £2 is paid in advance, from two hours before curtain-up.
Mr Hall also announced the formation of a company within the company called the Baylis group, named after Lilian Baylis, who with Emma Cons created the theatre.

Keep waterways usable, minister urged

By Our Planning Reporter
A plea to the Government not to allow the economic crisis to jeopardize the future of inland waterways is made in a report to Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, published yesterday.
The report, by the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council, recommends that all classes of waterways be maintained in sufficient condition to enable their speedy development in a more favourable economic climate. In particular, no further deterioration should be permitted of "remainder" waterways, which might hinder their ultimate restoration for navigation.
In an accompanying letter Mr John Barratt, the council's chairman, says that "what we are looking at is not a decrepit and outmoded system of oversized ditches but a multi-million pound industry based on a national asset which supports the active recreation needs of more than a million people every year".

Archaeology report

Danebury: Hill-fort houses

Excavation this year at Danebury hill-fort, Hampshire, has produced clear evidence of buildings of the fourth century BC, followed by a row of houses of the second century BC lining the inside of the defences. The houses had walls of concentric circles of stakes, a construction technique hitherto rarely recorded but one whose rarity may be the result of differential survival rather than a lack of use in prehistoric times.
The whole interior of the hill-fort is being excavated over a period of years, under the direction of Professor Barry Cunliffe, of Oxford University. This year's investigation took in an area some 30 by 24 metres on the north-western side, immediately behind the rampart and contiguous with the area excavated in 1973, part of which was completed this year. Altogether a strip 60 metres wide has been totally excavated in this part of the fort.
A feature of major interest was a deep quarry hollow between 15 and 20 metres wide behind the rampart, which had gradually filled up with layers of occupation material which were in turn protected from erosion by later hill-wash of soil from the top of the hill. These layers incorporated evidence of timber buildings.
The earliest occupation found this year consisted of pits, and a terraced platform, circular in plan, which was the floor of a hut cut partly into the back of the first defensive rampart. Within the hut were three rectangular pits which produced pottery of the fourth century BC, of the type found also on the hut floor. Grass had grown over the hut site before a second-ary rampart was built on it.
A trench into the rampart showed that the first period of construction lies almost wholly beneath the front part of the second, which was a much more considerable piece of work on this northern side of the fort than on the southern. The material for the addition was quarried from behind the rampart, and continuous occupation followed in the resulting sheltered hollow. A circular house 10 metres in diameter was built, with walls of three concentric circles of stakes, an inner and outer row 0.60 metres apart with a discontinuous middle row between; the stakes were spaced 0.05-0.10 metres apart and were bedded up to 0.35 metres deep.
The door frame was more substantial, of upright timbers. Later four massive posts were erected, perhaps to support a granary or oother store, surrounded by a pen-annular ditch.
By the second century BC the hollow was occupied by a row of six circular houses 6 to 7 metres in diameter facing inwards and uphill towards the centre of the fort. The houses were closely spaced, with substantial door frames and wattle walls, and several possessed shallow ditches or fences running outwards from their door-posts as if to define small plots on either side of the entrance. Professor Cunliffe says: "It is tempting to interpret these features as garden plots or pens for young animals, but positive evidence is at present lacking." The area in front of the houses was remetalled from time to time with tips of chalk rubble.
Among the finds were a number of iron tools and fittings, and there were several burials, including one in an abandoned storage pit and three skeletons from a pit immediately postdating the construction of the secondary rampart, which may possibly represent a foundation deposit, according to Professor Cunliffe.
The importance of the deep stratified deposits, he says, lies in the structural evidence preserved there: stake-built houses may have been much more common than has been supposed, their apparent absence being due to destruction of their flimsy archaeological traces, and large post-built houses of the Little Woodbury type may have been relatively less common than has been thought, perhaps being restricted to some special function or to a particular social class. The greater energy input needed for the acquisition and erection of the large timbers used in the Little Woodbury building (which was for many years held to be typical of southern British Iron Age houses) suggest the use of a larger labour force than would have been necessary to build the stake-walled houses uncovered at Danebury.

By Norman Hammond
Archaeological Correspondent

Science report

Nuclear physics: Looking at quarks

Professor Sir Denys Wilkinson, of the Nuclear Physics Laboratory in Oxford, has demonstrated in Nature that there are ways to study quarks without the need for huge particle accelerators but which may nevertheless answer some of the fundamental questions raised by bombarding atomic nuclei with charged particles at very high energies. That has let loose an unmanageable plethora of "fundamental" particles which physicists are now trying to gather up again into a unified picture.
Quarks have been proposed as the truly fundamental constituents of all nuclear particles and represent the strongest hope for unification. But they remain obstinately undetectable at the highest energies achieved so far. Now, however, Sir Denys, using the well understood phenomenon of nuclear beta decay as a theoretical probe, has been able to make calculations on the quark without recourse to energies greater than a few million electron-volts.
His calculations are on the size of the electric charge carried by quarks. The theory as originally proposed by Murray Gell-Mann stated that neutrons and protons are made of three quarks, each of which carries a charge some multiple of one third. The proposal of fractional charges is thoroughly heterodox and other physicists have since tried to restore orthodoxy by modifying the theory to accommodate integral charges.
Sir Denys's calculations have, however, confirmed the fractional value. But the intrinsic interest of that result is perhaps less important than the methods used to arrive at it.
His achievement is the synthesis of logical connections between different strands of theory and observation to create a coherent model on which to base calculations on nuclear particles. He begins by assuming that nuclear particles are in fact made up of quarks. Given that, he has colated in an ingenious way three important theoretical assumptions and some extremely detailed and precise measurements to produce a series of relationships which can be used to arrive at a numerical value for the charges of quarks.
The detailed measurements have been collected over a period of years by teams working on nuclear beta decay. Beta decay is a process of radioactive decay familiar from the earliest days of nuclear physics. Like all other radioactive decay processes it is governed by what is known as the weak interaction. The weak interaction is one of the three fundamental forces which act on elementary particles. The other two are the strong force, which holds the nucleus together, and the electromagnetic force. The electromagnetic force is the one which reflects the charge of particles, and it is the influence of that force on beta decay that enabled Sir Denys to arrive at the charge of the quark.
One of the crucial assumptions he made is that which links the process of beta decay to another kind of decay, in which a particle known as a mu-meson disintegrates into three other particles. The interactions involved both in mu-meson decay and in the particular kind of beta decay used by Sir Denys are relatively simple, so that both have lent themselves to detailed measurement and are well understood.
The link between the two kinds of decay is the influence of the weak force, in the guise of a constant known as g. That constant can be calculated separately from beta decay and mu-meson decay data, but only after correction for the influence of the electromagnetic force. That influence is exerted by the charges on the quarks. So to find the charge carried by a quark, Professor Wilkinson had only to insert the figure that would give him the same value for g in each equation.
The use of beta decay to deduce the structure of nuclear particles was originally promoted by Professor Blin-Stoyle, of Sussex University. Professor Blin-Stoyle stresses in an editorial in Nature, that the importance of Professor Wilkinson's calculations lies in the possibilities they open up for further investigations based on that model or improved modifications of it.
The model itself, he says, rests "on a rather complex edifice of hypotheses and theories, some components of which are perhaps a little delicate". Among the theories is the famous Salam-Weinberg unified field theory linking the weak and electromagnetic interactions, as well as the quark theory itself, the theory linking beta to mu-meson decay through g, and a further theory known as the conserved vector current hypothesis.
That means, in the tradition of the field, that the model is subject to revision and any particular result is correspondingly fragile. It may turn out, after all, that the charge on a quark is not fractional. But the essential achievement is to have made the theoretical connexions through which the model is constructed.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: Nature, September 18 (257, 189; 1975).
© Nature-Times News Service, 1975.

Award for officer who braved gun

Chief Inspector John Edwards, aged 49, was given the Commendation with Star by Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, yesterday. He braved a sawn-off shotgun and tried in vain for three hours to stop a man shooting himself at the Royal Mail public house, Bideford.
Police Constable John Ferris, who helped Mr Edwards during the incident, was awarded a commendation.

Students barred from competition

Glasgow University has been prevented from taking part in The Observer Mace national debating competition for students because its students' union has disaffiliated from the National Union of Students, which organizes the competition for the Sunday newspaper.
The students' union blamed the "machinations of NUS politics". The NUS said that Glasgow was the only university where the students' union was not affiliated.

Clockmakers' Company

At an election court held yesterday at Goldsmiths' Hall, Alderman Sir Hugh Wontner was elected Master for the ensuing year. Mr Reginald G. Beloe, Mr John S. Vine and Mr E. W. H. Christie were elected Senior Warden, Renter Warden and Junior Warden respectively.

Earlier radio service

London Broadcasting is to expand its weekday service from tomorrow to 20 hours a day by starting its service each morning at 5 am, an hour earlier.

OBITUARY

DR J. M. BARNES
Research on health hazards

Dr J. M. Barnes, the director of the Toxicology Unit at the Medical Research Council Laboratories, Carshalton, since 1947, died on September 24 at the age of 62.
The son of a Sheffield doctor, John Morrison Barnes was born on January 11, 1913, and educated at Repton, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the Sheffield Medical School where he took his clinical training. He qualified in 1936 and spent the Second World War in the RAMC.
In 1947 the chemical industry asked the Medical Research Council to establish a unit to study the toxic properties of potentially useful materials. What was asked for was not a mere testing station but an independent expert unit to which materials could be referred for examination.
The Medical Research Council acceded to the request and appointed Dr Barnes as director. His briefing fortunately was deliberately wide and somewhat vague. Dr Barnes took full advantage of this pioneering effort and its wide-ranging scope and in a short space of time he had established the unit as a centre to which research workers came from all over the world.
He started off with Beryllium, then coming to the fore as a potentially dangerous industrial hazard. Pesticides rapidly came to his notice as a toxic hazard, largely because of their indiscriminate use and Dr Barnes became the World Health Organization expert on this subject, chairing special expert groups on the subject and writing reports which are now standard references on the subject. In due course his unit became the WHO international reference centre for the evaluation of the toxicity of pesticides.
For a period carcinogenicity took up much of his time and he and his colleagues were responsible for discovering the carcinogenicity of the nitroso compounds. He was early onto the toxicity of mercury, now a worrying international pollution problem, and was currently investigating the toxic effects of carbondisulphide, widely used in industry on the heart.
A review of the subjects he covered in his unit reveals a width of scope that knew no national limits. Thus at one time his research programme included "identification of Toxic Substances in the Smoke from Incense sticks and other woods".
He was appointed CBE in 1962, a token, and scarcely adequate, official recognition of one to whom industry, both employers and employees, as well as the inhabitants of the developing world with their dependence on safe pesticides for the full exploitation of their country's resources, owe a heavy debt of gratitude.

MR JUSTICE ASHWORTH

A correspondent writes:
Within one week the Bench has lost two of its most experienced judges, Mr Justice Brabin and Mr Justice Ashworth. Both were north countrymen; both came to the Bench from the Northern Circuit; both were very good judges; but they were wholly different in background, temperament and style.
Jack Ashworth was a judge in the classical tradition. He had the background which many members of the public often, but mistakenly, think most judges have. He was born a member of a distinguished Lancastrian family. His academic ability enabled him to take full advantage of the opportunities which Winchester and Christ Church afforded. When he started at the Bar it was in chambers where some of the best work was to be found. As a young man he soon received an outward sign of the legal establishment's approval of him: in 1936 he was appointed counsel to the Post Office. In 1950 he became counsel to the Treasury. After that, appointment to the High Court Bench was almost certain to follow and did in 1954. The Temple did not begrudge him his success because he was known to be able, modest and friendly.
On the Bench he quickly showed his judicial worth. He was clear headed and quick thinking; courteous and fair, but always firm. He was a master of administrative law. The three Chief Justices under whom he served (Lords Goddard, Parker and Widgery) relied upon him for help with the Divisional Court work which Lord Parker used to say was the most important work done in the Law Courts because that Court had to hold the ring between the Government and the private citizen.
In 1961 the increase in the number of criminal appeals led Lord Parker to decide that the Court of Criminal Appeal would have to sit regularly in two divisions. He asked Jack Ashworth to take charge of the second division. He did so for two years. He applied to this appeal work, and with lasting effect, upon trials at first instance, his own high standards of clear thinking and meticulous judicial behaviour.
After this tour of duty he returned to his ordinary Queen's Bench work and spent much of his time on circuit which was the judicial life he liked best. It was commonly believed that he had declined appointment to the Court of Appeal, his reason for doing so being that as a lord justice he would not have been able to go out on circuit. He enjoyed meeting people, particularly on the golf course and around his own dinner table. He was a delightful host and his guests benefited from his profound knowledge of wines.
One of his most endearing qualities was his loyalty to, and affection for, the institutions with which he had been connected. He had a particular affection for the Inner Temple of which he had been a Bencher for over 20 years. He showed his affection by making that Inn most generous gifts. He should long be remembered there.
His life outside the law centred round his Staffordshire estate to which he went whenever he could. He loved the countryside around his home. A few days before he died he asked to be driven around his fields so that he could see them for the last time. He had to endure a long and painful terminal illness. He did so without self pity and with much courage.
He will long be remembered by lawyers. His many sound reported judgments will ensure that. His name may not be known to many outside the law. He wanted this to be so. His judicial style did not attract headlines. He was an old style English country gentleman, perhaps the last of his kind to sit on the Bench.

MR MAURICE BROWN

Maurice J. E. Brown, the Schubert authority, died in Marlborough on September 27 at the age of 69. Like so many distinguished English musical writers of his and preceding generations his career was not in music; he was trained as a scientist, and until his retirement in 1969 was for many years head of the science department at Marlborough Grammar School, where he taught physics. But he also had a London University music degree, and was the finest Schubert scholar of his time, recognized in the German-speaking countries as well as in Britain and the United States.
He collaborated with the late O. E. Deutsch on his fundamental Schubert research and produced, as well as countless articles and reviews, two important books: his critical biography of 1958 still represents the most balanced, most musically perceptive and best researched among writings on Schubert, while his 1966 volume of essays includes valuable, more detailed studies of particular aspects of Schubert's output. He was abreast of the latest development of Schubert research, and in his own writings on the songs he cast particular light on Schubert's attitudes to the poetic texts he set. Brown's interests were not confined to Schubert; he also compiled the standard thematic index of Chopin's works. All his writings were informed by a deep but unsentimental affection for the music under discussion.

MICK BURKE

Mick Burke, a member of the British expedition which successfully scaled Mount Everest last week has died on the mountain at the age of 32.
Born in Wigan, Mr Burke was an experienced climber of the aggressive modern school of climbing, noted for its proclivity for seeking out difficult climbs, and had many significant mountaineering exploits to his credit.
In 1967 he made with Dougal Haston, the first winter ascent of the North Face of the Matterhorn by British climbers. The previous year he had himself been instrumental in the rescue of two German climbers marooned on a ledge just below the summit of the 12,000ft Aiguille du Dru in the French Alps.
In the winter of 1967-8, again with Dougal Haston, he attempted and was defeated, by the virtually unclimbable Cerro Torre a 10,000 foor snow-covered, granite pinnacle in the Patagonian Andes.
In 1970 he was with Chris Bonnington on the Annapurna expedition and returned to the Himalayas with Bonnington again in 1972 for an unsuccessful attempt on Everest.
A television cameraman by profession he was on the current expedition both as a BBC cameraman responsible for high altitude photography and (since he had been chosen for the expedition before joining the BBC) as a member of the team chosen to assault the summit.
He leaves a wife and one child.

MR L. G. CREWS

Mr L. G. Crews, a former policeman who was credited with saving President Roosevelt from an assassin's bullet, has died at the age of 74.
Crews, then a police sergeant, was on duty at Bayfront Park, Miami, in 1933 when Giuseppi Zangara fired a volley of shots that missed President Roosevelt but killed the Mayor of Chicago, Anton Cermak. Crews pounced on Zangara and took away his gun.

Vitzhak Ironi, Director-General of Israeli Ministry of Defence, died on Thursday. He was 53.

DR J. L. BUCK

Dr John Lossing Buck, the American agricultural economist and authority on farming in China, has died in Poughkeepsie, New York, at the age of 84. His first marriage to the author and Nobel Prizewinner, Pearl S. Buck, ended in divorce in 1935. Pearl S. Buck died in 1973.
Dr Buck was Professor of Agricultural Economics at Nanking University from 1920 to 1944 and later held several important economics posts at the United Nations and with the United States State Department.

Kaye & Ward congratulate
DOUG SCOTT
on his conquest of Everest
His book, 'Big Wall Climbing'
is on sale at £4.75

ıy Leyland
st get to
ps with
rmany, p 17

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

SKF
SKF BEARINGS Luton
SKF STEEL Newport Pagnell
SKF TOOLS Dunstable

,000 nor union auxhall workers ıce dismissal ver 'closed shop'

W. Shakespeare

hall Motors, which is by General Motors of a and is one of the top ritish car manufacturers rned its workers that it to impose a union shop" in all plants in untry.

decision is the result of ement reached with the ons. It means that about auxhall workers, out of shopfloor labour force 00 at Luton, Dunstable esmere Port, Merseyside, not at present belong union, will have to join face dismissal.

night a spokesman for ıpany said it had always s policy in the past to mend" union member- recruits. As a result of ents which had been n with the unions since t had decided to make e in its terms of employ- that union membership a "condition of employ-

spokesman said that al- no deadline had been the intention was that rkers would be given of a date from which ould have a period of up ht weeks to join the riate union. The only ions would be on ıs or other "reasonable" grounds.

Spokesmen for the three biggest unions in the car plants —the Transport and General Workers, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and the Electricians and Plumbers—indicated yesterday that although they are prepared to hold off any action for the time being and during the eight-week period, which the company will allow for recruitment. Ultimately, they will instruct members not to work with non-union labour.

Most of the 20 per cent or so of the total Vauxhall labour force who will be affected by the company's new ruling are in fact workers at the Luton and Dunstable plants.

The Ellesmere Port factory where more than 3,000 jobs have been shed over the past year as a result of voluntary redundancies and early retirements—already has almost 100 per cent union labour force.

Vauxhall shop stewards said yesterday that they did not expect any problems over the transition to the "closed shop" policy.

It is the T & GWU, the AUEW and the Electricians and Plumbers union which stand to pick up the vast majority of the new union membership although a number of other smaller unions do have memberships in the car plants.

vertime dispute halts ınd-Rover output

Northern Industrial ondent

h Leyland's output of ıvers, normally worth 500,000 a day and one company's big export- , was at a standstill ay, when production was restart after a week's shutdown.

550 assembly line already laid off at the plant the company has at more men could be dle over the rest of this

Land-Rover shutdown from a continuing strike welders at a British -owned factory in Gar- Street, Birmingham, turns out the chassis or the assembly plant. 150 workers from the ham factory have also be laid off.

welders are due to hold ng tomorrow to vote on to continue their al stoppage, but there is of a break in the dis- er the company's moves all overtime and put ory on a standard 40- eek—a move which it ld create two new jobs ers.

ement maintains that ing against the cancel- of overtime and also the taking on of extra welders are not only h of normal disputes nts, but are repudiating c agreement made with of the two unions to which they belong—the boiler-makers and the sheet metal workers—on the phasing out of overtime.

The strike comes at a time when a number of prominent trade union leaders are calling for moves to abolish overtime to create more job opportunities and ease the unemployment situation.

The shutdown is a particularly serious blow for British Leyland. With the world market for almost all other car models depressed, the Land-Rover has remained a steady seller both at home and abroad, largely because of its established popularity with farmers, contractors, police forces and many public service users.

But although it has dominated this market for many years, it now has several rivals among heavy-duty vehicles produced by overseas manufacturers, including the Japanese.

Shorter week: Short-time working is to start at the end of this week among employees at the British Leyland truck and tractor factory, Bathgate, West Lothian. Discussions are being held with union representatives on the exact number of men who will be affected with the introduction of a four-day week.

A company spokesman said yesterday that in a review of the order programme for both home and overseas markets it had become apparent that with continuing economic difficulties the work programme at Bathgate would have to be reduced further.

Rank head to meet investment committees

By Margaret Walters

A meeting has been arranged between Sir John Davis, chairman of Rank Organisation and the four investment protection committees who speak for the pension funds, insurance, and unit and investment trust industries. It is understood that the meeting will be held later this week.

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, is known to be concerned with the situation at Rank following the boardroom dispute that led to the departure of former chief executive Mr Graham Dowson. The previous Governor, Lord O'Brien, is now on the board of Rank and of the Prudential, a large shareholder in the company.

Institutional shareholders are noted for the secrecy with which they conduct themselves in situations like this. Terms of reference can extend to discussion of management policies and, if necessary, the replacement or recruitment of top management.

But in the case of Rank there is understood to be some institutional pressure on the company to keep shareholders informed of the progress towards the enfranchisement of the "A" non-voting capital, and other aspects of the changes indicated by the board in the wake of the Dowson affair.

Yesterday's main monthly board meeting at Rank, the first since the row, ended without any statement on share enfranchisement or changes in management policy. A spokesman described it as a normal board meeting.

Meanwhile, Sir John has seen some City analysts and is shortly to meet representatives of United States investment managers organized by Wall Street brokers Martin Simpson.

State backs £35m CAV expansion

By Clifford Webb

The Government is to provide £3.7m towards a £35m plan to double production of CAV diesel engine injection equipment over the next five years.

Some £25m will be spent in the United Kingdom factories of the Lucas Industries subsidiary, which his already the world's largest manufacturer of injection equi ment for the fast growing diesel engine industry.

The state's contribution will help to create 1,200 new jobs over the next two years. It is in the form of interest relief under the provisions of the Industry Act and the new investment scheme announced by Mr Healey in his Budget.

A Lucas Industries spokesman said the remaining funds were being provided partly from internal sources and partly from British and overseas banks. Loans had already been secured to cover the whole investment.

Tanzania leads sharp attack by countries of Third World against Opec price rise

By Roger Vielvoye

Tanzania launched a bitter attack on the latest 10 per cent increase in world oil prices yesterday as France announced that a second meeting to prepare the way for a world conference on energy, raw materials and other problems would definitely take place in Paris next month.

Anger among the Third World nations at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' decision to increase prices from tomorrow may mean that the seven nations representing the oil producers and the developing countries will not act in unison, as at the abortive attempt to establish a "dialogue" in April.

Mr Amir Jamal, the Tanzanian minister of commerce and industries, said in a statement that oil exporting nations were "appearing to turn their backs on the developing countries, particularly the least developed. For the least developed countries oil products are not luxuries. They are necessities."

Mr Jamal said Opec's decision to increase prices would cost Tanzania an extra £10m (about £4.9m) in foreign exchange.

Before the oil producers met in Vienna last week they had been warned through diplomatic channels that many of the Third World countries would not remain passive as they had done in the past if prices went higher.

Brazil, India and Zaire will represent the interest of the Third World when the preparatory conference begins in Paris on October 13.

During the April meeting they worked closely with the four Opec countries—Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iran and Venezuela—in pressing for the problems of raw materials and general problems of the developing nations to be placed on the main agenda.

This meeting broke up in disarray when the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community could not agree to this request.

At the end of this meeting many Opec observers felt the oil producers had established themselves as leaders of the Third World grouping.

One of the basic fears of the oil exporters is that they will be isolated from the Third World and the industrialized countries and appear purely as a rich man's club; remote from either grouping.

The low oil price policies of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Venezuela may ensure their acceptance by the Third World group, but Iran may discover that its desire to keep oil prices as high as possible will isolate them from the rest of the Opec team.

Even the Shah's plans for a billion dollar aid fund for the developing countries financed from the price rise may not undo the damage done by Iran's hawkish stance on crude costs.

A French government announcement said yesterday that the 10 representatives to the first conference had accepted an invitation to return to Paris on October 13.

The preparatory meeting is expected to set a December date for the start of the world conference at which 27 nations will attend.

Other nations are still assessing the effects of the Opec price rise. The United States and Japan both estimate it will cost them an additional $2,000m annually.

And with production in the Gulf up by a million barrels a day during August—the latest production figures available—output of 20,600,000 barrels a day will ensure that the price increase nets the countries in this area an extra $7,000m a year.

David Cross writes: The Opec price decision will add a further $4,000m (about £1,950m) to the European Economic Community's fuel bill, according to EEC officials in Brussels.

As a result the balance of payments situation of the Nine as a whole will probably end up in deficit next year, after showing a modest surplus this year.

According to the officials, the increase is unlikely to have much impact before the beginning of next year. EEC stockpiles of oil are high and there are still considerable quantities on the high seas. Nevertheless, there are fears that the rise will have an adverse affect on industrial production in the Community.

Machine tool exports up 65 pc

By Edward Townsend

A 65 per cent increase in the value of machine tool exports from the United Kingdom so far this year, giving a trade surplus of almost £28m in Britain's favour, has come as a welcome boost to the country's depressed machine tool makers.

According to the Government's trade statistics, exports of metal-working machine tools in the first eight months of 1975 were worth £105.8m against £64m a year earlier.

The biggest rise was in shipments of machines to EEC countries, where sales went up from £14.7m to £20.8m.

Imports have shown a much lower rate of increase. From the £63m of machines imported in the first eight months of 1974—almost the same as exports—sales of foreign machine tools this year have risen to a value of £77.7m.

The trade figures are being seen in the industry, however, as only a temporary respite. A spokesman for the Machine Tool Trades Association said yesterday: "The figures indicate clearly that a lot of effort is being put into on-time deliveries of machines for overseas customers. Unfortunately, the same level of order input from export markets is not apparent."

Generally order books in the United Kingdom industry are in their worst state for 20 years, with most companies having sufficient orders for only six months' work.

Redundancies have already been carried out in most sectors of the machine tool industry and the MTTA believes that if activity has not picked up by next spring, there will be a danger of some companies going out of business.

Barges beat pack ice to supply Alaska field

By Our Energy Correspondent

A small convoy of barges carrying heavy oilfield equipment has broken through a barrier of pack ice blocking the Arctic sea route into the North Slope of Alaska and last night was due to begin unloading at British Petroleum's Prudhoe Bay site.

Arrival of the barges should ensure that the oilfield comes on stream in mid-1977 and reaches maximum output of 1.2 million barrels a day at the end of that year.

Forty-seven barges set out in late July to deliver equipment to the oilfield, being developed by BP and Atlantic Richfield. Only 10 of the vessels slipped through the narrow passage in the pack ice before unusual concentrations were blown down from the north and blocked the route.

One other vessel is still trying to get through, but the rest have been towed south and unloaded. The equipment will then be transported overland to the remote oilfield.

Last Friday, easterly and north-easterly winds moved much of the pack ice north westwards, away from the shoreline around Point Barrow, allowing the shallow draught barges through.

A layer of ice several inches thick is now forming over the passage, but this has not been enough to delay the convoy, which is escorted by two United States Coastguard cutters.

Nine of the barges are carrying equipment for the Atlantic Richfield part of the development and the remainder have materials for BP. They carried bulky items such as generating systems, and gas reinjection plants that cannot be moved overland.

Earlier this month Standard Oil of Ohio (Sohio) announced that it had deferred the issue of new common stock because of uncertainties in the Prudhoe Bay development programme as a result of delays to the barges.

BP has a 25 per cent stake in Sohio, which will become a controlling interest in the United States company once the net flow reaches 600,000 barrels a day.

Dearer petrol unjustified, motor traders claim

An immediate price rise in petrol because of the Opec decision to put 10 per cent on a barrel of oil was unjustified, the Motor Agents' Association said yesterday. "We believe that any price increase as a result of the Opec decision should not be necessary before January or February next year at the earliest", a spokesman for the association and the Scottish Motor Trade Associations said. Nor was there any reason why the motorist should have to bear the full brunt of the price rise, he added. The society has called on Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, to spread the load more fairly.

One problem facing garage owners was that most pumps were unable to cope with any more price rises and would cost about £100 each to modify. "A small garage proprietor with four pumps to modify would have to sell a lot more petrol to recoup the cost", the association said.

£1m contract will extend radio pagers

By Kenneth Owen

The radio-paging service the Post Office plans to introduce for the London area next year took a step forward yesterday with the announcement of a £1m contract for the first 10,000 pocket "bleeper" units under the scheme.

These are to be supplied by Multitone Electric Co, of north London, which has supplied similar pagers for a Bell Canada The service will cover an scheme in Ontario and Quebec. area of about 900 square miles, reaching from Potters Bar, south to Caterham, Surrey; and from Heathrow Airport, east to Dartford, Kent.

People within this area will be contactable by an ordinary telephone call to their special number. The call will trigger a coded signal to their pager unit, via a computer centre, which will then "bleep" to indicate that they should telephone their office or other prearranged location.

The Multitone pagers will be able to receive two codes, translated into two different "bleep" tones, in order to indicate which of two sources—the user's business or home.

Users who do not wish to be disturbed can switch the pager to "memory", which stores the call and operates the signal when the unit is switched on later.

The London scheme will at first cater for 20,000 users, rising later to 100,000. It follows an experimental paging service covering 800 square miles of the Thames Valley which has apparently been highly successful.

Charges for the Thames Valley service have been £5 for connexion and £7 a month rental including the cost of all calls. Charges for the London service are unlikely to be less.

Post Office decision to leave CBI likely soon

By Malcolm Brown

Sir William Ryland, chairman of the Post Office, is expected to tell the Confederation of British Industry formally within the next few weeks that the corporation is pulling out of membership.

The Post Office's decision will cost the confederation more than £20,000 in subscriptions and is a damaging blow to the prestige of the organization which has until now managed to span both private and public sectors without any noticeable conflict of interest.

After the disclosure in August that the corporation was proposing to resign, Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, said that the Post Office had agreed to review the situation jointly with the CBI before renewal of subscriptions fell due in October. I understand that such a meeting has now taken place and that the Post Office has undertaken to give the CBI a written answer shortly.

Although the membership fees paid by the corporation are by no means negligible, it is understood that the Post Office decision is not regarded primarily as an economy measure.

Mr Adamson was at pains to point out in August that there was no evidence of widespread disaffection among public sector members. He explicitly rejected the suggestion that the Post Office might be only the first defector.

Mr Ford selects new SEC chief

Washington, Sept. 29.—President Ford has decided to name Mr Roderick Hills, the White House counsel, as the next chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The choice is certain to mean a fresh look by the commission at some of its present regulatory policies, though it will not necessarily mean any important change in its stance toward the securities industry.

According to reliable sources here, the President will announce his decision soon, perhaps tomorrow.

Assuming a speedy confirmation by the Senate, the transition from the current SEC chairman, Mr Ray Garrett Jr, who submitted his resignation earlier this month, could prove unexpectedly quick. The White House itself declined to comment on the Hills appointment.

Mr Garrett had urged that the Pres[illegible]t succeed him with his fello[illegible]ommissioner, Mr A. A. Sommer Jr, the Cleveland lawyer, a Democrat who shares Mr Garrett's views to a large extent on basic issues before the commission. He has pointed out the need to restructure the securities industry in accord with the SEC's new mandate from Congress, and the need to force more disclosure, and perhaps the elimination of corporate slush funds and bribes to foreign officials.

Officials pave the way for Group of Five summit on economic developments

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The forecast economic summit meeting of the Group of Five—Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and Japan—is now expected to be held before the end of the year.

Its purpose is to discuss economic developments, in the light of the general recession affecting western countries, but in a more "political" way than is possible in regular meetings of financial experts.

Senior officials are to meet in New York next week to prepare for the summit. The British representatives will be Sir John Hunt, secretary of the Cabinet, and Sir Derek Mitchell, second permanent secretary of the Treasury.

The suggestion of a summit meeting of the five, to be attended by President Ford and the European and Japanese heads of government, arose at the security conference at Helsinki. At that time the French government took the lead, with the aim of rallying its partners to the cherished French policy of fixed exchange rates. Since then, however, it has become clear—whatever the merits of fixed exchange rates in theory—that there was not the slightest cance in practice of countries reverting to the old system.

At the same time, the need to consult more closely at the highest level on general economic developments seemed eminently desirable, so the summit has gone ahead—though the problem of arranging dates remains.

The conference will take the shape of an informal meeting for exchanging views, not a forum for decisions. The Group of Five has met at regular intervals since 1973, usually with finance ministers and central bank governors, to confer on economic polices.

Such meetings aim at reaching an understanding on policy which can be translated into effective decisions later on in the International Monetary Fund or the European Community and other similar bodies.

ın forecast of 00m US eral deficit

ngton, Sept 29.—Mr Simon, United States Secretary, told the idget committee today prospective Federal could increase to (£45,000m) for fiscal e noted that the was well into a period ry and that the three tal adjustments for ad occurred.

included inventory , real income for con- ad been restored by double-digit inflation ductions and employ- begun to increase ough for strengthened confidence.

on said the money owth rates fluctuated k to week but the Reserve system did be following policies t economic recovery. the House panel to ngent Federal policy down government

stion that the House Means committee onsider extend the t temporarily from 15 to December 15 present $577,000m scheduled to expire by Mr Edwin H. Yeo, ury Under-secretary. said that because variables" being con- raise the debt limit be resolved by Nov- Congress would not take "timely ac- t limit The

Grocery pay deal will add £30m to nation's food bill

A pay offer for 150,000 supermarket and grocery workers, with a £6 maximum for managers and senior grades, was accepted yesterday by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. It will take effect on November 10, exactly a year since the last settlement. About half the workers will receive the full £6, with lower grades getting less.

Earlier this year the union reached another agreement with the Multiple Food Retailers Employers' Association, but it was scrapped because it fell outside the government-TUC guidelines. The present offer was made at the end of August and had to be agreed by local branches of the union.

The award, which realizes the union's target of £30 a week for shop assistants, will put about £30m on the cost of food bills.

Fife papermaker cuts 150 jobs

Further evidence of the recession in the United Kingdom paper industry came yesterday with the decision by Culter Guard Bridge Holdings to reduce its papermaking group labour force by 150.

About 100 jobs will be lost at the company's Guardbridge works in Fife. No direct production workers are to be affected at the Culter Mills site in Aberdeen, but at the Smith and McLaurin paper converting mill in Renfrewshire, 20 workers have already been made redundant.

Mr G. Wallace Adam, group managing director, said yesterday that the redundancies were [illegible] because there was [illegible] of a recovery in

How the markets moved

The Times index: 141.23 −1.48
The FT index: 334.2 −3.5

Rises

Ass Port Cement	1p to 176p	Kinross	20p to 540p
Carless Capel	5p to 65p	Lafarge	3p to 23p
CCH Inv	3p to 23p	Leslie	6p to 86p
EMI	1p to 203p	Sentrust	5p to 250p
GKN	1p to 221p	Tarmac	6p to 162p
Hall Thermot'k	5p to 80p	Welkom	30p to 360p
Jessups Hldgs	1p to 13p	Western Areas	20p to 330p

Falls

Ass Fisheries	2p to 29p	Laporte Ind	4p to 60p
Barclays Bk	7p to 283p	Mono Containers	11p to 27p
Brit Am Tob	9p to 305p	Nat Carbon	2p to 32p
Brit Leyland	4p to 32p	Reckitt & Colmn	2p to 320p
Glaxo Hldgs	10½p to 359½p	Sena Sugar	2p to 10p
Imp Chem Ind	4p to 285p	Sime Darby	4p to 68p
Keyser Ullmann	3p to 45p	Unilever	6p to 396p

Equities were easier in thin trade. Gilt-edged securities saw hefty falls at the longer end.
Sterling was down 75 points on Friday at $2.037. The "effective devaluation" rate was 28.6 per cent.

Gold lost $1¼ on the day closing at $136¾ an ounce.
SDR-S was 1.16213 on Monday, while SDR-S was 0.571296.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1163.3 (previous 1164.5).
Reports pages 18 and 19

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.62
Austria Sch	39.50	37.50
Belgium Fr	86.25	83.50
Canada $	2.13	2.08
Denmark Kr	12.95	12.55
Finland Mkk	8.15	7.90
France Fr	9.50	9.20
Germany DM	5.55	5.35
Greece Dr	70.25	68.00
Hongkong $	10.55	10.15
Italy Lr	1535.00	1480.00
Japan Yn	640.00	615.00
Netherlands Gld	5.70	5.50
Norway Kr	11.85	11.50
Portugal Esc	76.00	67.00
S Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pes	124.00	119.00
Sweden Kr	9.45	9.15
Switzerland Fr	5.75	5.55
US $	2.08	2.03
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	38.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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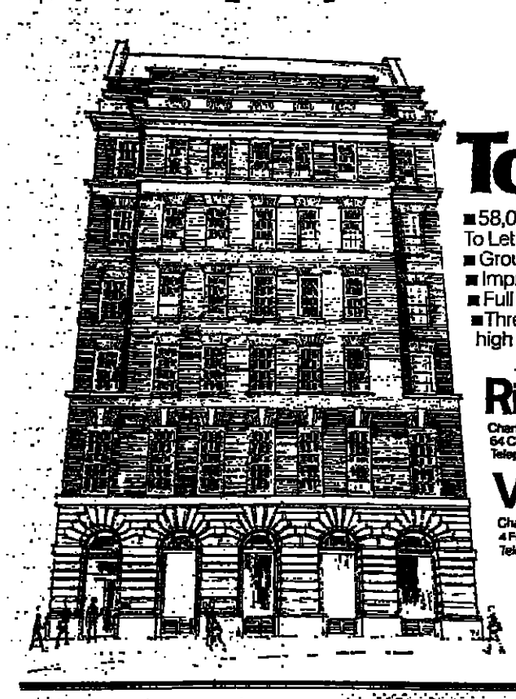

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Steel committee backs Port Talbot expansion at expense of Shotton

By Trevor Fishlock

In a strongly-worded report today, the Government is urged to make up its mind soon about the expansion of the Port Talbot steelworks in Wales.

Failure to secure the quantity and quality of steel needed from the works would have catastrophic consequences for the region, and put the British tinplate industry in jeopardy, the report says.

The case for a quick decision on the proposed £550m development at Port Talbot is made by the newly-formed West Wales Steel Development Committee, representing MPs, the West Glamorgan County Council and other local authorities and unions.

It examines the rival claims of Port Talbot and Shotton in north Wales, and finds the case for expanding at Port Talbot—at Shotton's expense—an overwhelming one.

The chief argument, in line with the British Steel Corporation's own view that Port Talbot should be one of the five main expansion areas in the development strategy, is that Port Talbot has much greater advantages for large scale working.

In putting the case for the urgent development at Port Talbot, the committee says it has striven to avoid a clash with Shotton. "We have tried to present a fair view, but inevitably expansion of Port Talbot and the ending of steelmaking at Shotton are closely tied."

Ending iron and steel making at Shotton would cost 6,000 jobs, and Clwyd County Council and the Shotton unions have put alternative plans to reprieve the plant's steelmaking capacity.

But the West Wales committee says that development shared between north and south Wales would leave BSC with two relatively small plants, which would become less competitive. The only sensible scheme was to provide a continuous casting plant linked to a new medium-width mill at Port Talbot. This would mean that a new hot strip mill, and a 10,000-ton blast furnace, would have to be built.

Some of the output of six million tonnes a year would be used to supply hot rolled coil to Shotton, where the obsolete open hearth furnaces would be closed. This would give an average £2.8 a tonne advantage to Port Talbot, and an overall saving of £9m a year.

The report emphasizes the strength of international competition in steel and says that indecision and delay in revitalizing the industry had already given competitors a lead. Delays in implementing investment at Port Talbot had already raised the cost by £119m to £550m.

The committee points out that increased production is not everything. There was also a need to improve the quality of hot rolled coil. "If this is not done the tinplate industry of west Wales will be condemned to a slow death.

"As the tinplate customers' quality demands are increasing so the ability of Port Talbot to produce coil of the right quality will be decreasing. The tinplate industry will either have to seek coil of the required quality from abroad, or tinplate customers will seek new suppliers.

"Within five years of a failure to develop Port Talbot, the tinplate industry in Britain could be another British motor cycle industry."

Singapore and Macao sign EEC textile pacts

Brussels, Sept 29.—The European Economic Community announced today that Singapore and Macao had agreed to limit textile exports to the Nine. The agreements, which come into effect on Wednesday are part of a series the Community is trying to negotiate with large textile producing countries in south-east Asia and Latin America.

The Macao pact will please EEC officials in view of reports from Hongkong that several groups there had rushed textile products to Macao, relabelled them and then shipped the goods to Europe to avoid quota restrictions placed

Airlines admit US fare abuses

New York, Sept 29.—Nineteen transatlantic airlines are pleading "no contest" to 10 counts each of illegal rebating in violation of United States regulations governing airline fares.

Their pleas are being accepted by the Brooklyn federal district judge who will impose fines on the carriers later today. They have also signed a civil consent decree prohibiting all future fare discounting violations.

Siemens cutbacks at telephone plants

Siemens plans to close two plants employing 700 and to lay off a further 350 to 500 of the 4,700 workers at its Bruchsal factory next year, it was announced in Munich. Slack orders in its telephone and switching technology sector are blamed.

A spokesman said Siemens hoped to transfer as many as possible of the workers at the threatened plants in Saarland to its units at Speyer and Gersweiler.

Berliet reducing workforce by 712

Automobiles Berliet, the French motor group, will reduce its 21,500 workforce by 712 by implementing early retirement for some workers over 60 years old, industry sources said in Paris. The move results from a fall in heavy truck and bus sales and continued short-time in the steel industry.

Bank of Japan puts up lending quotas

The Bank of Japan is to allow Japanese commercial banks to increase new lending by 22 per cent in the final quarter of 1975 compared with a year ago. The decision is intended to help encourage an economic recovery.

Norton Villiers aim to use Italian parts in new lightweight

By Clifford Webb

Workers at Norton Villiers, Wolverhampton, are planning to build a new lightweight motor cycle with Italian components if they can reach a financial arrangement with the official receiver. This will be in addition to the recently announced 500 cc Wulf, featuring a "next generation" engine.

The parent company, NVT, has petitioned for the compulsory winding up of the Wolverhampton subsidiary, and the court hearing is set for October 13.

A three-man team led by Mr John Favill, Norton Villiers' designer, has just returned from Italy with enough components to build a prototype motor cycle.

They also visited Italian motor cycle dealers to test market reaction to the sale of British machines.

Mr Ray Durman, a member of the team and secretary of the workers action committee, said they had been welcomed with open arms wherever they went. Component suppliers were eager to do business with them and had offered 90-day credit terms on the supply of parts.

He said: "Nothing was too much trouble for them. They fed us, put cars at our disposal, and even drove us around to visit other firms."

Mr Roger di Marco, an experimental engineer at Norton Villiers, who was born in Italy, was the third member of the team. He acted as interpreter and guide.

Italy has the most comprehensive motor cycle component industry in Europe. Its products are already used by French motor cycle and moped manufacturers.

But the economics of Italian components have already been extensively explored by British firms, including NVT. They were rejected because the limited volume involved would not enable them to be competitive against the all-conquering Japanese.

The action committee, representing the 1,600 Wolverhampton workers, met for most of yesterday to study reports of the Italian project and the results of market surveys carried out in Britain.

Three teams of workers have been visiting motor cycle dealers in the south, Midlands and north, to obtain their reactions to the proposed 500cc Wulf, and the still secret Italian lightweight.

The results will be sent to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, during the next few days.

Despite the obvious enthusiasm and enterprise being shown by the Wolverhampton workers they still lack financial backing from the state or private sources.

Work for 300 in Electrolux expansion

By David Young

Electrolux is to build a factory at Aycliffe New Town, near Darlington, to make components at present bought in by Electrolux and Flymo its associate company which already has a factory at Aycliffe. The plant will employ 300.

The company expects an increase in demand for domestic refrigerators from France and other European countries in 1976 and for vacuum cleaners from Europe and the Middle East. It has invested in new plant and equipment at its Luton factory and is taking on extra staff there, but there is no room at Luton for expansion.

Mr John Redman, Electrolux managing director, said that despite the worldwide recession demand for the products produced at Luton remained high.

"The domestic market is hampered at the present by a severe rate of VAT, an exceptional degree of inflation and increasing unemployment, as is the export market.

Milan talks on chemical wages pact

Milan, Sept 29.—Unions today unveiled their demands for the forthcoming renewal of the chemical workers' contract, Italy's first main trade union negotiation of the year.

They will demand a monthly increase of 30,000 lire (about £22) for all 200,000 chemical workers. It would be an 8 per cent increase for the higher paid, and a 10 per cent rise for the lower salaried.

It is also disclosed that they will pursue guarantees for full employment and unions-management negotiations for new investments.

Negotiations for the contract—expiring this month—will start in the next few days. When agreed, it will be effective to the end of December, 1977.

Before the end of October, metalwork unions might also open negotiations for a new contract for 1,400,000 workers. Then a new strategy, seeking employment safeguards rather than salary benefits, will be tested.

ICI to sell Union Carbide thermoplastic in Europe

ICI's Plastics Division is to sell Union Carbide's "Udel" polysulfone high-performance thermoplastic in Europe, the two companies announced yesterday.

ICI will assume sole responsibility for European sales before the end of the year. The arrangement also allows ICI to manufacture polysulfone in Europe at a later date.

"Udel" and PES (polyethersulphone) are members of the polysulfone family which extends the service temperature range of easily-processed injection moulding and extrusion plastics beyond the top limit available from other thermoplastics.

In many applications, they are said to be more cost-effective than stainless steel, brass or zinc, and have already been used in many industries including electronics, engineering, domestic appliance, automotive and aerospace.

Mr Charles Vowles, ICI plastics division chairman, said: "We regard Udel as a most important addition to our range of high-performance plastics. We are already extending pilot plant PES production to produce more of this material for further market development.

Project studies for a polysulfone and PES production complex are in progress and we are also accelerating our marketing programme for polysulfones.

"The production complex would represent a multi-million pound sterling investment for ICI and would be planned to be on stream before 1979."

IATA chief condemns carriers for unfair competition

From Arthur Reed
Oslo, Sept 29

Leaders of over 100 of the world's scheduled airlines, opening their annual meeting here today under the auspices of the International Air Transport Association, were severely criticized by their president and director-general for undercutting each other on fares and cargo rates.

Mr Knut Hagrup, president of Scandinavian Airlines, who is also president of the association, said, without naming the airlines, that the agreed "undercut" in the Far East market was 48 per cent, while other operators were paying 24 per cent for business in another area.

Another airline was supplementing commissions to travel agents with anything from transistor radios to new cars. "Is it any wonder that governments and the public question the collective wisdom and responsibility of the industry, and the effectiveness of IATA?"

Mr Hagrup went on: "So long as we appear to be unable to put our own house in order; so long as we are unable to reach agreement on those commercial matters that we can control, and so long as we appear to be competing with each other to give more and more away to the middleman, we cannot blame governments and the public for assuming that we can continue with low fares while producing an increasingly costly service in a chaotic market."

The IATA executive committee had given the highest priority to the control of malpractices such as "kickbacks" and rebates.

"But to be candid with ourselves in this assembly of managements, we cannot expect to solve these problems unless we can in this next year reassert our own authority as managers. All of the pious resolutions and solemn oaths we make at this annual meeting will do nothing to bring the industry back to sanity if they are not enforced within our organizations.

"We are all under pressure, but it is certainly self-destructive to allow our own people to undermine the market by an almost ludicrous competition

Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, director-general of IATA, told industry leaders that in a year when revenues fell short of target by 10 per cent, it was estimated that between £50m and 150m of passenger revenue, and some 20 per cent of cargo revenue, had been eroded "wilfully or otherwise" through non-compliance with agreements made by the airlines and approved by their governments.

"This situation is unacceptable. It negates much of the hard-fought cost reduction which all carriers are striving to effect. It raises questions as to whether the industry's complaints about its plight can be taken seriously. It challenges the validity of existing fare structures, thereby casting doubts on the credibility of the negotiating machinery itself. It increases significantly the task of the IATA compliance machinery."

The breakdow nof the air transport regulatory framework continued to be the underlying cause of many of today's problems, Mr Hammarskjöld said.

"Changes by carriers alone cannot solve the fundamental problems. It is no more than rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic."

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Comshare contribution to Everest success

Computer news

Computer programmes developed by Comshare, London, were used in advance planning for the successful ascent of Everest by the British climbers, Dougal Haston and Doug Scott, last week.

This followed discussions between Chris Bonington, leader of the expedition, and Ian McNaught-Davis, a climbing colleague who is managing director of Comshare.

The aim was to use the bureau's business-planning computer techniques to plan the movement of food, tents, oxygen and men in the assault on Everest beyond base camp.

Mr Stephen Taylor, a Comshare consultant, designed an appropriate mathematical model so that alternative plans could be assessed.

In general, the climb had to be made as rapidly as possible—before the arrival of the monsoons.

A line had to be drawn between carrying up too many supplies (which would delay the final assault on the summit); and carrying up too few (enabling the final ascent to be started sooner, but leaving the climbers vulnerable to bad weather and a possible retreat to base camp).

Chris Bonington was able to refine his overall strategy before the expedition left for Everest, and to take with him a three-page summary listing the options which would be available (for on-the-spot decision) as the climb progressed.

Payroll savings

Further standardization of government computer-based payroll systems could result in savings of about £3.7m over ten years, according to evidence given recently to the Commons Committee of Public Accounts.

Mr Reay Atkinson, director of the Central Computer Agency, told the committee that, since 1970, the number of separate government payroll systems had been reduced from 23 to ten.

Beyond this, a report by PA Management Consultants had suggested that savings of about £3.7m over ten years could be achieved from a standardization approach to payrolls.

This information is included in the Fourth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts (HMSO, £3.90), just published, which criticized delays and cost increases in the Department of the Environment's vehicle and driver licensing system at Swansea.

A 1968 estimate of £146m as the cost of the Swansea ICL system over 12 years to 1980 had increased to about £350m at 1974 prices over 14 years to 1982.

The eventual staff requirement is expected to be 50 per cent more than originally estimated.

Ministry of Defence ICL computer systems for the Royal Naval Supply and Transport Service (RNSTS), the Royal Dockyards, and unified civilian pay and records were also criticized by the committee.

The new general naval stores system should be complete by the end of this year—more than three years later than originally planned, the committee points out.

Staff savings expected from the introduction of the new RNSTS system were now only half those originally envisaged. And the estimated cost had increased from £40m over ten years to £61m over 12 years.

The Ministry's unified civilian pay and records system, involving computers at Bath, Cheadle Hulme and four dockyards, ran into considerable difficulties, the committee says.

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Llanwern conflict ignores crucial issue facing steel

From Mr James Taylor

Sir, The conflict over the manning of the new blast furnace at Llanwern ignores as usual the very limited (likely) future of the whole works: Llanwern, like the other doomed "modern" works at Ravenscraig in Scotland, will find that there is simply no demand for their combined capacities of seven to eight million ingot tons to which they will have been developed in five or six years time, because competing developments at Scunthorpe, Port Talbot, and Redcar will preempt, through superior efficiency, the total shares of a stagnant demand-level which would otherwise have been served by the two less efficient works.

It surprises an outsider like myself that the politicians (of all colours), the TUC, the iron and steel unions, the Department of Industry, and the BSC still keep their heads so firmly in the sand that they will not accept the implications of the following elementary sum, even in a year when United Kingdom steel sales are making far more modest demand-forecasts seem optimistic:

	Million (metric tons)
● "Planned capacity" for the early 1980s	36-38
● LESS a reasonable sales-trend estimate	25-27
● Likely surplus capacity	11

It is reasonable to suppose that Llanwern's total capacity will be part of this excess, so shouldn't we be asking less about the claims for £x00 a week of the blast-furnacemen, and more about the sanity or competence of those who build a £65m facility (with a capacity and productivity of about half the norm when the decision was made) on a doomed site?

Your readers may be aware, Sir, that at the moment of this dispute about the Llanwern blast-furnace, a competing facility at double the cost and with twice the capacity is being erected at Redcar: whose justification is totally obscure but of which one thing is absolutely certain—that however it is manned when complete, it will help to put not only the new Llanwern blast-furnace but also the whole Llanwern steelworks out of business.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES TAYLOR,
6 Westover Road,
London, SW18.

From Mr Rolnn Evans

Sir, Now that the threatened strike in the steel industry has been averted for the present, surely it is time that all concerned should take a long hard look at their attitudes and policies before it is too late.

Recently, in conversation with a leading steel stockist, I learnt that not only is he forced to import steel from continental sources, but also that his company is now buying steel from Australia. In that country it is produced by a British company, also making steel here, and sold at some 30 per cent less than the home procured supply.

Furthermore, this stockist, even in these days of depression, is working at full capacity including weekends, the reason being that he is ready to supply not merely at competitive prices, but, more importantly, any variety of steel his customers may require with a firm and quick delivery date.

The opportunity is there for considerable volumes of business, if only it can be supplied when wanted, whereas the British Steel Corporation, although working at little more than 50 per cent capacity, is unable or unwilling to provide the range of steel required except at abysmal delivery dates.

It is time to substitute imagination and drive in place of the present laisser faire.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN EVANS,
The Old Orchard,
Long Compton,
Shipston-on-Stour,
Warwickshire

Legality of Customs notices on VAT

From Mr B. Rose

Sir, Irrespective of whether or not VAT is to be levied on postal charges made in the circumstances indicated in recent correspondence, there is one matter which is perfectly clear and which, in my opinion, needs to be stressed. This is that with one exception the VAT notices issued by HM Customs and Excise do not constitute the law—they merely express the view of the Commissioners on the legal position. (The exception is the VAT notice No 727 relating to special schemes for retailers, which the Commissioners are empowered by law to regulate.)

It is distressing to find your correspondents quoting notices issued by the Civil Service as though they had the force of law. It is perfectly true that in some branches of law we are beginning to move in this direction, but we have not yet reached that position so far as VAT is concerned. An appeal against a decision of the Commissioners still lies to a VAT tribunal (an independent body): and from there to the court, when a point of law is involved.

Yours faithfully,
B. ROSE,
Rose, Gluck & Co,
Uplands House,
Blackhorse Lane,
London, E17.

From Mr L. W. Neel

Sir, You have recently been carrying in your columns a correspondence on the subject of VAT being paid on postage and packing charges, to which your correspondents are not only taking exception but are withholding the VAT charged when they pay their bills. I presume that, before opening your columns to this correspondence, you are aware of the trouble that you may be causing small firms like myself.

Miss E. M. H. Byng (September 12) mentioned that she had taken financial advice on the subject, had been advised that the tax was not payable, and was therefore deducting it from her account. (Her financial advice appears to be about on a par with most of that given by financial advisers.)

Now I would imagine that the maximum VAT which could be charged on the postage and packing item on a 22lb parcel would be 15p allowing £1.09 for the stamps and a £1.00 packing charge. When this is deducted from an account obviously no firm is going to enter into a lengthy, and costly, correspondence to get it back, and will simply have to write it off and bear the loss because they are still liable for the tax.

I would say that on average the VAT charge on parcels we send out is between 4p and 8p. The VAT paid on the actual stamps used would be 7p on a top weight parcel and maybe 3p or so on ours.

The VAT charge on postage and packing is the law of the land and has been since VAT was introduced, and the sooner your correspondents are made aware of this the better it will be for firms like myself who depend almost entirely on a postal trade.

LAURENCE W. NEEL,
Rocky Lane, Gatton Park,
Reigate, Surrey.

Beating inflation in export pricing

From Mr T. E. Simms

Sir, The reasons quoted by Mr David's ex-customers (September 24) for not placing their new business with the United Kingdom, are now well known though perhaps not quite so well understood, and they bode ill for our balance of trade in the coming years.

There is however a simple solution to the problem he mentions of pricing to take account of differential inflation in the United Kingdom. If he quoted his "customers" in their own currency or possibly some other currency which he considers more stable, this would protect his company against United Kingdom inflation (or at least that part of it which exceeds "world" inflation) and in a way which his customers could hardly object to. He would then be exposed to any differential inflation in his "customer's" country but I suppose one has to take the view that inflation is just one more aspect of business which has to be speculated about and the choice of currency in which to quote is another of those business risk type decisions which one has to hope one gets more often right than wrong.

T. E. SIMMS,
49 Heaton Grove,
Bradford 9.

Textile quotas

From Mr Anthony D. R. Holland

Sir, It is reported in Business News today that agreement on textile quotas between the EEC and South Korea is near.

As chairman of a textile group whose ready made clothing division has to meet unfair competition from imported suits from South Korea and Taiwan in particular, may I make a public plea to the EEC negotiators to insist on reciprocal rights for our cloth merchanting division to be able to sell British cloth freely in South Korea.

At present there is a total ban on the sale of British cloth to South Korea except for eventual reexport from there. This is unfair and denies us a market of great potential.

Also, I would like to point out that Taiwan, while officially not banning British cloth, has effectively done so by imposing duties of more than 200 per cent. Hence we have lost another market regarded as increasingly important for high quality British cloth.

I appreciate the overall need for avoiding bilateral trade agreements, but if the need arises, tough action must be taken to ensure a fair deal.

ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7-8 Warwick Street,
London W1A 3AQ.

Effects of EEC court decisions on patents

From Mrs Elizabeth Freeman

Sir, Mr P. M. Turner (September 22), in attacking the "erosion of national patent law in the cause of European unity", states the effect of the decisions of the European Court in terms that are far too broad. He therefore cannot go unchallenged.

It is not accurate to say, as he does, that a patent "cannot be enforced against manufacturers who legally make a similar product in another Member State and then import the product into the state in which the patent applies". All that the European Court has so far decided is that a patent cannot be so invoked where the product has been put onto the market in the other Member State by the patentee himself or with his consent. Indeed, the European Court has expressly provided that patents may be enforced in certain specified circumstances.

Mr Turner is also wrong in saying that the European Commission is "busily enforcing" the provisions of the Treaty of Rome on the free movement of goods in respect of patents and trade marks. It has no such powers over individuals and firms, unless Articles 85 or 86 are applicable.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FREEMAN,
Faculty of Laws,
University College London,
4-8 Endsleigh Gardens,
London WC1H 0EG.

From Mr C. Morcom

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr P. M. Turner, in connection with the possibility of a single national patent within the European Economic Community, states: "However, the patent cannot be enforced against manufacturers who legally make a similar product in another member state and then import the product into the state in which the patent applies."

So far as I am aware, neither the European Court nor the Commission has given any such general decision. Indeed, in one specific instance, Parke, Davis and Co v Probel, the Court has expressly said otherwise. In that case a Dutch patentee was held to be entitled to restrain imports of drugs from Italy, where no patent protection for the product was available.

The only decisions the other way relate to special situations, such as common ownership of the different national patents on trade marks within a group of companies and common origin of different national trade marks.

There are indications that the European institutions are now very much more aware of the importance of national industrial property rights to the Community. In fairness to these institutions it must not be assumed that they will permit any further erosion of such rights.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORCOM,
1 Essex Court,
Temple, London EC4.

Marketing

From Mr G. Clare

Sir, I was very interested to see the letter you published on September 19 for Mr Cartwright of John Potter & Associates. His point was that the marketing expertise of British firms in other export markets leaves much to be desired. He contrasts this with the marketing success of Sony, Cannon, Samsonite, Mercedes, Volvo and Rolex in the United Kingdom market and he says that there are many other firms that could be mentioned in this context.

May I add that all these firms, and this Mr Cartwright did not mention, are substantial advertisers in British media, whilst too many British firms tend either to overlook the importance of advertising in other countries or quite frankly keep looking after the pennies when it comes to advertising and thus lose out substantially on the pounds.

Yours truly,
GEORGE CLARE,
Managing Director,
The Axel Springer Publishing Group,
58 Jermyn St,
St James's,
London SW1.

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Secretary—Fleming & Murray

Three year summary of results

Year ended 31st July	Gross Revenue £'000	Ordinary Shares Earned per share	Ordinary Shares Paid per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities) £'000	Net Asset Value per Equity share
1973	691	2.64p	2.60p	23,281	143p
1974	820	3.31p	3.10p	14,216	85p
1975	879	3.48p	3.25p	17,149	104p

Annual capitalisation issues have been made to 'B' Ordinary Shareholders as follows:—

1973	1974	1975
1.919020153%	3.631436%	3.1174098%

The twenty largest equity holdings detailed in the Report and Accounts equal 27.55 per cent of the portfolio.

In his statement SIR HUGH MACKAY-TALLACK said "The number of ordinary shares in issue will increase as a result of any conversions from 'B' shares next March, and the cost of the final dividend for the next year will increase accordingly; nevertheless it is the directors' present intention to maintain the ordinary dividend at 3.25 pence per share".

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, 95 Southwark Street, London SE1 0JF.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Non-pharmaceutical growth for Fisons

Mr George Burton, chairman of Fisons: splendid results from agrochemical businesses.

…s may be in for a period …wer growth in the second … of this year but that kind …arning was not going to … the market yesterday … a first-half performance … was some way ahead of expectations. The only blemish so far, in fact, …e pharmaceutical division, …e first half pre-interest …ts are about 12 per cent … at £3m.

…re, as in the second half …t year, the tale is largely …of dealer destocking and pressures in the face of … controls—though the …ing in demand for pro…ury products also looks in…ingly to have spread out …e consumer too. Sales of …l products, on the other … look to have been reason…buoyant and, despite prob… in expanding the United … market, the profit out… in the second half should …elped considerably by the … United Kingdom price … for Intal, Rynacrom and …odol.

…with in the first half, then, …ome largely from fertil… and agrochemicals, though … has also been a useful 35 …nt increase in profits from …elatively small scientific …ment division. As far as …zers go, demand may have …ened but selling prices …been catching up with last … explosion in raw material … and profits here are up … 31 per cent at £5.9m on …er cent sales advance to …n.

…ile fertilizers have pro… the bulk of the growth …solute terms, the strongest …th rate, however, has been …trochemicals where Fisons …w gleaning very consider… rewards from the build-up …e past few years. Certainly, …s sounds a warning note … to the extent that poor …her conditions in Europe …e first half now appear to … left an increased level of …s in the hands of distri…rs and farmers, but the …ing six months themselves …ed extremely good with …ts rising by more than half …1.8m.

…en assuming that the …th-rate in both fertilizers …agrochemicals slows appre…y over the rest of the year, … half is at least going to be … of the substantial provi… … that left the merchanting … with second-half losses in … of £668,000. In short, …s looks set to produce …ortably over £17m for the …, pointing to a prospective …ratio at 392p of under 11 … a yield of 4.2 per cent—a …g that reflects the defen… merits of the group in a …cult year but one which … not look particularly …ting when set against re…ry potential elsewhere in …

…rim: 1975* (1974)
…talization £98m
… £110m (£104m)
…ax profits £10.2m (£8.56m)
…dend gross 6.77p (5.97p)
…ian associate deconsoli…d.

…e Darby

…aiting for … accounts

…rst glance pre-tax profits …1m from Sime Darby with … over half of that coming … Consolidated Plantations, …d fairly good going for a … in which the Far Eastern …s have received unusually …e setbacks. But at the net … the result is an un…ted loss of £1.36m as …st profits last time of … .

… reasons are twofold. … there is the swingeing …charge, of about 70 per … That indicates that the …sian companies were … somewhat better than …he same period of last year, but that the group has experienced some heavy losses elsewhere in the world

The tax losses can, presumably, be offset against future profits in those particular areas, so the damage done to earnings is hopefully temporary, evening out the effects but still leaves the practical implications of a heavier burden on corporate cash flow, despite expectations that the group's balance sheet, when it arrives, will show some welcome improvement.

The second factor, continuing extraordinary losses, is rather more worrying. Although the below-the-line loss of £4.8m was somewhat down on last year's total, most people were expecting last year's writeoffs to be the end of the exceptional provisions. Instead of which, the actual losses appear to be running at an even higher rate —for the £4.8m includes over £1m worth of profits on disposal.

The group is still providing for the China Engineering contract and included in the figures is a loss following the Clive placing. But provision for long-term investments takes another £3.7m and something of a credibility gap appears to have appeared between the group's comments about wiping the slate clean last year, and the net loss for shareholders.

In the current six months, trading conditions, if anything, will have worsened. Although the rubber and palm oil prices show signs of strength, the tractor interests in Malaysia are vulnerable to cutbacks in government spending and continued weakness of the logging industry. Yesterday the shares fell 4p to 68p in London. Their merits as a speculation of recovery in the Far East depend on what the balance sheet looks like.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Sales £303m (£292m)
Pre-tax profits £20.8m (£22.3m)
Earnings per share 1.9p (5.4p)
Dividend gross 2.0p (1.89p)

Tarmac

Coping with the recession

Tarmac has confounded the doubters again, producing a profits improvement of just over 10 per cent in the six months to end-June despite problems worth something over £300,000 in the property division. Not that the group has been having an easy time of it elsewhere, and the strain shows in profit margins eroded by the best part of a point ahead of interest charges some £300,000 higher at £2.13m.

But in the context of the "adverse economic situation" the figures are good, and with the promise of the maximum permitted increase in the year's distribution this was enough to send the shares 6p better yesterday, to 162p.

Roadstone has held its own, but only by virtue of stringent cost control and some "tapering"; and the same "tapering" has been applied to the construction division, where in some areas the smaller orders are becoming thin on the ground although Tarmac is also picking up business that might in easier times have gone to smaller and less financially stable groups.

Tarmac reckons to do rather better in most areas in the second half of this year; and in particular there should be more of a contribution from the still modest international division, recently established to look after the group's interests in the developing nations. More significant for the immediate future is the fact that second-half interest charges will be down as the proceeds of the £10.6m rights issue in May are utilized; also the board is expecting the February acquisition Coolag to better the £100,000-odd contribution it made in the first half.

As against all this, however, there is the fact that things are going ill in the property division, where second-half losses are likely to outstrip those of the first six months to leave the division in the red by the best part of £1m (as against £644,000) for the year. This being the case it would be optimistic to look for anything in excess of £20m (as against £17.78m) pre-tax for the year. But that still leaves the dividend very comfortably covered. The shares are bound to benefit when the pressure for reflation comes on; and meantime the 7.6 per cent yield provides support against the Jonahs.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £85.5m
Sales £190m (£148m)
Pre-tax profits £8m (£7.27m)
Dividend gross 4.92p (4.48p).

Guinness Peat

Recovery potential

Given that straight investment in commodities is not the easiest or always the most desirable form of investment for many investors, the next best medium for those looking to a recovery in world commodity markets over the next 12 months or so should be commodity broking.

And the latest word from Guinness Peat is that trading this year already looks like being better than last year when commodity prices were on the slide. In addition, of course, GP already has a fair amount of built-in recovery potential given that last year carried the very substantial costs of the group's move into new premises, a sizable element of doubled-up overheads

While the merchant banking side, which turned in a better performance than most of the competition last year, has not been as active as some in the domestic capital-raising market this year, it has apparently been active overseas and is looking for reasonable growth. Throw in further improvement on insurance broking and there looks to be plenty of support for the shares at 163p—particularly as the group does not appear to be looking to a rights issue as a means of broadening the equity base.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £31.2m
Net assets £9.2m (£7.2m)
Borrowings £40.4m (£41.3m)
Net profit £3.6m (£4.4m)
Earnings per share 12.7p (16.8p)

Why British Leyland needs to get to grips with Germany

Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of the newly-formed British Leyland Cars company, is coming under increasing pressure from Mr David Andrews, his opposite number at British Leyland International, to improve the quality and delivery times of cars for export. And contrary to some reports BLI is not simply a "middle man" interposed between the manufacturer and his markets.

Mr Andrews controls an annual turnover of about £750m —about half the group's total sales—and that gives him a lot of muscle in his present attempts to improve quality and delivery of cars on time and in the numbers ordered.

In effect BLI has become by far the group's largest customer. As a separate, profit-accountable company it is in a stronger position than ever before to impose its wishes on the factory.

And nowhere is better quality and prompt delivery more urgently needed than in West Germany, Europe's largest car market with annual sales of more than two million cars.

It was a frustrating experience for British journalists visiting the Frankfurt Motor Show recently to hear German motor industry leaders talking patronizingly about British Leyland's continuing failure to sell in their country. "We would like to see you doing a lot better here, but really your quality is just not up to the *standards our motorists expect* and get", was how one put it.

The man directly charged with improving this position is Mr Bert Lawrence, BLI's director of European operations. Group marketing director under the pre-Ryder set-up, Mr Lawrence is a former Ford of Europe executive.

He played the leading role in reorganizing British Leyland's distributor-dealer network in Britain after the 1968 merger.

Mr Lawrence will need all this experience in tackling the German market, reckoned to be the toughest nut to crack in the whole of Europe. But he has made a promising start by admitting that there are serious shortcomings in the present German set-up and the quality of cars reaching the market.

He told me: "Our dealer network is still far too weak for such an important market. We have too many marginal dealers creating a down-market image—and you cannot do that in Germany. You have to offer a good product, in a good setting and sell it hard.

"Too many of our 400 German dealers are selling British Leyland cars alongside those of competing models from other makers. We are also too dependent on the Mini in Germany. It accounts for around 60 per cent of our total sales there."

All British Leyland car franchises in Germany are held by A. Brüggemann, based in Düsseldorf. British Leyland has had a minority holding in this company since 1972 when it added the remaining franchises to its long-standing Austin-Morris holdings.

Last year Brüggeman built a new sales and service centre at Heidelberg and a new spares depot at Neuss-Norf, near Düsseldorf. The latter was badly needed to shorten "off-road" times for British Leyland owners.

But in recent years Brüggeman's dealers have become frustrated by the factories' inability to meet their orders. At time of peak demand they have frequently received less than half and the cars they have received have been woefully short of German standards.

The most recent failure in this respect was the condition of early Allegros, although this was a general shortcoming with the model and not restricted to Germany.

Mr Lawrence admits that one of his biggest headaches is the question of quality. Much of the criticism he insists is no longer justified.

"There has already been considerable improvement in quality, but it is still not up to the standard I believe necessary to sell really well in Germany.

"So far as I am concerned improved quality is the number one priority and I have made it very clear to the factories that I shall not be prepared to buy cars which do not meet the required standards".

Last year British Leyland sold fewer than 14,000 cars in Germany. This year it hopes for a slight improvement to around 16,000 as the German market continues to improve ahead of the rest of Europe.

But to put that into perspective the hoped-for 16,000 is *only a quarter of Datsun's sales* in Britain last year and despite the poor performance of Japan-

Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of British Leyland Cars: pressure for improved quality and delivery times.

ese cars as a whole in Germany is still below Datsun's present German sales.

In the first six months of this year British Leyland took only 0.6 per cent of the German market compared with Datsun's 0.7 per cent, Renault's 5.9 per cent and Chrysler's 3.1 per cent.

Yet with the advantage of the continued weakness of sterling British Leyland cars are very competitively priced and offer a good profit margin to dealer and factory alike. The range of cars on offer is now being tailored to German tastes and will soon be based on the Mini, an up-dated Allegro, the Princess (the 18-22 range), the new Rover-Triumph saloon, code-named ST1 and due for launching next year, the Range Rover *and selected Jaguar models.*

An advertising campaign will be launched shortly to sell British Leyland to the German public.

Despite this encouraging drum-beating, Mr Lawrence and his European team may well be tempted to devote most of their time to easier markets offering a quicker return. However, until they face up to the German problem British Leyland will still be an also-ran in continental Europe.

Success will not be easy and it will not be cheaply acquired, but success in the very discriminating German market will boost the company's sales world-wide.

The overriding danger is that in pressing its demands for better cars and better delivery BLI may find itself in open conflict with British Leyland Cars.

As the head of BLI Mr Andrews has no illusions about this danger. "Of course, a great deal depends on my personal relationship with Derek Whittaker at Cars. Of course there will be clashes, but ultimately we both have the same target in mind—the success of British Leyland as a whole.

Nevertheless, there remain many critics of BLI both inside and outside the group. The Ryder Committee were urged by some British Leyland managers to remove BLI entirely as "an interfering time-wasting middleman".

Mr Andrews accepts that the only way to silence these critics is by performance and with international markets still depressed and likely to remain so for the next two years he has his hands full.

Clifford Webb

The brokerage war shakes up Wall Street

Frank Vogl

A battle is raging along Wall Street as, at long last, the brokerage community is being subjected to the pressures of real competition. The brokers are not surprisingly bitter that the authorities in Washington had the temerity to strip away the cosy cloak of protection that so long shielded this industry and end fixed commission rates on May 1.

The big institutions appear so far to have benefited from the new era of freely negotiated rates, while the brokers are suffering as each company tries to undercut its rivals. As so often happens when government regulation of industry ends, it is the small man who is suffering the most.

This still has to come into clear focus, but some brokers have already started charging higher commissions to small private investors, and most probably these investors will have to pay partially for the benefits obtained by the powerful institutions.

Just before May Day, a good number of experts on Wall Street were whispering news of a solid front among the leading brokers and dealers. Rumour had it that Merrill Lynch, Bache, E. F. Button, Goldman, Sachs, Solomon Brothers and all the other majors would stand firm against the expected institutions' demands for lower commission charges.

The first few days of May suggested that the rumours had been solidly based, because the majors made only small discounts of between 5 and 10 per cent. However, the moment real pressure was exerted, the solid front collapsed.

The unity was really broken by a host of small and medium-sized brokerage houses that became known as the discounters, because they offered huge reductions to attract business. Some of the discounts were as much as 50 per cent off the old fixed rates, which had been fixed according to a complex formula based on volume and costs of transactions.

These discounters were largely firms that made no effort to offer full brokerage services and research, but which concentrated almost alone on the pure execution of business. These firms, by their very style of operations, had lower overhead costs than the full service brokers and could therefore offer much larger discounts than many of their rivals.

Most institutions started to shop around, although initially some of the largest were determined to ensure that the quality of the service they obtained from their brokers did not decline, and so they actually increased business with some of the biggest brokers, despite the fact that these brokers were not offering such large price cuts as the discounters.

It swiftly became a topsy-turvy world on Wall Street with institutions roving from shop to shop to compare prices and get the best deals. Some of the big companies such as E. F. Hutton quickly realized what the rules of the new game were all about and started offering 30 to 40 per cent discounts.

Others, some say even Merrill Lynch, continued to claim publicly that their discounts were only 12 per cent or so, while privately showing a willingness to offer much greater cuts.

Slowly the rates war settled down and discounts tended to stabilize, but there remain big differences in the charges offered from one broker to another. Of course the full services offered by competing brokers tend to differ, and in some cases the ability of companies to offer good research or give institutions top quality and mostly reliable advice, have enabled some brokers to maintain almost all of their old institutional clients, while still charging higher fees than many of their rivals.

On average, says Mr Robert Sherman, senior vice president of Bache and Company, the discounts to institutions that are being offered today are around 35 per cent.

Other brokers, who clearly did not want to appear undignified by suggesting that they are offering the best rates in town, said that many brokerage companies are still offering discounts of 45 per cent and more. What emerged from speaking to brokers was that there are several tiers of rates depending upon the size of the institutions.

The biggest clients can in some cases get 50 per cent and easily obtain between 25 to 30 per cent discounts from all brokers, while the smaller institutions can get an average discount of 15 per cent, with some only managing 10 per cent.

In a long run a good number of brokers are convinced that research service is going to be a key factor for institutions in choosing brokers, but for the moment the institutions continue to be concerned almost exclusively with price.

Most brokers admit that the tough competition produced by the ending of fixed commissions will in time lead to the failure of some companies and to more mergers. This could be a good thing if the result is a large number of highly efficient, well managed, companies that can offer good services at reasonable charges.

But a good number of brokers are deeply worried that the long-term impact will be bad, or, to use that favourite word of Wall Street brokers, "disastrous".

One consequence would be the reduction of research services in an attempt to cut costs and some companies have already been forced to take this step. Another result, and possibly the most damaging, is that it could sharply increase rates for small investors, so driving many of them away from the market and doing major damage to the chances of companies raising all the capital they need in coming years in the markets.

Some experts fear that the competition will be so brutal that too many brokerage houses will be driven out of business, with the remainder not being strong enough to take all the risks involved in heavy underwriting of new issues, so also reducing the ability of the markets to provide industry with the vast volume of capital it will need.

But at the moment, when a broker is part of an underwriting consortium for new stock that all the institutions want and for which demand is bound to exceed supply, the brokers can make sure that the shares they have go only to those institutions that have been most reasonable about commission negotiations.

Finally, some brokers and market observers are alarmed about the prospect of the authorities being encouraged by the ending of rates to take further steps to decontrol the industry. The most feared step, it would appear, is the abolition of the New York Stock Exchange's rule 394, which bans trading in equities off the exchange's trading floor.

There is little doubt that Merrill Lynch was encouraged to press ahead with its plans to deal in odd-lots off the floor by the *increasing profit pressures* imposed by freely negotiated commission rates.

Most brokers believe Merrill Lynch would have taken this step even without the ending of fixed rates, because of its dominating position in the odd-lot business

However, trading odd-lots on an inter-office basis could bring Merrill Lynch some considerable savings, and in an age now where profits are going to mean tight management, other brokers may attempt to trade in equities off the floor of the exchange.

But the conventional Wall Street wisdom is that rule 394 will not be abolished and that off-floor trading may indeed only concern odd-lots.

Brokers stress that inter-office trading in securities will increase costs, not cut them, because of the additional burden of having to finance large inventories of shares, increasing corporate liquidity and financing the sometimes highly costly business of making markets in individual stocks.

Most brokers did not believe that fixed rates would ever end and they may be just as wrong today about rule 394, but whatever happens there can be no doubt that competition in the brokerage industry is increasing and brokers are having to find ways of becoming more efficient to meet the new competitive challenges.

It is still far too early to assess the real impact on the balance-sheets caused by the ending of fixed rates. Basically, however, countries which believe in free enterprise have no good reason to make an exception of stockbrokers.

The federal government in Washington is well aware of the problems that may develop from ending fixed rates and concerned about the possible increases in charges to small investors.

Its response is, however, not likely to be that of reintroducing fixed rates. Instead, Washington might make changes in tax laws so as to increase public interest in the securities markets, thus increasing the business volume of the brokers, raising the volume of capital that might be available for use by lenders in the markets and offsetting, to some extent, the cost to small investors that freely negotiated commission rates have produced.

Business Diary: Spear cut and thrust • Brussels commuter

City yesterday showed disapproval over surprise …nings at Spear & Jackson …ational, the industrial cut…hand and garden tool …

…es closed a penny off at …ter news that managing …r George Moore is mak…sudden departure. He is … replaced by Leonard …rd, who was promoted … board from within the …y last year.

…e-time Urwick Orr con… , Moore was brought into … & Jackson in 1966 to …ate and expand a then …tioned and somewhat … concern in the traditional … business mould.

… success can be judged … he way Spear & Jackson …ow almost completely … off its "things for the … " image, bought into … overseas concerns and … a solid wedge into …lian and United States …s.

… a difficult first six … the company was last … till able to report a lift… pre-tax profits from …0 to £820,000.

… yesterday refused to …ny comment on Moore's …tion except to claim that …ove was "amicable". …er, rumours abound of a … split in the boardroom …x weeks ago.

… theory is that chairman …n de Bartolome, an ex… Cutler who brought … into the group, now feels …e expansion phase has … course. Moore, who has …ar contract and earned about £26,000 last year, is expected to benefit from the move by up to £75,000.

European

Not surprisingly, the delayed and still lukewarm debut of British trade unionists at last week's meeting of the Economic and Social Committee in Brussels overshadowed everything else. But there was another new face there too—that of Norman Miller, the director of Save and Prosper who is best remembered for his work in building up the successful Ebor Securities unit trust group.

Miller, unlike most of the other new boys, is a committed European and most pleased about his new appointment. It follows logically from his increasing involvement in Europe, both at official and the purely business level.

At the end of 1972 he was coopted by the then Department of Trade and Industry to attend the EEC Commission's working groups on unit trusts. Later he master-minded the creation of the European Federation of Investment Funds and Companies.

The 24-man strong British group at EcoSoc is divided three: employers, workers and other interests. Miller, although he feels he belongs "temperamentally to the last group", takes his stand with the employers.

His special interests will be finance and economics, industry and commerce and energy. The last is apt, in view of his role as director of Viking Resources, the only British investment trust company exclusively devoted to North Sea oil.

The prospect of commuting to Brussels—it is reckoned that at least 50 days a year must be devoted by EcoSoc members to their work in advising the Commission—Miller can bear with equanamity. He believes that EcoSoc is a useful body and estimates that about half of its opinions are adopted and incorporated into Council directives.

So he is looking forward to wearing his new European hat —and can be expected to tilt it slightly towards the United Kingdom.

NUM's Arthur Scargill.

On attitudes

Arthur Scargill and his Yorkshire area mineworkers' union executive are at it again. Following hard on the heels of their failure to persuade the union's annual conference to stick out for the £100-a-week miner, and the executive's debacle in its anti-EEC campaign, comes a recommendation that Yorkshire union branches refuse to participate in an "attitudes survey" to be conducted by researchers of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers are the only people in the country who are refusing to take part. The industrial psychology unit at the college, having obtained full cooperation from the National Coal Board and other union areas, want to talk to Yorkshire miners about recruitment and the reduction of employees in mining.

They want to identify areas of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, to obtain information on views and attitudes of miners in all aspects of work, and to look at communications between men and management. The Social Science Research Council is financing the research.

Christine Edwards, the study supervisor, is at a loss to know why Yorkshire has refused to cooperate when no one else has objected. "This is not a political thing", she says, adding that she will travel north to explain things to the executive in the hope that members will change their minds.

Trophy winners

A small village co-operative in co Londonderry is trumpeting its success. It has challenged the mighty GKN group and, as a consequence, won itself the title of Northern Ireland's "small firm of the year".

The co-operative is Carn Fasteners, of Swatragh, which in 12 months has increased its output sixfold, tripled its labour force (to 23) and been "very profitable". The company is led by managing director Tom McIlwaine and was launched by the Northern Counties Co-operative in March, 1974, to manufacture wood screws.

This followed the "sensing" by the co-operative's chairman of a market for wood screws—traditionally the stronghold of GKN.

Yesterday's trophy was awarded jointly by the Northern Ireland Local Enterprise Development Unit and the Northern Bank. "When we first announced our intention of taking on GKN", McIlwaine recalled, "people said we were crazy. But we have successfully penetrated the Ulster, Irish Republic and British markets, and are about to send our first container load abroad to Nigeria."

How do they do it? Well, one of the answers may be that Carn specializes in gimlet-pointed screws so sharp that they can be hand-started into hard wood. About a third of the employees are shareholders, and of the others—mainly young people—most of their fathers have a stake in the business.

A south London postman struck what might be a prophetic note early yesterday morning. On the day that postal charges were raised yet again he was heard whistling "The Last Post" as he made his delivery.

INTERIM STATEMENT 1975

To the Members 29th September, 1975

The Group profit before tax for the six months ended 30th June, 1975 reached £8,012,000, showing an increase of about 10% over last year. In spite of the adverse economic situation most divisions increased their trading profits, and great credit goes to all our employees on having achieved this result.

During the second half of the year we shall receive the benefit of a lower interest charge due to our rights issue and also anticipate an increasing contribution from our overseas interests. I therefore believe *that we shall again show an improvement over the same period last year* and that our full year's results will be ahead of 1974.

Our progress so far in the present economic climate is such that we can be optimistic about our prospects when the recession ends. It is therefore the present intention of your Board to recommend an increase in the total dividend for 1975 by the maximum permitted under current legislation. They are declaring an interim dividend increased by 10% to 3·2 pence per share, whose gross equivalent is 4·923 pence per share. The interim dividend will be paid on 13th November, 1975.

Robin G. Martin, *Chairman*

Unaudited results for the first half year	1975 Half year to 30th June	1974 Full year	1974 Half year to 30th June
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	189,773	322,642	147,665
Profit before interest	10,137	21,788	9,101
Interest Payable	2,125	4,009	1,828
Profit before taxation	8,012	17,779	7,273
Taxation	4,166	8,425	3,653
Profit after taxation	3,846	9,354	3,620
Minority interests, pre-acquisition profits and preference dividend	145	57	24
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,701	9,297	3,596
Net earnings per ordinary share	7.5p	20.4p	7.9p

Tarmac

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Stock markets

Public borrowing fears weaken gilt-edged

With many eyes directed towards the Labour Party conference in Blackpool and still digesting the OPEC decision to raise oil prices by 10 per cent, the London stock market started the second leg of the current account in restrained mood yesterday.

The fixed-interest market was also in poor form, worried by the Government's borrowing needs, and falls of up to three-quarters were registered by the close of the day. Most leading industrial shares were at or near the bottom at the end, but there was little substantial selling.

By 11 am, the *FT* Index had *shed 4.8 points, its low mark* for the day, but thereafter prices rose sufficiently to clip *the decline to 3 points by mid-*afternoon. The rally, though, was not sustained and at the *closing calculation, the index* stood at 334.2, a drop of 3.5.

In property shares, MEPC remained out of favour at 69p, a further 4p down on the day. But a clearer indication of the market's attitude was disclosed by the firmness of the convertible loan stock, now at a premium of 16 per cent over the ordinary shares.

"Longs" fell back heavily in the gilt-edged market, worried by the continued weakness of sterling and concern at the size of the public-sector borrowing requirement. They opened steady, but soon encountered selling. There was no relief during the day and most stocks were eventually ¾ point off.

"Mediums" and undated stocks declined in step, with losses of ½-point common. Some *weakness in "shorts"* also developed, after a quiet and otherwise featureless day.

Some "*long-shorts*" *were* ½ or 3-16 point down. The coupon rate on the "yearling" *issue is expected to be* 11⅝ *per* cent higher than last week.

Worst-hit of the leaders was *Glaxo which ended 10½p off* to 359½p. But Unilever, 396p, ICI, 285p and Beechams, 320p, *lost 8p, 4p and 3p respectively* while Reed, still worried by Canadian labour problems fell *by 3p to* 226p.

The one firm spot was Fisons, where an interim return up to *market expectations had the* shares unchanged at 392p after an early dip to 387p ahead of the figures.

There was a degree of interest in gold shares, with a higher *metal price.* Though early gains of up to 75p were not maintained, President Steyn *ended 25p better at £13.25 and* East Dries was also firm at £8.25. In the wake of the price rise, oil shares made a dull showing, though losses were limited to a couple of pence with BP at 565p and Shell 346p.

Banks and merchants lost support with Midland down 7p to 278p, Lloyds 5p to 230p and National Westminster 4p to 236p. After results, Sime Darby shed 4p to 68p. The most active shares of the day were the new of Royal Insurance, which after moving between extremes of 61p and 74p, finally settled to end *at 65p. Stores were a penny* or two off as were shippings where P & O, unimpressed by *its United States oil and gas* assets purchase, shed a point to 101p.

In a subdued building pitch, the star performer was Tarmac, where the market was suffici*ently encouraged by the half-*time result to mark the shares up 6p to 162p. Here the interest *centres round the fact that the* bulk of the company's turnover is derived in the United King*dom and not the overseas mar*kets which have been such a factor in several other good *building results reported of late.* Dealers expect around £21m (£17.8m) for the year.

There was some activity surrounding shares in bid or potential bid situations. Typical were AD International, where hopes of another offer from the United States Dentsply com*pany, now that the monopolies* position has been cleared, left the shares 3p firmer at 94p.

*Persistent bid talk lifted Hall-*Thermotank (where P & O have a sizable stake) 5p to 80p, while London Tin, involved in the complicated Haw Par situation, lost 7p to 148p on fading hopes of a bid.

Gripperods and Porvair proved to be isolated firm spots and some selling of Bridon eased the price 3p to 124p. Sugar shares proved particularly vulnerable in the market trend with Manbre & Garton 120p, British Sugar 515p, and Tate & Lyle 218p, falling by 5p, 5p and 4p. Favourable weekend press comment boosted Danish Bacon 7p to 145p with Laurence Scott 36p and Boddingtons Brewery 105p proving to be similar cases.

Late in the day, a good result *boosted* Deundi Holdings 3p to 23p, while the reverse was true for Mono Containers, down 11p *to 27p after a dip of a penny* before the figures. Other results had Strong & Fisher up a *penny to 37p.* Winsor & Newton 4p better, at 128p and Jefferson Smurfit down 2p to 88p. *A statement from the chairman* of Henry Wigfall left the shares 2p down to 134p.

After-hours *conditions* were quiet and mixed among the leaders. But gilts stayed depressed. There was moderate support for insurances and gold shares went further ahead.

The talk is that Babcock & Wilcox will come with a bid for G. Dew, the civil engineering group. Revived rumours of a bid boosted the shares yesterday and at the close they were 4p better at 98p.

Equity turnover on September 26 was £51.37m (13,350 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were Royal Insurance new, Barclays Bank, ICI, Beechams, Midland Bank, British American Tobacco, Glaxo, BP, Shell, Distillers and Hanson Trust.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
R. Cartwright (10p) Int	1.0	1.0	3 11	—	2.10
Cons Plantations (10p) Fin	15c	—	1 12	35c	35c*
Doloswella Hldgs (20p) Int	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.0
Fisons (£1) Int	4.40	4.0	—	—	9.82
Footwear Ind (10p) Fin	2.19	1.96	—	3.24	13.01
Antony Gibbs (25p) Int	0.65	0.65	21 11	—	1.34
Ingall Ind (10p) Fin	1.84	1.67	26 11	2.89	2.72
Jeff Smurfit (25p) Int	4.0	4.0	—	—	10.0
Mono Containers (25p) Int	0.50	1.25	28 11	—	2.0
Peov Laundries (5p) Int	0.16	0.15	7 11	—	0.29
Richards (Leics) (25p) Int	1.0	0.87	11 11	—	2.84
Sime Darby (10p) Fin	1.25	—	4 12	—	2.00
Sizewell European (10p) Fin	1.4	1.0	6 11	1.4	1.0
Strong & Fisher (25p) Fin	2.69	2.60	25 10	3.69	3.46
Tarmac (50p) Int	3.2	3.0	—	—	7.34
Winsor & Newton (25p) Int	2.0	2.0	9 1	—	6.67

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * 1974 figures cover 15-month period.

Jefferson Smurfit better than feared

By Terry Byland

Business in the first half-year at Jefferson Smurfit Group, the Dublin-based packaging manufacturer, was hit by the general recession in industry. But the outcome is described as "somewhat better than expected", and the board *stands by its previous forecast* that the year end result will rank second only to last year's *bumper figures.*

Group sales were only slightly down, and after taking *in a substantial increase in the* share of associate's sales, total turnover shows a rise of £3m at £43.4m. But trading profits were cut by 60 per cent to £1.8m while pre-tax profits were £2.4m. Some of the damage is put right by a cut of two thirds in the tax charge, at £748,000. But, at the attributable level, earnings were down from £2m to £1.5m, with share earnings at 6p (diluted) against 7.8p. The interim dividend is 4p a share again.

The last trading year—to January 31 — saw profits doubled to £8m before tax. But that year was "extraordinary" in many ways, says the board, and comparisons are not wholly valid. At the annual meeting, shareholders were warned that this year's profits were well below the previous period.

Smurfit traditionally sees its best trading in the second half but the directors warn shareholders that in present circumstances it "remains to be seen" *if this happens this year.* Commenting on the group's major trading areas, the board expresses deep concern about developments in the Irish economy. Smurfit's Irish printing companies recorded substantial losses in the first half and a "further retrenchment" is regarded as essential.

Henry Wigfall to 'at least' hold its ground

By Tony May

In an increasingly competitive climate Mr R. Hearnshaw, the chairman of *Henry Wigfall,* believes that the group should still be able to "at least" maintain its profits at the record £2.36m achieved in the year to March 31.

Rental and credit payments on televisions and other items rented or sold in previous years *are helping to protect this* electrical equipment retailer and television rental group *from the United Kingdom's* current economic difficulties.

This year's trading has *already been distorted* by the rush to buy goods before the increase in VAT rates came in, *and subsequent slump.* The effect of the further anomaly of differing rates of VAT on established *and new rental con*tracts has yet to be determined.

Depreciation this year should be little changed from the £4.4m for 1974.

Last year saw tough trading, and pressure on margins, at a time when costs were rising. The board has succeeded in a number of cost reduction exercises some of which mean *fundamental changes in tradi*tional trading methods, and others which are necessary to *keep abreast of trading develop*ments in the sector.

Expansion is being viewed *conservatively,* but the number of retail outlets will be increased on a selective basis.

The mail order companies contributed to profits on a scale similar to the previous year, but the increase in business bore higher operating costs and an increase of £150,000 in the debtors reserve.

Recovery in business goes on at S. & Fisher

The news from Strong & Fisher, the clothing and fashion leather tanner is cheerful. In March Mr J. P. Strong, chairman, said raw materials were lower, doing something to offset recession and rises in other costs. Now he reports that a majority of raw materials have now reached a more stable base. *All factories are in full produc*tion, and the second half of the financial year to May 31 saw *a useful recovery on the first* six months. This improvement is continuing.

Pressed down by interest charges and depreciation at half time pre-tax profits dived *from £442,000 to £236,000. For* the full year interest rose from £265,700 to £322,500 while depreciation went up from £130,200 to £186,000. Even so pre-tax profits slipped by only £121,600 to £632,300, and the fall in earnings a share was modest. These eased from 12.4p to 10.5p.

The closure of Strong & Pelzer Tanneries SA of Belgium continues to leave its mark on the group. In 1973-74 the group set aside £340,000 in *write offs against profits and* extraordinary items. But as stated in the interim bulletin, *further closure costs* have amounted to £110,000, provided this time as an extraordinary *item.* Without extraordinary items, net profits after tax would have been £273,500, and not £133,200. The stage, then, seems set for a rise *in profits* this year. The chairman has already pointed out that clothing leather is always in fashion, and is increasingly used all over the world. The increase in the numbers of sheep both in Britain and New Zealand is clearly a help to both supplies and its cost at a time when substitutes are tending to get dearer.

Footwear Inds at record after second half rise

An 11 per cent rise in pretax profits to £309,000 in the second half of the year to May 31 has taken Footwear Industry Investments to a record £618,000, against £533,000. Turnover rose from £5.13m to £7.67m.

From net profits up from £235,000 to £359,000, the dividend rises from 4.49p to 4.93p. Earnings a share are up from 7.4p to 9.6p.

The board points out that the results include N. S. Footwear from September 6 last, and Novo Shoe from October 1, 1974. At the half-way stage N. S. Footwear returned a loss of nearly £46,000, but this did not stop group profits rising 9.6 per cent to £309,000 on turnover up 33 per cent to £3.6m.

The reorganization of N. S. took longer than was planned, but it was expected to contribute to profits in the second half.

Metal Closures buys Venus for £1.35m

The Metal Closures Group has bought Venus Packaging for £500,000 cash and 1.25m ordinary 25p shares worth £850,000. This is at yesterday's closing price of 68p (down 2p).

A total of 898,615 of the new ordinaries have been placed with institutional invtstors on behalf of the vendors of Venus. In the year to September 30, 1974, pre-tax profits of Venus, a flexible packaging manufacturer, were £455,000. During the current year, Venus moved into a new factory on which expenditure of about £1m, had been incurred up to September 30, 1974. The costs of this move and subsequent reorganisation, together with a downturn in demand, have affected the current year's profits.

GEC (US)-BOC

General Electric Co. of the USA has acquired 80 per cent of Carboloy and BOC Ltd. has acquired 20 per cent. Carboloy will purchase the assets of Production Tool Alloy, a subsidiary of BOC. Carboloy will manufacture the top-quality cemented tungsten carbide and associated hardware in which the company specializes for the United Kingdom and Northern European markets.

London Asiatic down by 32 pc

After last year's leap in pretax profits from £3.7m to a record £6.1m the board of London Asiatic Rubber & Produce warned shareholders that the current year would not be easy. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 are down 32 per cent to £1.94m, after replanting expenditure of £116,000, against £97,000. Turnover fell from £7.16m to £6.18m.

As the result is arrived at by estimating profits for the full year and adjusting, the full year's profits seem unlikely to reach last year's peak.

Mr P. Gunton, the chairman, said in May that a forecast was not possible for the year, but added that production costs were about to increase while the natural rubber market showed little sign of moving higher.

Wm Uttley setback

The William Uttley textile group has seen its pre-tax *profits for the half year to* August 2, fall from £151,000 to £44,000 on turnover of £2m, *against £1.9m. The dividend is* down from 0.70p to 0.47p, while net profits are £21,000, against £73,000.

Over the whole of last year profits went up from £207,000 *to £223,000 on turnover of* £4.3m against £4.02m.

Cakebread Robey

Builder and timber merchant, Cakebread Robey, reports pretax profits down from £87,300 to £80,400 in the first six months to June 30. Turnover rose from £2.97m to £3.57m. In his annual review earlier this year, Mr I. C. Robey, chairman, said sales in the first four months rose 20 per cent but margins were falling and the order book was not encouraging. But the interim dividend is 0.41p again.

Hutchison Int delay on disposals

No decisions will be taken on the disposal of any assets until an investigation of each investment is completed, declares Hutchison International. This follows the sale by Hutchison of its 18.2 per cent stake in Minster Assets, of Britain. Since then there has been speculation on whether Hutchison intends to sell of some of its other assets in Hongkong, Australia and Britain. Several approaches have been made to the group. Recently Hong Kong & Shanghai *Banking Corporation became the* beneficial owner of 33.6 per cent of the Hutchison equity.

Leslie & Godwin buys Fenwick (Insurance)

France Fenwick (Insurance) is being bought by Leslie and Godwin (Holdings). *This will* formalise the 50-year association between these two Lloyd's brokers.

France Fenwick will continue to trade under its own name and with unchanged management. Founded in 1920 by Wm France Fenwick, the tug and colliery operator, of *Newcastle-*upon-Tyne, France Fenwick (Insurance) is a specialist in insurance for the steel industry.

Interim improvement at Antony Gibbs

The board of Antony Gibbs Holdings, the merchant bank, reports that although there are aspects of the current difficulties in both the United Kingdom and Australian economies which may adversely affect the annual results, group profits for the first half of 1975 show an "encouraging improvement" over the last comparable period. This is so, after excluding Antony Gibbs (Personal Financial Planning) which, as forecast, is still expected to break even for 1975. An interim dividend of 1p gross is being paid. For the 18 months to Dec 31, 1974, shareholders received two interims of 1p gross and a final of 1.75p gross.

Winsor & Newton

On higher turnover, Winsor and Newton, maker and distributor of artists materials, reports pre-tax profits are up from £253,000 to £346,000 in the first half year to June 30. Turnover advanced from £2.97m to £3.72m. The board says demand is improving and subject to worldwide economic conditions should show an increase in the full year. The interim dividend is maintained at 2.98p.

Aurora cancels loan stocks

Cancellation of loan stocks is proposed by Aurora Holdings whereby the existing £147,000 6½ per cent Insecured loan stock of subsidiary Anderton-Forco Industries will be cancelled. A like amount of new 7½ per cent unsecured loan stock, 1983-88, of Aurora will be issued in exchange. The existing £493,000. 7 per cent unsecured loan stock 1983-88, will be cancelled and a like amount of 7½ per cent stock issued in exchange. It is also proposed to consolidate the existing ordinary of 5p each into ordinary of 25p. Documents will be published this week.

LCP shareholders told to reject CMT bid

Mr D. Rhead, the chairman of LCP Holdings has written to shareholders advising them to reject the takeover bid from fellow West Midland conglomerate, Central Manufacturing Trading Group. On August 20, Central offered four ordinary shares and £3.50 of a new loan stock for every 10 LCP ordinary shares. In his letter, Mr Rhead described the bid as "inadequate" and said he will be writing again to shareholders explaining the reasons for rejection. In the meantime, shareholders are advised to take no action.

R. Cartwright slips

Pre-tax profit at R. Cartwright (Holdings) slipped from £182,800 *to £79,100 in the first* six months to June 30, on turnover slightly down from £1.37m to £1.36m. The board anticipates an improvement in the second half, but adds the results for the full year will not match last year's pre-tax profit of £327,700. The group, maker of door and window furniture, maintains the interim dividend at 1.49p.

Sunlight Services

On turnover up from £2.8m to £3.2m, *the pre-tax profits of* the Sunlight Services Group went up from £143,000 to £162,000 in the six months to June 30. Attributable profits of the group, which used to be called National Surelight Laundries, rose from £69,000 to £78,000, while the dividend is cut from 0.30p to 0.29p net and from 0.45p to 0.44p gross.

Mono Containers in setback

Mono Containers, manufacturer of disposable cups and containers, *reports a pre-tax* loss of £58,000 for the first six months to June 30. This com*pares with a pre-tax profit of* £462,000. Turnover rose slightly from £3.86m to £3.93m. The *1974 figures were adjusted to* include the results of Thurhaform in the United Kingdom *and overseas companies now* grouped under Mono Containers (International). The board says *the full year's results will* depend on the state of business and it expects this to continue *at the current level. The interim* dividend is 0.77p against 1.86p and the board intends to at *least maintain this level at the* final stage.

New Bridge again heading for peak

Thanks mainly to successful trading in securities, where a good profit has been realized to date, New Bridge Holdings again improved its income in the six months to June 30. Two of the largest holdings sold were stakes in Alderman Securities and Lubok Investments, both realizing a profit on book values.

The board once again expects to achieve a record profit. Half the profit should come from underwriting commissions and share trading.

Richards (Leicester) doubles interim profits

The pre-tax profits of Richards (Leicester), an ironfounder and engineer, more *than doubled in the first 27* weeks to July 6 to £267,000. In the first 26 weeks of 1974 the *figure was* £125,200. Turnover in the respective periods rose from £1.43m to £1.81m. Thanks to the extended first half period and annual holidays the group will lose five working weeks in the second half and the board believes this will depress profits. The board will make no forecast for the full year, but states that a heavy programme of capital expenditure is under review for 1976. The interim dividend rises from 1.30p to 1.54p.

Toyota capital increase

Toyota Motor Co plans to *raise its capital from the* present 51,200m yen through the issue at market value of *new 50-yen nominal shares.* A decision on the size and terms of the increase is expected to *be made shortly. Its shares* closed in Tokyo yesterday at 581 yen, down 14.—Reuter.

Witbank, Welgedacht close London listings

Johannesburg, Sept 29.—Witbank Colliery and Welgedacht Exploration will cancel listings of their shares on the London Stock Exchange from to*morrow,* Barlow Rand Ltd said in a statement.

This action is being taken because of the very small number of shares held on the London registers of the two companies. These shares do not justify the expense of maintaining office and registration facilities in the United Kingdom and in future Rand Registrars in Johannesburg *will handle all documents and* correspondence relating to shareholders' accounts. — Reuter.

Amber Day presses on

After notching record pretax profits of £846,300—a 12 per cent rise—for the year to April 30, Mr Ronald Metzger, chairman of Amber Day, a retailer and Marks & Spencer supplier, says the current year has started well. Sales are better and the order book is good. He adds the group's liquidity is strong, and is confident that further progress will be made this year.

Briefly

OLIVER RIX
On a turnover of £12,480,771, Oliver Rix announces a pre-tax loss of £237,234 making a total loss of £300,265 for the period to March 31, 1975. There is no interim dividend. Board is selling assets not generating enough cash.

CALIFORNIA STANDARD
Standard Oil Co of California expects 1975 earnings to be below last year's record performance, when the net was $5.71 a share.—Reuter.

ANGLO AMERICAN ASPHALT
Company has exchanged contracts for the sale of the business carried on at Alltogoch Quarry, Cwrtnewydd, Wales, for £235,000 cash. The contract is conditional on the landlord's licence to assign the lease.

DEUNDI HOLDINGS
Turnover for 1974, £393,000 (£318,000). Pre-tax profit, £31,000 (loss of £45,000). No dividend (same).

GERMAN BABCOCK
Deutsche Babcock und Wilcox AG has raised its basic capital to DM157.73m by using the final part of the DM30m capital authorized for use in 1972.—Reuter.

CCF UP SHARPLY
Credit Commercial de France net first-half profit for 1975 was 32.55m francs (24.24m), including capital gains on assets of 2.09m francs (shortfall of 12.93m).—Reuter.

SNIAS TURNOVER
France's State aerospace manufacturer, Ste Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale, expects 1975 net turnover of about 5,200m francs rising to 6,000m in 1976 (against 4,866m).—Reuter.

ROYLES TAKEOVER
A Fairbairn Lawson subsidiary is acquiring the capital of Royles, manufacturers of heat exchangers and strainers, for £35,000. Net assets of Royles in December last year were £359,000.

ROUSSEL UCLAF
First-half net profits 41.2m francs (58.7m). Although 33 per cent down on exceptional 1974 *figures, they are still 35 per cent* up on the same 1973 period.—Reuter.

PROVINCIAL LAUNDRIES
In half to June 30, on turnover of £412,000 (£400,000), pre-tax profit £33,000 (£62,000). *Growth* should continue.

SIZEWELL EUROPEAN TRUST
Gross revenue for year to end-July of £746,000 (£623,000). Earnings a share 1.98p (0.85p), and net asset value 87p (76.4p).

H. BALLANTYNE LOSS
On turnover for six months to June 27, of £1.001m (£1.121m). Trading loss £42,000, against profit of £54,000). Improvement unlikely in second-half.

Overseas

Loss looming at Rhone-Poulenc

France's major chemical and synthetic fibres group Rhone-*Poulenc expects to report* a full-time loss. First-half consolidated profit, before depreciation, etc, came to 130m francs against a net consolidated profit of 1,040m francs for the same period. The company said that despite measures to redress the situation in the second stage, it *will* only be able "partially" to cover depreciation estimated at 1,300m francs. The company *will resort to loans to cover* financial requirements. Sales in the opening spell declined 16 *per cent 9,059m francs.*—Reuter-AP-DJ.

Roebourne liquidation

An extraordinary meeting has been called by Roebourne *Exploration & Mining on Octo*ber 20 in Perth to consider the voluntary winding-up of the *company. The board said it was* in serious financial difficulties because of plant breakdowns at *its Coolgardie gold mining and* treatment operation, and recent abnormally high rainfalls.

Business appointments

Board changes at Robert M Douglas

Mr J. R. T. Douglas has been appointed deputy chairman of Robert M. Douglas (Contractors), and will succeed Mr R. M. Douglas as managing director next April. Mr R. M. Douglas continues as chairman. Mr C. Marjoram will become deputy managing director in April.

Mr Leonard Grosbard is to be group managing director of Spear & Jackson International, in succession to Mr George Moore who is resigning from the board.

Mr J. D. Kidd has been named chairman of Gilgate Holdings; Mr D. A. Lucas becomes joint-managing director with Mr T. F. Parrett. Mrs R. J. Campbell has retired.

Mr D. K. Thomas, Mr A. W. Regan and Mr I. R. Payne are to become directors of Robert Fleming Investment Management.

Mr T. H. Keen, general manager of the British Steel Corporation's East Moors Works, Cardiff, is to join Guest Keen and Nettlefolds on January 1. He will join the boards of GKN Rolled Bright Steel, GKN (South Wales) and Brymbo Steelworks.

Mr E. Nordhoff, Mr P. L. Sandeman and Mr W. A. Wells have joined the board of BSQ Securities. Mr C. Tongs is no longer a director.

Mr W. N. Hornsby, a director of Tootal, has been made chairman of the garments division in succession to Mr R. F. Audsley, who will devote more time to the development of the group. Mr T. S. Davies, managing director of Tootal Menswear, becomes *deputy chairman of the menswear* division. Mr L. A. Bainbridge, financial director of Tootal Menswear, joins the divisional board. Mr R. E. Hardley, managing director of Medlock Manufacturing, is to be managing director of Australian Cotton Textile Industries in place of Mr A. G. Hargreaves, who is to retire. Mr B. S. Knowles, *director of the overseas division,* is to succeed Mr W. Laidlaw as managing director of P. T. Inbritex. Mr Laidlaw is to be overseas division manager, Africa. Mr G. A. Saville, marketing director, Medlock Manufacturing, will succeed Mr R. E. Hardley as managing director.

Mr L. L. Boshoff, Mr A. C. Cates, Mr S. G. F. Burgess and Mr B. E. N. Hawkes were elected partners of Clifford-Turner.

Mr D. H. Exall *is to join* the board of the Norton and Wright Group.

Mr David Walker has been appointed to the board of Ben Line as a director of Ben Line Steamers. He is succeeded as group chief accountant by Mr Thomas Crawford. Mr William Thomson has joined the board of Ben Line Ship Management.

Mr James Whitehall, financial director of H. O. Andrews, has become deputy chairman. Mr Colin Springthorpe is to be managing director. Mr R. McNeillage takes on the additional responsibility of *overseas director.* Mr John Snee, group manager, is made contracts director.

Mr Peter T. Swan has been elected vice-president finance and administration of Kellogg International.

Mr Kenneth Cooper has been appointed managing director of Industrial Leasing and Finance.

Mr Frederick Marsh has left his position as managing director of Winton-Smith (Foods). He will continue as director and sales consultant.

Mr John Hemmings is to be director of sales, marketing and distribution for Cantrell & Cochrane (GB). Mr Anthony Lister becomes director of manufacturing operations, and Mr John Ewan director of finance and company secretary.

Following the acquisition by Penfold Associates (Investments), *Mr Barry Pedley Fimi* is made chairman of Hallens of Cambridge. Mr David Neill becomes managing director.

Mr B. F. Howard has been made a director of Bradstock, Blunt & Thompson (Life and Pensions).

Mr George MacKenzie, chartering manager for BP Tanker Company, is to retire at the end of this month and will take up an appointment with Burmah Oil. His successor will be Mr Arthur James.

Mr Clifford D. Siverd is to retire as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of American Cyanamid. He will continue as a member of the board. He will be succeeded by Dr James G. Affleck, Cyanamid's president.

Mr Michael Julien has been appointed group financial director of Willis, Faber & Dumas. Mr Derek Shaw becomes a director and Mr Graham White, group deputy secretary.

Mr Dennis W. Oliver is now financial director of Ireland Alloys (Holdings).

Mr K. S. Whitehouse has gone on to the board of the International Combustion Division of Clarke Chapman, Derby. He assumes responsibility of divisional director of the Water Tube Boilers unit.

Mr Vince H. McIntyre becomes director of production services for Matrix Machine Tools.

The Attock Oil Company Ltd.

Mr. A. P. de Boer on Essentials for Future Development and Growth

The 63rd Annual General Meeting of The Attock Oil Company Limited was held on September 29th in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. A. P. de Boer:

1974 RESULTS

The Group achieved sales of petroleum products, gas and services of £18,301,000. The profit after tax amounted to £258,000. After deducting a deficit on exchange of £67,000 and minority interest of £51,000. £140,000 is available for *appropriation.*

The increase in turnover was due to improved selling prices in 1974 but this in turn was largely offset by the higher rates of development surcharge paid. The Directors are recommending a dividend of 4.2% for 1974.

FIXED RETURN FORMULA

The present fixed return formula is not satisfactory and the incidence of the development surcharge levy by which it is controlled, remove the incentives which are so necessary. Any increase in Group production at present merely results in a proportionately smaller profit per barrel of crude oil or product equivalent. We have therefore made certain proposals for the restructuring of our operations in Pakistan, contingent upon Government agreement to review the fiscal and pricing structure. At the present time the proposals are receiving sympathetic consideration by the appropriate Government Departments. The Pakistan Government has recognized that only through attractive terms will it encourage exploration and production by newcomers.

NEW EXPLORATION

The Group has lodged applications for Exploration/Prospecting Licences over two areas in North Pakistan. Outside Pakistan we have joined a consortium which is being formed to apply for offshore licences in Irish waters.

We have also continued to examine possibilities in the United Kingdom for involvement in oil and gas exploration and production and a company is being established which will manufacture and market in Scotland a range of casing connectors for offshore drilling.

THE OUTLOOK

The Board believe strongly that with *the escalating demands for capital in the* oil industry, the smaller British oil companies must increasingly come together to form units with the capability to assume the heavy burdens imposed by the financing requirements of large scale offshore production.

The steps outlined, which include *termination of the Managing Agency with* Steel Brothers and Company Limited and the re-organisation of the capital structure of the Company as already reported in the press, are intended to convert the Company into a diversified and profitable oil company. This process may take some time but we are confident that it is the *right course to follow for our successful* development and growth.

BOARD APPOINTMENTS

In September Mr. Duncan Fitzwilliams joined the Board as a non-executive Director and in December Viscount Torrington was appointed on a full time basis to develop the expansion and diversification of our interests beyond the confines of Pakistan which has been *our main sphere of activity.*

I much welcome these appointments which have greatly strengthened the Board.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDG 10¼ 1981	101¼	102¼
Airlease 8¾ 1988	78	81
Ashland 8 1987	84	85
BICC 7¼ 1987	84	87
Bristol 8¼ 1979	90	92
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	79	80
Burlington 7¼ 1987	83¼	84¼
Carrier 8 1987	85	86
Chevron 7 1980	95	96¼
Conoco 7 1980	96½	98
Conoco 8 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Food 7¼ 1991	80	81
Coventry 8¾ 1981	90	92
Coventry 8¾ 1980	87	89
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	88	89
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	100	101
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	85½	86½
Dana 8 1987	85	86
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	79¼	80¼
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¼ 1991	78	79
Dundee 9¼ 1985	91	93
Escom 9¼ 1989	88	90
Escom Floating Rate 1983	97¼	98¼
First Chicago 7 1980	92¼	93¼
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	82	86
GATX 8¼ 1987	82¼	83¼
Guardian Royal 8 1987	68	71
Hambros 7¼ 1987	74	77
ICI 7¼ 1992	78	81
International Util 8¼ 1982	90	91
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	67	70
Manchester 8¼ 1981	86	88
Mexico 8¾ 1991	79	82
Michelin 7¼ 1988	81	82
Mitsubishi 9 1989	95	97
Motorola 8 1987	88	89
Nat & Grindlays 7¼ 1987	71	74
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	79	82
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	100¼	101¼
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	85¼	86¼
Occidental 7¼ 1984	84	86
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83¼	84¼
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	100	101
Pennwalt 8 1987	86¼	87¼
Ralston Purina 7¼ 1987	86	87
Scanraff 7¼ 1990	84¼	85¼
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	93	95
Shell 7¼ 1987	87	88
Singer 11 1977	101¼	102¼
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	102	103
Slough 8 1988	60	64
South Africa 8 1987	83	85
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	98¼	99¼
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	94¼	95¼
Standard Oil 8¼ 1985	95	96
Sybron 8 1987	86	87
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	80¼	81¼
Textron 7¾ 1987	80¼	81¼
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	86¼	87¼
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	94¼	95
Union Oil 7¼ 1987	87	88
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	95	97
Volvo 8 1987	83	84
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	75	76
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¼ 1988	91¼	92¼

DM BONDS	Bid	Offer
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105¼	106¼
Charter (DM) 6¼ 1968-85	78¼	79¼
Courtaulds (DM) 6¼ 1969-84	85¼	86¼
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	101¼	102¼
Escom (DM) 7 1973 88	77¼	78¼
Goodyear (DM) 6¼ 1972-87	88¼	89¼
ICI (DM) 8 1971 86	91¼	92¼
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¼ 1980	106	107
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	91	92
New Zealand (DM) 9¼ 1982	106¼	107¼
Sumitomo (DM) 8¼ 1970-85	94¼	95¼

$ CONVERTIBLES	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	60	62
American Express 4¼ 1987		
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	84	86
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	98	100
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1995	91	93
Borden 5 1992	85	87
Borden 6¾ 1991	96¼	98¼
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	65	67
Carnation 4 1987	83	84
Chevron 5 1992	96¼	98¼
Cummins 6¾ 1986	85	85
Dart 4¾ 1987	78	80
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	108	110
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	69¼	71¼
Eaton 5 1987	67	69
Ford 5 1988	71	73
Ford 6 1986	82	84
Gillette 4¾ 1987	70	72
Gould 5 1987	81	83
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84	83
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	123	125
Harris 5 1987	64	66
Honeywell 6 1986	72	73
ITT 7¼ 1987	67	69
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	137	139
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	104	106
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	86	88
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	87	89
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	74	76
Revlon 4¼ 1987	94	96
Rank Org 4¾ 1995	58	60
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	94¼	96¼
Squibb 4¾ 1987	79	81
Texaco 4¾ 1988	74	74
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	104	104
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	83	84
Xerox Corp 5 1988	69	71

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

ank Base Rates

ays Bank	10%
oare & Co. ...	*10%
s Bank	10%
nd Bank	10%
Westminster ...	10%
ey Trust	11¼%
Century Bank	11½%
un & Glyn's	10%

y deposits on sums of 000 and under, 6¼%, to £25,000, 7½%, over 000, 7¾%.

THE AFRIKANDER LEASE LIMITED
(Incorporated in the ublic of South Africa)

NOTICE OF
ISURE OF REGISTERS

e purpose of the annual meeting of The Afrikander mited to be held on Thurs- 3rd October, 1975, at the transfer registers and of members of the com- be closed from 17th to ctober, 1975, both days

mber entitled to attend and the meeting may appoint a attend, speak and, on a e in his stead. A proxy be a member of the com-

By order of the Board
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

Office:
n Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.
ember, 1975.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The strength of the dollar continued to dominate foreign exchange markets yesterday, but dealers said that business was moderate and tended to be two-way. Moreover, early support for the dollar evaporated in the afternoon after New York opened. By the close the American unit had returned to opening levels in most centres, although these continued to be above those at Friday's close.

The pound opened at $2.0375, slipped back to $2.0325 at one stage and then recovered to finish at $2.0370, down 75 points on Friday's close. The effective depreciation rate widened 0.1 per cent to 28.6 per cent, the lowest level the pound has yet reached.

Gold picked up again. It closed at $138¾, up $1¼ on the day.

Discount market

A moderate shortage eventually developed and the Bank of England relieved the situation by purchasing Treasury bills directly from the discount houses. On the whole, the clearing banks appeared to be fairly well placed.

By lunchtime, rates had eased from the 10½ to 10 per cent that had ruled for the morning to 9¾ to 10 per cent. But the picture became a little "patchy" by mid-afternoon, and some houses still had not balanced their books.

Even after the help from the authorities, the close was on the tight side. Rates were heard up to 10½ or 10¾ per cent at the finish, though one or two had already closed at 10 per cent before this final firmer tendency.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) September 29	Market rates (close) September 29
New York	$2.0325-0385	$2.0365-0375
Montreal	$2.0810-0885	$2.0870-0880
Amsterdam	5.57-60fl	5.58-59fl
Brussels	81.60-82.10f	81.80-82.00f
Copenhagen	12.64-71k	12.68½-70½k
Frankfurt	5.43-48m	5.43½-44½m
Lisbon	55.60-56.10e	55.90-56.10e
Madrid	121.80-122.40p	121.90-122.10p
Milan	1401-06lr	1403-05lr
Oslo	11.60-64k	11.63-64k
Paris	9.26-31f	9.28¾-27¾f
Stockholm	9.20-24k	9.21-22k
Tokyo	615-22y	617-19y
Vienna	38.20-70sch	38.40-60sch
Zurich	5.50-62f	5.60¾-61¾f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 0.1 to 28.6 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.70-.80c prem	1.77-1.87c prem
Montreal	.40-.30c prem	.85-.85c prem
Amsterdam	3½-2½c prem	10-9c prem
Brussels	35-15c prem	90-70c prem
Copenhagen	7-4ore prem	16-13ore prem
Frankfurt	3½-2½pf prem	10½-9½pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-30c disc	55c prem-85c disc
Milan	1-3lr disc	2½-5½lr disc
Oslo	3½-2½ore prem	16-13ore prem
Paris	2½-1½c prem	8½-6½c prem
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	8½-6½ore prem
Vienna	35-10gro prem	75-45gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	11½-10½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9784-87.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-6¾; seven days, 6½-6¾; one month, 6¾-7¼; three months, 7¾-8¼; six months, 8½-8¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $136 (an ounce); pm, $138¾. Krugerrand (per coin): $142½-144½ (£70-71) (domestic); $142½-144½ (£70-71) (international). Sovereigns (old): $41¾-42¾ (£20½-21) (new) $42½-43¼ (£20¾-21¼).

Bovis S-E Asia loss

Bovis South-East Asia BHD reports an unaudited group net loss of $M2.35m against a loss of $M1.22m for the first-half to June 30. Turnover was $M11.25m ($M25.21m) High borrowings continue to hamper the company's ability to accelerate its programme of new work, though discussions are being held with its United Kingdom parent, Bovis S-E Asia has not yet been able to reduce its debts.—Reuter.

Wankie Colliery

Profit before tax of Wankie Colliery Company, the coal-mining and investment group, increased from $2,484,000 (Rhodesian) to $2,750,000 in the year ended August 31. The total dividend is being increased from the equivalent of 6 cents (having been adjusted for the scrip issue) to 6¼ cents.

John M. Newton

The cash position of Sussex-based John M. Newton & Sons has again improved and totalled £853,000 at March 31 last, reports Mr J. Spindlow, chairman, in his annual statement. When the right acquisition comes to hand the group will have the finance to act quickly.

Commodities

Copper price up despite stocks

Prices of copper rose on the London Metal Exchange yesterday even though the rise in warehouse stocks last week was higher than expected—9,075 tonnes to 431,225 tonnes.

Cash wire bars rose £10 on Friday's price and three months rose by £5.

Other metal stocks were as follows: tin up 30 tonnes to 6,075; lead up 4,125 to 74,200; zinc up 1,550 to 43,375; silver unchanged at 16,440,000 troy ounces.

COPPER.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £595-95.50 a metric ton; three months, £615.50-16.00. Sales, 12,200 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £580-80.25; three months, £602-02.50. Sales, 100 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £591.50-92.00; three months, £613.25.50. Settlement, £592. Sales, 11,575 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £578-79; three months, £600-601. Settlement, £579. Sales, 275 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER was quiet and featureless.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 220p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 447.5); three months, 226.30p (456.2c); six months, 233.50p (467.5c); one year, 247.50p (487.9c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 222.5-22.7p; three months, 228.5-28.7p; seven months, 237.5-38.5p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 220.4-220.6p; three months, 226.4-226.6p; seven months, 235.5-236.5p. Settlement, 220.6p. Sales, 20 lots.

TIN.—Standard cash rose £11 on Friday and the three-month position advanced by £10. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,137-40.00 a metric ton; three months, £3,198-3,200. Sales, 165 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,137-40; three months, £3,195-3,200. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,130-3,132; three months, £3,188-3,190. Settlement, £3,132. Sales, 235 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,130-32; three months, £3,188-90. Settlement, £3,132. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M979.25 a picul.

LEAD rose fractionally in a dull market. Afternoon.—Cash, £172.50-73.50 a metric ton; three months, £181-81.25. Sales, 650 tons. Morning.—Cash, £173.74; three months, £181.50-81.75. Settlement, £174. Sales, 825 tons.

ZINC rose by £2.75 for cash and the three-month position advanced by just over £3. Afternoon.—Cash, £338-39 a metric ton; three months £351.75-52.00. Sales, 1,775 tons. Morning.—Cash, £336.50-37.00; three months, £350-50.50. Settlement, £337. Sales, 4,125 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose 30p on Friday's price to £75.90 ($154.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was slightly easier.—Nov, 33.80-34.15p per kilo; Dec, 34-34.35p; Jan-March, 34.50-34.35p; April-June, 35.25-35.30p; July-Sept, 36.40-36.45p; Oct-Dec, 37.75-37.80p; Jan-March, 39.05-39.10p; April-June, 40.25-40.40p; July-Sept, 41.15-4.140p. Sales, 83 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot 31.75-33.00. Cifs. Nov, 29.90-30.10; Dec, 30.50-80.

COFFEE. "Spot" advanced by £15 on Friday's price. Arabicas were steady. **ROBUSTAS.**—Sept, £735-55 per metric ton; Nov, £730-30.50; Jan, £730-30.50; March, £736-37; May, £740-40.50; July, £745-46; Sept, £750-51. Sales: 429 lots including 13 options. **ARABICAS.**—Oct, $90.60-91.20 per 50 kilos; Dec, $90.70-90.80; Feb, $91.50-93.00; April $91.75-92.20; June $91.75-92.75; August, $92.25-93.00; Oct, $92.00-93.75.

COCOA futures closed steady having moved slightly ahead in most positions.—Sept, £680-710.5 per metric ton; New Dec, £620-20.50; March, £604-05; May, £593.50-95.00; July, £588-89; Sept, £588-89; Dec, £586-89. Sales: 1,875 lots. ICO prices: daily 54.61c; 15-day average 52.56c; 22-day average 51.18c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR was slightly easier in a quiet market. The London daily prices were: "raws" £166 (down £2); "whites" £178 (unchanged).—Oct, unquoted; Dec, £158.80-58.95 per long ton; March, £156.75-56.90; May, £155.75-56.00; Aug, £154.75-55.00; Oct, £154-55.25; Dec, £153.50-54.00. Sales, 7,996 lots. ISA prices: 14.20c; 17-day average, 15.86c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier. Oct, £87.50-88.50 per metric ton; Dec, £89.20-89.30; Feb, £90.50-90.70; April, £91.50-91.70; June, £92.50-92.70; Aug, £93.30-93.60; Oct, £94-94.50. Sales: 99 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Prices generally eased in sympathy with lower trends in Chicago and buying support was thin.

WHEAT.—US Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov, £100.80; Dec, £102.06 direct sellers Tilbury nominally. EEC feed: Oct, £65.75; Nov, £67.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: Oct, £68; Nov, £69.25; Dec, £69.50 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: Oct, £63; Nov, £68.50 east coast. All per long ton, cif UK unless stated.

MARK LANE: Prices were slightly mixed in moderate activity. Oct deliveries of milling wheat traded into London at £67.25 per long ton while Oct denaturable wheat made £65 into East Anglia and Nov, £66 per long ton. Feed barley traded to East Anglia at up to £63.75 for Oct. The following are average sellers quotations per long ton for delivery London area: Wheat haybery: Oct, £67.50; Oct-Dec, £69. Denaturable: Oct, £65. Barley feed: Oct, £63.50 to £64.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady.—Nov, £65.95; Jan, £66.20; March, £67.85; May, £69.20. **WHEAT** was steady.—Nov, £64.70; Jan, £67.00; March, £68.85; May, £70.20.

TEA: A fair demand prevailed for the 35,942 packages of north Indian and African teas offered at auction, the Tea Brokers Association reports. Assam ctc's opened several pence easier but a better tone developed later in the sale and mediums closed no more than 1p to 2p per kilo lower with selected brighter lines quoted fully firm to dearer. Dooars teas continued irregular throughout. Best African ctc's were stronger than last week and often put on around 1p per kilo but mediums together with plain orthodox sorts generally lost 1p to 2p per kilo.

MEAT (Smithfield).

BEEF: Scotch killed sides, 31.0-34.5p per lb; English hindquarters (some heavy), 36.0-39.0p; Eire hindquarters, 36.0-39.0p; Eire forequarters, 24.0-25.0p.

VEAL: English fats, 38.0-44.0p; English bobbies, 10.0-13.0p; Scotch bobbies, 10.0-13.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 68.0-72.5p.

LAMB: English small, 28.0-34.0p; English medium, 28.0-32.0p; English heavy, 25.0-28.0p; Scotch medium, 28.0-30.0p; Scotch heavy, 25.0-28.0p; Scotch Hill, 26.0-32.0p. Imported frozen: New Zealand D's, 41.0-51.5p; New Zealand 3's, 28.5-29.5p; New Zealand 8's, 27.0-28.0p; New Zealand YL's, 28.0-29.0p; New Zealand YM's, 27.5-28.0p.

EWES: 10.0-12.0p.

PORK: English, under 100lb, 28.0-38.0p; English, 100-120lb, 29.0-37.0p; English, 120-160lb, 30.0-34.0p; English, 160-180lb, 29.0-31.0p.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on September 29.—UK: Cattle £18.08 per live cwt (–0.47). Sheep 31.2p per lb EDCW (+0.1). Pigs £4.85 per ScLW (–0.13). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 7.0 per cent, average price £18.20 (–0.46). Sheep numbers down 16.6 per cent, average price 31.4p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 0.1 per cent, average price £4.85 (–0.16). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 0.2 per cent, average price £17.99 (–0.66). Sheep numbers down 14.7 per cent, average price 30.3p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 8.5 per cent, average price £4.89 (+0.15).

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Barnet 13¼% 1980 (£100)	£80¼-¼
Do 34% 1984-85 (£100)	£30½-¼
Bristol Wtr 9% Rd Pf (–)	£95
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	145-1
Coventry 13½% 1980 (£99½)	£3½-¼
Derby 13½% 1982 (£98½)	£49¼
Estates Hse Inv 25p Ord	24
Haslemere Est 9¼% Cnv (£100½)	£23 prem-2
Islington 13¼% 1980 (£100)	£10½
Do 14% 85-88 (£100)	£9½-¼
Land Secs 10% Cnv (£100)	137
Liverpool 13½% 1981 (£99½)	£50¼
Norcross 15½% Db 90-95 (£98½)	£27¼-¼
Treasury 9¼% B 1978 (£95)	£94¾-¼
York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (£¼)	£11¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Euro Ferries (25¼)	Nov 14	26 prem-1¼
Ladbroke (10¼)	Nov 4	86 prem-1
Royal Ins (220)	..	65 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. e £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Some feet-on-the-ground views on the shape of a new cocoa pact

Having declared that it will, subject to approval by Congress, join the new International Tin Agreement, the United States has now said that it will give full consideration to joining the international cocoa agreement which a United Nations conference has begun negotiating in Geneva.

Although the United States delegate, Mr Thomas O'Donnell, added cautious riders to the statement and reiterated the official American line, that this agreement, like others, should not be disruptive to fundamental market forces and established trade practices, it seems clear that the section of American opinion, headed by the State Department, which would like to see the United States playing a full and active part in commodity agreements is gaining ground.

Up to now the role of the United States has been rather like that of a referee running up and down the field without a pea in his whistle: an expert on what should be done but quite unable to exert decisive influence on the game.

Some feet-on-the-ground views on the shape a new cocoa fact should take have been given to the conference by Dr Albert Viton, chief of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Sugar, Beverage and Horticultural Crops Service. He said that what was important was the price which triggered and set in motion quota reductions, on one side, the price at which restrictions on exports were to be removed and the price at which sales from the buffer stock were to commence.

In his view, instead of worrying about a so-called "minimum" price, attention should be concentrated on the median price objective, which the quota mechanism must and should be made to defend. He pointed out that the concepts of minimum and maximum prices were removed from the 1968 sugar agreement to good advantage.

He added a warning that great as had been year-to-year price fluctuations in the past, these would be wider still in the absence of an agreement and because in the absence of price assurances, production was not likely to increase at a rate sufficient to make possible substantial stock rebuilding. Therefore the market would hang on the vagaries of the weather and prices would fluctuate accordingly.

The threat of excessively high prices was not likely to stimulate investment in consumption expansion. On the other hand, fears of price collapse were bound to hold back investment in long-term expansion of production.

Long-term production expansion would be best brought about by an assurance of reasonable prices which an agreement could give. This was also the cheapest way for consumers. If an agreement with realistic prices was good for producing countries, it might be essential for consumers to secure a steady expansion of production.

Provisions for regular consultation on production policies and action, on the basis of data assembled by the secretariat should be part of the agreement system, as should be consultations on measures to expand consumption.

Commodities

After producing rubber market reports for 13 years on behalf of his company, Mr Percy Glazer, managing director of Lewis & Peat (Rubber) Ltd., is breaking new ground—cautiously.

Up to now the reports have been issued on an impartial basis, with the exception of comments on futures market trends. But as leading merchants—and one of the oldest in the business—Lewis & Peat are receiving requests both from the United Kingdom and overseas, for opinions and market views regarding consumption and price. Mr Glazer points out that with world economies under pressure, the industry is looking for opinions.

So, with due restraint, Mr Glazer has, in his latest report, begun to respond. He says that an estimation, for what it is worth, would indicate that with few exceptions the demand for natural rubber is possibly between 30 and 40 per cent lower than in previous years. Consequently, statistically, the rubber market should not remain bullish.

Manufacturers are hesitating to buy forward requirements and equally producers are reluctant to sell more than current plus one month ahead. "The main concern is that of sterling, which continues to drift downwards with its consequential effect on the actual price of rubber in terms of rates of exchange alone."

The report recalls that the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) has postponed its next attempt to formulate an international rubber buffer stock agreement, probably on account of Ramadan, and the next meeting will probably be in Bangkok during mid-November.

Although the five countries concerned—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Sri Lanka—reached an agreement earlier in the year on an idea for a joint 100,000-tonne buffer stock and price stabilization scheme, "there are numerous points which remain undecided".

"The major stumbling block is a dispute over where the proposed buffer stock should be centrally held and managed. Whilst Malaysia favours centralized management, Indonesia prefers to maintain a degree of autonomy over its stockpile contribution. Furthermore, there were reservations about the cost."

After commenting that congestion at numerous ports throughout the world is continuing to cause havoc with shipping schedules and rates, Mr Glazer continues: "Until there is a body able to forecast a more accurate 'turn-round' of world trade, manufacturers are advised not to over-buy but to maintain reasonable month-to-month stocks and purchase only sufficient for their own contractual requirements.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Wall Street

New York, Sept 29.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange saw declines widening their lead over advances to a five-to-three margin. At mid-session the Dow Jones industrial average was 1.56 points off at 817.04.—AP-Dow Jones.

H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

'75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
31	Armitage & Rhodes	31	–2	3.0	9.7	3.5
94	Deborah Services	98	—	7.5	7.7	5.2
90	Henry Sykes	128	—	4.9	3.9	8.5
20	Twinlock Ord	20	–1	0.9	4.6	4.9
45	Twinlock 12% ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	—
48	Unilock Holdings	61	—	4.5	7.4	11.8

/ANKIE COLLIERY OMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Rhodesia)

DIVIDEND No. 102

e Directors have today declared dividend No. 102 being al dividend for the year ended 31st August, 1975 of 5 cents are, payable to shareholders registered in the books of the any at the close of business on 17th October, 1975. Dividend nts will be posted on or about 13th November, 1975. The er registers in Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and South will be closed from 18th to 24th October, 1975 inclusive. nnual report and accounts for the year ended 31st August, will be posted to members on 13th November, 1975.

hodesian non-resident shareholders tax at the rate of 15 per will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

n interim dividend of 3 cents per share was declared on March, 1975 payable on the 12 666 744 shares then in issue. nal dividend is payable on the 25 333 488 shares now in issue ing upon the one for one capitalisation issue made on 20th 1975 and the total distribution for the year is therefore the lent of 6¼ cents per share on the new issued capital. Audited for the year ended 31st August, 1975 with comparative for the previous year are as follows:

	1974/75	1973/74
NG PROFIT, from coal coke by-products and sundry revenue	$2 614 000	$2 120 000
iterest and dividends receivable	191 000	436 000
	2 805 000	2 556 000
debenture interest and other es	55 000	72 000
	2 750 000	2 484 000
taxation	673 000	491 000
	2 077 000	1 993 000
appropriated profit from the ous year	823 000	850 000
	2 900 000	2 843 000
PRIATIONS		
: General reserve	650 000	500 000
Dividends	1 647 000	1 520 000
	2 297 000	2 020 000
priated profit carried forward	$ 603 000	$ 823 000

dends per share (related to shares now in issue)

	1974/75	1973/74
....	1¼c	2c
....	5c	4c
	6¼c	6c

dividend is declared in the currency of Rhodesia. s from South Africa will be made in the South African nt of the Rhodesian value at the rate of exchange ruling ose of business on 6th November, 1975.

terms of exchange control regulations, payment of s due to members who are resident in the United , Zambia and Tanzania, must be paid into blocked in the shareholders' name with a registered commercial Rhodesia. The Rhodesian exchange control regulations he investment of funds held on blocked accounts in bearing savings and fixed deposit accounts with the ial banks. Special application may also be made to n exchange control through an authorised dealer for m to use blocked funds for other types of investment in . United Kingdom residents require Bank of England n to invest their blocked funds in Rhodesia.

ngements are being made for members normally paid United Kingdom and who are not resident in the United , Zambia or Tanzania to be paid their dividend from

By order of the Board
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

Office
n Viaduct EC1P 1AJ

the United Kingdom transfer secretaries:
Consolidated Limited,
2, Charter House, Park Street,
Kent TN24 8EQ.

mber, 1975

Monde CAMPA TIMES WELT **Europa**
n about European affairs by reading Europa, shed every first Tuesday e month with The Times.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) Oct 8. (9) Oct 7. (10) Sept 31. (14) Oct 1. (15) Oct 9. (16) Oct 14. (18) Oct 14. (19) Oct 23. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 16th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

Stock Exchange prices

Shares easier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 22. Dealings End Oct 3. § Contango Day. Oct 6. Settlement Day, Oct 14.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Investment Dollar Premium 37¾% (96¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6497.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bayer	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Commerzbank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cp Fn Paris	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	EBES	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ericsson	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Finsider	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Granges	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
455	200	Hoechst	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Montecatini E	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	NEFIT NV	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	212	Robeco F.S.	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
417	202	Rolinco Subs	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
240	150	Snia Viscosa	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	210	Thyssen-Huette	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Volkswagen	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	Brascan	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.9	5.0	4.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	BP Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Can Pac Ord	[illegible]	[illegible]	34.6	3.7	9.5
30	[illegible]	El Paso	[illegible]	..	41.7	4.9	13.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exxon Corp	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fluor	[illegible]	• [illegible]	19.1	0.5	36.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hollinger	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hud Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	28.9	1.3	42.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Husky Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
920	425	Int Hldgs	900	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	68.1	3.5	11.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	IU Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.5	6.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaiser Alum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
11	[illegible]	Massey-Ferg	[illegible]	..	41.3	3.5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan Canadian	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	51	Steep Rock	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	475	Trans Can P	[illegible]	-10	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
835	330	White Pass	310	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Zapata Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	34.2	1.3	10.9

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
253	130	Alexs Discount	210	..	77.9	5.3	10.0
400	200	Allen H & Ross	320	..	26.2	8.2	6.0
150	75	Arb-Latham	150	..	11.1	7.0	10.7
425	110	Aust & NZ	385	-5	14.3	3.7	11.1
37½	30	Bk Hapoalim	30	..	0.7	2.2	9.4
342½	119½	Bk of Ireland	330	..	16.0	4.8	4.9
2½	1⅝	Bk Leumi Israel	2½	..	1.3	5.4	7.6
315	190	Bk Leumi UK	220	..	11.2	5.1	15.9
740	240	Bk of NSW	360	-10	16.2	4.5	15.9
35	17¾	Bk of N Scotia	£22¾	• ..	97.3	2.1	30.8
285	103	Bk of Scotland	255	-2	13.7	5.1	9.0
30¾	16¾	Bnks Trst NY	£22⅝	• -¼	121	5.3	8.7
340	110	Barclays Bank	257	-7	17.2	4.7	7.5
395	17	Bates E Hldgs	12	..	..	..	..
265	65	Brown Shipley	170	..	10.7	6.3	7.5
275	95	Cater Ryder	233	..	22.2	9.5	..
13	13	Cedar Hldgs	13	f ..	2.0	15.4	6.6
31½	16¼	Chase Man	£20⅞	-¼	93.1	4.5	8.6
31	24½	Citicorp	£27¼	• ..	20.3	..	20.2
57	47	Clive Discount	56	..	4.6	8.3	8.8
290	118	Com Bk of Aust	245	• -5	8.1	3.3	13.0
245	100	Com Bk of Syd	165	..	7.6	4.6	9.6
29¼	13¾	CC De France	£27	..	103	3.8	24.6
41	3	First Nat Fin	3½	..	..	..	..
50	6	Fraser Ans	11	..	1.1	10.0	45.5
319	175	Gerrard & Nat	255	-5	19.7	7.2	7.6
70	22	Gibbs A.	48	..	2.3	5.4	..
165	56	Gillett Bros	160	..	20.0b	12.5	3.6
210	33	Grindlays Hldgs	45	..	..	..	..
175	55	Guinness Peat	165	• -2	11.7	7.2	11.4
21	6	Hambros £20	£17	..	100	6.4	..
330	60	Do Ord	193	..	10.8	5.7	13.1
212	24	Hill Samuel	102	-1	5.5	5.4	11.3
252	34¾	Hong K & Shang	234	..	4.7b	2.0	30.9
315	220	Israel Brit	220	f ..	15.0	6.8	4.5
53	40	Jessel Toynbee	47	..	8.2	9.0	..
250	88	Joseph L	223	..	9.9	4.4	15.1
250	32	Keyser Ullmann	48	-5	..	..	..
56	28	King & Shaxson	50	..	4.4	8.7	6.2
174	33	Kleinwort Ben	114	-2	5.0	4.4	13.4
334	92	Lloyds Bank	230	-5	11.0	4.8	7.9
149	31	Mercury Secs	133	-3	4.2	3.2	10.3
313	126½	Midland	278	-3	16.6	6.0	5.3
61	12½	Minster Assets	42	-3	1.2	10.2	6.3
307	114	Nat of Aust	245	-3	7.9	3.2	12.9
83½	21	Nat Com Bk Grp	67	-1	3.3	4.9	7.8
310	90	Nat W'minster	236	-4	12.7	5.4	7.5
39½	18½	Ottoman	£27½	-1	140	5.1	15.7
112½	35	Rea Bros	65	..	2.4	3.7	13.3
37¼	15¾	Royal of Can	£24¼	-1¼	56.8	2.3	31.7
445	100	Schroders	415	• ..	13.4	3.2	21.3
261½	154½	Seccombe Mar	240	..	18.5	8.1	6.1
165	29	Slater Walker	37	-2	5.6	15.1	4.9
77½	22	Smith St Aubyn	55	..	5.5	10.0	..
510	130	Stand'd & Chart	460	..	20.5	4.4	7.9
330	150	Union Discount	315	-5	26.4	8.4	6.6
55	41	Wintrust	62	..	4.4	7.0	10.0

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
78½	31	Allied	70	..	4.8	6.6	11.8
117	41	Bass Charrgton	98	-2	3.7	5.8	11.3
130¼	71	Bell A.	118	..	8.6b	7.8	5.4
106	33	Boddingtons	106	-2	4.0	3.7	15.0
82	27	Brown M.	86	-2	4.1	6.2	10.9
77	23	Burtonwood	70	..	3.8	5.5	7.6
124	40	Cameron J W.	122	b ..	4.6	3.7	14.6
50	20	C of Ldn Dfd	44	-1	3.3	7.2	21.1
165	60	Devenish	120	..	7.1	5.9	9.5
132	63	Distillers	114	-1	9.3	7.3	12.1
88	33	Greenall	58	-1	3.2	5.4	11.6
150	75	Greene King	160	..	6.6	4.1	12.9
130	37	Guinness	125	-1	5.5	6.6	9.8
98	48	Hardys & H'sons	90	..	7.2	8.0	9.0
182	62	Highland	111	..	7.0	6.3	10.5
34	16	Invergordon	27	..	2.6	9.7	6.1
75	34	Irish Distillers	68	..	3.3	4.8	7.0
48	17	Marston	42	..	2.2	5.1	10.9
380	95	Morland & Co	280	..	14.6	5.2	16.3
60	25	Scot & Newcastle	53½	-1½	3.9b	6.5	12.9
26½	16	Seagram	£20¼	..	36.6	1.8	20.5
132½	57	SA Breweries	56	..	3.7	6.6	7.6
240	85	Teacher	178	-3	12.3	5.6	11.7
48	22	Tomatin	63	..	3.5	5.6	6.0
233	102	Vaux	200	-3	19.8	8.8	12.0
78½	31½	Whitbread 'A'	69	-2	4.5	6.5	14.7
79½	32½	Do B	66	..	4.5	6.8	14.9
135	45	Whitbread Inv	107	-3	8.4	8.0	18.8
165	84	Wolverhampton	125	..	6.3	5.1	12.3

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

C — E

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
110	15	CCH Inv	23	-3	..	..	..
26¾	10	CGSB Hldgs	22	..	1.3	14.9	3.6
54	23	Cadbury Sch	53	-1	3.5b	6.6	13.8
114	33	Caffyns	65	+1	7.4	11.4	6.6
50	45	C'bread Robey	50	..	3.8	5.1	10.7
56	9	Campari	22	-1	2.7	12.0	7.3
42	15	Camrex Hldgs	41	• ..	4.3	10.4	4.2
127	34	Cape Ind	125	-2	8.4	6.7	8.5
65½	22	Caplan Profile	41	..	6.2	15.1	4.3
49½	16	Capper Neill	49	..	3.7	7.6	6.4
53	8	Caravans Int	17	..	..	..	..
40	15½	Carclo Eng	32	-1	3.9	12.0	4.6
60	22	Carless Capel	65	-3	2.3	3.6	6.6
80	26	Carlton Ind	42	..	6.4	15.1	5.8
19	3½	Caroni	7	-¼	..	..	1.8
53	25	Carpets Int	44½	..	8.5	12.5	7.4
35	15	Carr J. (Don)	38	..	2.2	5.7	6.6
25½	7	Cart'ton Vty	23	..	2.6	11.4	7.3
41½	26	Cawdor S Hldgs	38	..	2.8	7.3	4.5
50	25	Catalin	43	..	3.4	7.9	4.3
41	7	Causton Sir J.	8	..	..	..	4.6
152	40	Cavenham	146	• -4	6.0	4.1	..
195	45	Cawoods	135	..	8.6	6.4	8.2
15	6½	Celestion	10	..	0.6	5.5	9.0
76	29	Cement Rdstone	67	-2	4.8	7.1	6.1
69½	24½	Central Man	49	..	3.4b	7.0	4.6
45	21½	Central Wagon	27½	• ..	3.4	12.6	3.6
52	12	Centre Hotels	20	-3	1.7	8.4	5.0
37	12	Centreway Secs	19	..	2.8	14.7	2.9
32	10½	Century Secs	12	..	3.0	24.7	1.9
33	22	Ch'mbn & Hill	31	..	3.1	10.1	3.2
30	6	Chamberl'n Grp	21½	-½	2.4	11.2	6.7
34	15½	Champ Phipps	19	-½	2.7	14.1	7.8
50	10	Charles D.	33½	-½	2.0	5.9	5.2
41	12	Char'ton G'duer	38	-2	4.0	10.5	9.0
117	37	Chloride Grp	95	-1	5.2	5.5	10.1
80	21½	Christies Int	38	..	3.8	9.9	10.7
90	25	Chubb & Sons	98	..	4.8b	4.9	9.9
160	80	Church & Co	110	..	8.4	7.7	4.4
122	50	Do A	100	..	8.4	8.4	4.0
15½	6½	Ciro Hldgs	9½	..	..	..	19.2
56	20	Clark & Fenn	41	..	3.1	7.7	4.8
80	24	Clarke Chapman	67	• -½	6.3	9.4	6.0
50	20	Clarke Clem.	44	..	3.0	6.8	7.0
72	30	Clayton Dewan	58	..	8.5b	14.7	6.1
130	65	Clough A.	70	..	3.4	4.9	6.0
25½	7¼	Coalite & Chem	22	-½	0.9	4.3	5.5
60	23	Coates Bros	41	..	2.7	6.5	4.9
53	22	Do A	40	..	2.7	6.6	4.7
57¼	23½	Coats Patons	52	-½	4.2b	8.0	5.3
72	29	Cole R. H.	32	-1	4.7	9.1	2.3
63	19	Collett D'son	29	..	3.8	13.0	2.8
9½	6½	Collier S.	8½	f ..	0.4	5.8	4.5
168	45	Collins W	86	• ..	5.4	6.2	9.0
166	45	Do A	86	• ..	5.4	6.2	9.0
21	9½	Coltness Grp	13½	-½	2.1	16.6	4.0
81	20	Comb Eng Strs	80	-½	4.5	5.5	9.3
60	12	Comet Radiov'n	45	-1	4.0	8.9	8.9
72	25½	CompAir	66	..	4.5b	6.8	9.0
72	25	Compton Pints	39	..	3.2	13.3	4.9
34	9½	Compton Webb	22½	..	2.2	9.6	3.8
65	12	Concrete Ltd	8	..	4.6	6.8	13.3
18¼	6½	Cooper Inds	9½	..	1.1b	14.0	3.4
37	22½	Cope Allman	37	..	4.0	10.3	3.5
133	39	Coral J Hldgs	90	..	5.0b	9.5	7.7
48	17½	Cornercroft	36	..	4.0	11.4	4.4
18	12	Cory H.	12½	..	1.0	8.0	6.3

I — L

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
135	40	IDC Grp	76	• ..	11.2	14.7	4.1
38	25	Ibstock Johns'n	67	..	6.4b	7.1	6.8
40	16	Illing Morris	21	-1	2.1	10.1	7.0
31	10½	Do A	20	-1	2.1	10.7	4.7
303	116	Imp Chem Ind	252	-4	16.2	6.4	5.4
195	56	Imp Cold Store	115	-5	6.6	5.7	6.8
78½	33½	Imperial Grp	71	• ..	6.6	9.4	12.2
45	20	Imp Metal Ind	40½	..	4.0	9.8	8.4
47	19	Inchedon & L	36	..	4.7	13.0	5.7
60	25	Ingall Ind	35	-2	4.5b	13.5	4.2
58	20	Ingram H	32	..	3.6	13.0	3.9
49	20	Initial Services	49	..	5.2	10.6	8.7
12½	6½	Int Combustion	10	-½	..	..	..
59	21	Int Computers	50	..	1.0	2.0	3.0
110	36	Int Timber	91	..	8.0	8.8	18.8
74	30	Inveresk Grp	45	-1	8.7	19.2	1.7
102	21	Ireland E.	35	..	3.6	10.8	..
17½	8½	Itoh BDR	25½	..	5.8	1.0	..
26	9½	JB Hldgs	24	..	1.3	5.7	4.0
16	6	Jacks W	11	..	..	..	..
47	20	Jackson & Steple	23	..	3.3	14.4	10.1
33	13	Jacksons B'End	36	..	4.4	12.2	4.9
153	45	James H. C	138	-2	7.9	5.7	7.6
407½	138¾	Jardine M'son	342	-13	..	..	..
165	57	Jarvis J.	123	-2	11.0	8.9	4.3
18	8	Jessups Hldgs	13	+1	1.8	13.6	6.3
50	25	Johnson & F B	43	-1	5.4b	12.4	5.5
64	16	Johnson Grp	30	..	3.5	11.5	7.9
355	120	Johnson Matt	282	-2	15.7	5.6	5.6
240	54	Johnson-Richd	131	..	6.2	6.0	4.9
73	33	Jones Stroud	48	..	5.4	11.3	3.7
38	10	Jourdan T.	14	..	..	..	7.9
43	15	Judge Int	31	..	2.9	9.4	4.5
94	23	K Shoes	48	..	3.2	6.6	7.8

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
171	150	Akroyd & Sm	150	..	19.2	12.8	..
77	17	Ang-Cont Inv	30	-1	..	..	12.3
160	70	Assam Trdng 'B'	150	..	2.6	1.7	..
35	11	Boustead	28	..	3.7	13.3	7.3
32	8	Brit Debt Serv	10	..	..	..	..
110	40	BET Dfd	74	..	6.3	8.5	9.1
58½	9½	Cen & Sheer	21	..	2.8	13.3	9.3
177	97	Challenge Corp	118	..	7.0	5.9	6.7
17½	5	Chancery Cons	22	..	0.7	3.2	9.1
40	13	Charterhse Grp	40	..	4.7	11.7	7.0
[illegible]	19	C Fin de Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
270	92	Daily Mail Tst	180	..	14.7	8.2	12.5
268	90	Do A	180	..	14.7	8.2	12.5
220	83	Dalgety	185	• +1	12.5	6.8	40.1
65	8	Dawnay Day	14	..	..	..	..
34	5	Edin Ind Hldgs	10	..	..	..	..
39	8	Equity Ent	10	f ..	2.7	14.3	..
38	10	Estates & Gen	13½	..	..	..	..
33	8	FC Finance	25	..	..	..	..
83	11	Goode D & M Grp	18	..	1.2	6.6	6.4
62	23	Hothlyn 'A'	35	h ..	1.8	3.8	18.3
427	159	Inchcape	361	..	18.7	2.9	11.8
35	14	Investment Co	17	..	1.4	7.0	11.7
64	11	Jessel Secs	11	f ..	5.3	47.7	1.3
42	10	Do Dfd	8	f ..	..	..	..
38	13	Kwahu Co	17	..	2.3	14.8	6.8
54	28	Lloyds & Scot	48	+1	4.6	6.8	13.8
78	15	Ldn & Euro Secs	40	..	2.4	6.0	34.2
22½	3½	Ldn Aust & Gen	19	k ..	..	..	..
43½	31½	Ldn Utd Inv	66	..	3.3b	5.0	13.7
80	20	Manson Fin	28	..	5.2	18.1	6.9
72	30	Martin R. P.	64	..	9.2	14.3	9.4
64	10	Mercantile Crdt	20¼	h -¼	1.7e	8.5	18.2
41½	14½	Moorgate Merc	19½	f ..	1.4	8.5	8.9
32	15	NMC Invest	20	..	2.0	10.0	12.6
124	50	Prov Fin Grp	66	..	6.1b	8.5	9.0
122	48	Sime Darby	68	-4	1.9	2.8	8.8
79	15	Smith Bros	48	..	6.2	13.4	6.3
164	6	Tyndall O'seas	105	..	16.4	7.1	..
34	18	Utd Dom Tst	19	-2	..	..	..
10	2	Yarrowmoor	3	..	..	..	..
39	9	Wagon Fin	32	-1	2.3c	7.2	15.4
36	17	Western Sel	21	..	1.8	8.3	8.0
48	19	Yule Catto	34½	+1½	1.7	4.0	14.0

SHIPPING

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
222	82	Brit & Comm	175	-2	11.6	6.6	5.1
95	40	Fisher J.	84	• ..	3.6	4.3	4.4
230	103	Furness Withy	228	-2	9.4	4.1	5.2
210	75	Hunting Gibson	165	..	13.9	8.4	3.2
45½	11½	Jacobs J. I.	15½	-½	..	..	3.6
69½	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	35½	..	5.0	13.4	1.9
235	72	Manch Liners	225	..	7.7	3.4	8.2
121	50	Ocean Trans	119½	-1½	9.4a	6.6	11.5
134	57	P & O 'Dfd'	103	-1	8.1	8.6	..
115	58	Runciman W	108	+2	8.7b	8.0	4.5

MINES

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
330	200	Amal Colls	330	..	23.1	7.0	..
535	245	Anglo Am Corp	365	-10	16.6	4.5	..
43½	20	Ang Am Gold	£33	[illegible]	169	5.1	..
34	[illegible]	Anglo Am Inv	£30	• ..	192	6.4	..
18	6	Anglo Transvl	£10½	..	61.2	5.8	..
18	6	Do A	£10½	..	61.2	5.8	..
168	77	Ayer Hitam	143	-2	20.9	14.9	..
38	11	Beralt Tin	16½	..	..	..	..
135	43	Bishopsgate Pl	85	+2	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Blyvoors	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.8	8.4	..
380	44	Botswana RST	57	+3	..	..	..
360	162	Bracken Mines	200	• ..	34.6	17.3	..
234	129	BH South	150	-5	7.3	4.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Buffelsfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	7.7	..
222	83	Charter Cons	150	-1	9.6	6.4	..
287	154	Cons Gold Fields	190	-2	10.6	5.6	..
40	5	Daggafontein	9	..	..	..	..
343	184	De Beers 'Dfd'	285	-1	16.5	5.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Doornfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	70.2	9.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Durban Rood	[illegible]	[illegible]	22.3	3.2	..
195	38	East Dagga	40	..	15.7	39.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	E Driefontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.5	..	..
46	16	E Rand Cons	19	-1	1.4	7.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Rand Prop	[illegible]	..	34.3	4.4	..
920	180	Elsburg Gold	280	+15	39.6	..	..
[illegible]	11	Ex-Lands	15	..	2.3	15.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	F S Geduld	£22	• [illegible]	219	10.0	..
485	200	Geduld Inv	300	+10	23.0	7.7	..
380	180	Geevor Tin	180	..	18.5	10.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mining	[illegible]	..	120b	5.8	..
18	9	Gold & Base	16	..	..	..	..
287	150	Gopeng Cons	229	-8	21.9	10.0	..
[illegible]	33	Gt Boulder Gold	10	h -1	1.8	..	..
510	129	Grootvlei	145	..	13.1	8.4	..
190	66	Hamersley	180	..	..	..	..
167	50	Hampton Gold	73	..	1.5	2.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Harmony	[illegible]	[illegible]	51.8	8.2	..
31	[illegible]	Hartebeest	[illegible]	[illegible]	157	7.8	..
[illegible]	9	Jo'burg Cons	£19	..	110	5.8	..
820	305	Kinross	540	• +20	36.0	6.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kloof	[illegible]	[illegible]	85.1	9.3	..
282	76	Leslie	86	+4	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Libanon	[illegible]	[illegible]	79.2	8.8	..
186	100	Ldn Tin	148	-2	10.5	7.1	..
238	75	Lydenburg Plat	100	-4	..	..	..
314	91	MIM Hldgs	158	-1	4.1	2.6	..
180	82	MTD (Mangula)	78	..	9.0	11.5	..
220	86	Malayan Tin	168	-2	15.6	9.2	..
710	173	Marievale Con	200	+10	27.1	13.8	..
380	180	Messina Trans	295	+10	20.4	6.9	..

TEA

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
95	50	Assam Frontier	95	..	10.0	10.8	..
54	25	Assam Inv	46	..	4.6	10.0	..
49	21	Camellia Inv	49	..	2.2	4.6	..
58	30	Cinnamon	58	..	9.2	15.9	..
112	56	Crosby Hse	109	..	13.1	12.0	..
32	12	Deundi	23	+3	..	..	..
139	120	Doolahat	130	f ..	5.0	3.8	..
150	62	Jokai	116	..	10.3b	8.9	..
150	45	McLeod Russel	100	-3	9.2b	9.2	..
56	40	Moran	95	..	8.1	9.3	..
31	23	Ouvah Highldrs	30	..	2.2	7.3	..
44	21	Peacock Savini	32	-1	4.2	13.2	..
28	18	Sirn-India	24	..	..	..	..
25	14	Surmah Valley	16	..	..	..	..
100	55	Warren Tea	74	-1	9.1	12.3	..
45	28	Western Dooars	44	..	6.0	13.6	..
80	56	Williamson Hldgs	67	..	6.9	10.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11¼	[illegible]	Algoma Cen Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.0	2.5	17.0
20	5	Antofagasta	[illegible]	..	..	..	5.6
48	12	Calcutta Elec	22	..	..	..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£33	..	700	15.6	..
39½	25½	Essex Wtr 5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	90	• ..	10.0	11.1	9.3
385	100	Imp Cont Gas	350	-15	10.4	3.0	21.9
430	118	LFT Hldgs	120	h ..	3.1	2.6	..
38½	29	Mid Kent Wtr	£32	..	500	15.6	..
132	36	Milford Docks	65	-1	..	..	11.3
137	56	Nigerian Elec	137	+1	15.0	11.2	..
385	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	375	..	24.8	6.6	13.6
39½	26	Sunderland Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 29.09.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	142.28	8.87	18.37	142.77
Largest Coys.	141.97	8.82	12.71	143.50
Smaller Coys.	138.86	7.67	16.46	140.03
Capital Goods	133.98	7.49	17.02	134.60
Consumer Goods	161.87	6.70	11.77	163.14
Store Shares	135.10	6.74	6.58	136.38
Largest financial shares	155.10	6.86	—	156.96
Largest financial and industrial shares	149.80	6.48	—	151.46
Commodity shares	[illegible]	4.59	10.22	[illegible]
Gold Mining shares	400.94	7.08	10.71	407.28
Industrial debenture stocks	58.36	7.30*	—	58.86
Industrial preference stocks	40.82	14.48*	—	40.82
3½% War Loan	26	13.96*	—	26¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1975	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	[illegible]	[illegible]
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	[illegible]
1971	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Flat interest yield.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Non-pharmaceutical growth for Fisons

Mr George Burton, chairman of Fisons: splendid results from agrochemical businesses.

…s may be in for a period …wer growth in the second … of this year but that kind …arning was not going to … the market yesterday … a first-half performance … was some way ahead of expectations. The only blemish so far, in fact, …e pharmaceutical division, …e first half pre-interest …ts are about 12 per cent … at £3m.

…re, as in the second half …t year, the tale is largely …of dealer destocking and pressures in the face of … controls—though the …ing in demand for pro…ury products also looks in…ingly to have spread out …e consumer too. Sales of …l products, on the other … look to have been reason…buoyant and, despite prob… in expanding the United … market, the profit out… in the second half should …elped considerably by the … United Kingdom price … for Intal, Rynacrom and …odol.

…with in the first half, then, …ome largely from fertil… and agrochemicals, though … has also been a useful 35 …nt increase in profits from …elatively small scientific …ment division. As far as …zers go, demand may have …ened but selling prices …been catching up with last … explosion in raw material … and profits here are up … 31 per cent at £5.9m on …er cent sales advance to …n.

…ile fertilizers have pro… the bulk of the growth …solute terms, the strongest …th rate, however, has been …trochemicals where Fisons …w gleaning very consider… rewards from the build-up …e past few years. Certainly, …s sounds a warning note … to the extent that poor …her conditions in Europe …e first half now appear to … left an increased level of …s in the hands of distri…rs and farmers, but the …ing six months themselves …ed extremely good with …ts rising by more than half …1.8m.

…en assuming that the …th-rate in both fertilizers …agrochemicals slows appre…y over the rest of the year, … half is at least going to be … of the substantial provi… … that left the merchanting … with second-half losses in … of £668,000. In short, …s looks set to produce …ortably over £17m for the …, pointing to a prospective …ratio at 392p of under 11 … a yield of 4.2 per cent—a …g that reflects the defen… merits of the group in a …cult year but one which … not look particularly …ting when set against re…ry potential elsewhere in …

…rim: 1975* (1974)
…talization £98m
… £110m (£104m)
…ax profits £10.2m (£8.56m)
…dend gross 6.77p (5.97p)
…ian associate deconsoli…d.

…e Darby

…aiting for … accounts

…rst glance pre-tax profits …1m from Sime Darby with … over half of that coming … Consolidated Plantations, …d fairly good going for a … in which the Far Eastern …s have received unusually …e setbacks. But at the net … the result is an un…ted loss of £1.36m as …st profits last time of … .

… reasons are twofold. … there is the swingeing …charge, of about 70 per … That indicates that the …sian companies were … somewhat better than …he same period of last year, but that the group has experienced some heavy losses elsewhere in the world

The tax losses can, presumably, be offset against future profits in those particular areas, so the damage done to earnings is hopefully temporary, evening out the effects but still leaves the practical implications of a heavier burden on corporate cash flow, despite expectations that the group's balance sheet, when it arrives, will show some welcome improvement.

The second factor, continuing extraordinary losses, is rather more worrying. Although the below-the-line loss of £4.8m was somewhat down on last year's total, most people were expecting last year's writeoffs to be the end of the exceptional provisions. Instead of which, the actual losses appear to be running at an even higher rate —for the £4.8m includes over £1m worth of profits on disposal.

The group is still providing for the China Engineering contract and included in the figures is a loss following the Clive placing. But provision for long-term investments takes another £3.7m and something of a credibility gap appears to have appeared between the group's comments about wiping the slate clean last year, and the net loss for shareholders.

In the current six months, trading conditions, if anything, will have worsened. Although the rubber and palm oil prices show signs of strength, the tractor interests in Malaysia are vulnerable to cutbacks in government spending and continued weakness of the logging industry. Yesterday the shares fell 4p to 68p in London. Their merits as a speculation of recovery in the Far East depend on what the balance sheet looks like.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Sales £303m (£292m)
Pre-tax profits £20.8m (£22.3m)
Earnings per share 1.9p (5.4p)
Dividend gross 2.0p (1.89p)

Tarmac

Coping with the recession

Tarmac has confounded the doubters again, producing a profits improvement of just over 10 per cent in the six months to end-June despite problems worth something over £300,000 in the property division. Not that the group has been having an easy time of it elsewhere, and the strain shows in profit margins eroded by the best part of a point ahead of interest charges some £300,000 higher at £2.13m.

But in the context of the "adverse economic situation" the figures are good, and with the promise of the maximum permitted increase in the year's distribution this was enough to send the shares 6p better yesterday, to 162p.

Roadstone has held its own, but only by virtue of stringent cost control and some "tapering"; and the same "tapering" has been applied to the construction division, where in some areas the smaller orders are becoming thin on the ground although Tarmac is also picking up business that might in easier times have gone to smaller and less financially stable groups.

Tarmac reckons to do rather better in most areas in the second half of this year; and in particular there should be more of a contribution from the still modest international division, recently established to look after the group's interests in the developing nations. More significant for the immediate future is the fact that second-half interest charges will be down as the proceeds of the £10.6m rights issue in May are utilized; also the board is expecting the February acquisition Coolag to better the £100,000-odd contribution it made in the first half.

As against all this, however, there is the fact that things are going ill in the property division, where second-half losses are likely to outstrip those of the first six months to leave the division in the red by the best part of £1m (as against £644,000) for the year. This being the case it would be optimistic to look for anything in excess of £20m (as against £17.78m) pre-tax for the year. But that still leaves the dividend very comfortably covered. The shares are bound to benefit when the pressure for reflation comes on; and meantime the 7.6 per cent yield provides support against the Jonahs.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £85.5m
Sales £190m (£148m)
Pre-tax profits £8m (£7.27m)
Dividend gross 4.92p (4.48p).

Guinness Peat

Recovery potential

Given that straight investment in commodities is not the easiest or always the most desirable form of investment for many investors, the next best medium for those looking to a recovery in world commodity markets over the next 12 months or so should be commodity broking.

And the latest word from Guinness Peat is that trading this year already looks like being better than last year when commodity prices were on the slide. In addition, of course, GP already has a fair amount of built-in recovery potential given that last year carried the very substantial costs of the group's move into new premises, a sizable element of doubled-up overheads

While the merchant banking side, which turned in a better performance than most of the competition last year, has not been as active as some in the domestic capital-raising market this year, it has apparently been active overseas and is looking for reasonable growth. Throw in further improvement on insurance broking and there looks to be plenty of support for the shares at 163p—particularly as the group does not appear to be looking to a rights issue as a means of broadening the equity base.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £31.2m
Net assets £9.2m (£7.2m)
Borrowings £40.4m (£41.3m)
Net profit £3.6m (£4.4m)
Earnings per share 12.7p (16.8p)

Why British Leyland needs to get to grips with Germany

Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of the newly-formed British Leyland Cars company, is coming under increasing pressure from Mr David Andrews, his opposite number at British Leyland International, to improve the quality and delivery times of cars for export. And contrary to some reports BLI is not simply a "middle man" interposed between the manufacturer and his markets.

Mr Andrews controls an annual turnover of about £750m —about half the group's total sales—and that gives him a lot of muscle in his present attempts to improve quality and delivery of cars on time and in the numbers ordered.

In effect BLI has become by far the group's largest customer. As a separate, profit-accountable company it is in a stronger position than ever before to impose its wishes on the factory.

And nowhere is better quality and prompt delivery more urgently needed than in West Germany, Europe's largest car market with annual sales of more than two million cars.

It was a frustrating experience for British journalists visiting the Frankfurt Motor Show recently to hear German motor industry leaders talking patronizingly about British Leyland's continuing failure to sell in their country. "We would like to see you doing a lot better here, but really your quality is just not up to the *standards our motorists expect* and get", was how one put it.

The man directly charged with improving this position is Mr Bert Lawrence, BLI's director of European operations. Group marketing director under the pre-Ryder set-up, Mr Lawrence is a former Ford of Europe executive.

He played the leading role in reorganizing British Leyland's distributor-dealer network in Britain after the 1968 merger.

Mr Lawrence will need all this experience in tackling the German market, reckoned to be the toughest nut to crack in the whole of Europe. But he has made a promising start by admitting that there are serious shortcomings in the present German set-up and the quality of cars reaching the market.

He told me: "Our dealer network is still far too weak for such an important market. We have too many marginal dealers creating a down-market image—and you cannot do that in Germany. You have to offer a good product, in a good setting and sell it hard.

"Too many of our 400 German dealers are selling British Leyland cars alongside those of competing models from other makers. We are also too dependent on the Mini in Germany. It accounts for around 60 per cent of our total sales there."

All British Leyland car franchises in Germany are held by A. Brüggemann, based in Düsseldorf. British Leyland has had a minority holding in this company since 1972 when it added the remaining franchises to its long-standing Austin-Morris holdings.

Last year Brüggeman built a new sales and service centre at Heidelberg and a new spares depot at Neuss-Norf, near Düsseldorf. The latter was badly needed to shorten "off-road" times for British Leyland owners.

But in recent years Brüggeman's dealers have become frustrated by the factories' inability to meet their orders. At time of peak demand they have frequently received less than half and the cars they have received have been woefully short of German standards.

The most recent failure in this respect was the condition of early Allegros, although this was a general shortcoming with the model and not restricted to Germany.

Mr Lawrence admits that one of his biggest headaches is the question of quality. Much of the criticism he insists is no longer justified.

"There has already been considerable improvement in quality, but it is still not up to the standard I believe necessary to sell really well in Germany.

"So far as I am concerned improved quality is the number one priority and I have made it very clear to the factories that I shall not be prepared to buy cars which do not meet the required standards".

Last year British Leyland sold fewer than 14,000 cars in Germany. This year it hopes for a slight improvement to around 16,000 as the German market continues to improve ahead of the rest of Europe.

But to put that into perspective the hoped-for 16,000 is *only a quarter of Datsun's sales* in Britain last year and despite the poor performance of Japan-

Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of British Leyland Cars: pressure for improved quality and delivery times.

ese cars as a whole in Germany is still below Datsun's present German sales.

In the first six months of this year British Leyland took only 0.6 per cent of the German market compared with Datsun's 0.7 per cent, Renault's 5.9 per cent and Chrysler's 3.1 per cent.

Yet with the advantage of the continued weakness of sterling British Leyland cars are very competitively priced and offer a good profit margin to dealer and factory alike. The range of cars on offer is now being tailored to German tastes and will soon be based on the Mini, an up-dated Allegro, the Princess (the 18-22 range), the new Rover-Triumph saloon, code-named ST1 and due for launching next year, the Range Rover *and selected Jaguar models.*

An advertising campaign will be launched shortly to sell British Leyland to the German public.

Despite this encouraging drum-beating, Mr Lawrence and his European team may well be tempted to devote most of their time to easier markets offering a quicker return. However, until they face up to the German problem British Leyland will still be an also-ran in continental Europe.

Success will not be easy and it will not be cheaply acquired, but success in the very discriminating German market will boost the company's sales world-wide.

The overriding danger is that in pressing its demands for better cars and better delivery BLI may find itself in open conflict with British Leyland Cars.

As the head of BLI Mr Andrews has no illusions about this danger. "Of course, a great deal depends on my personal relationship with Derek Whittaker at Cars. Of course there will be clashes, but ultimately we both have the same target in mind—the success of British Leyland as a whole.

Nevertheless, there remain many critics of BLI both inside and outside the group. The Ryder Committee were urged by some British Leyland managers to remove BLI entirely as "an interfering time-wasting middleman".

Mr Andrews accepts that the only way to silence these critics is by performance and with international markets still depressed and likely to remain so for the next two years he has his hands full.

Clifford Webb

The brokerage war shakes up Wall Street

Frank Vogl

A battle is raging along Wall Street as, at long last, the brokerage community is being subjected to the pressures of real competition. The brokers are not surprisingly bitter that the authorities in Washington had the temerity to strip away the cosy cloak of protection that so long shielded this industry and end fixed commission rates on May 1.

The big institutions appear so far to have benefited from the new era of freely negotiated rates, while the brokers are suffering as each company tries to undercut its rivals. As so often happens when government regulation of industry ends, it is the small man who is suffering the most.

This still has to come into clear focus, but some brokers have already started charging higher commissions to small private investors, and most probably these investors will have to pay partially for the benefits obtained by the powerful institutions.

Just before May Day, a good number of experts on Wall Street were whispering news of a solid front among the leading brokers and dealers. Rumour had it that Merrill Lynch, Bache, E. F. Button, Goldman, Sachs, Solomon Brothers and all the other majors would stand firm against the expected institutions' demands for lower commission charges.

The first few days of May suggested that the rumours had been solidly based, because the majors made only small discounts of between 5 and 10 per cent. However, the moment real pressure was exerted, the solid front collapsed.

The unity was really broken by a host of small and medium-sized brokerage houses that became known as the discounters, because they offered huge reductions to attract business. Some of the discounts were as much as 50 per cent off the old fixed rates, which had been fixed according to a complex formula based on volume and costs of transactions.

These discounters were largely firms that made no effort to offer full brokerage services and research, but which concentrated almost alone on the pure execution of business. These firms, by their very style of operations, had lower overhead costs than the full service brokers and could therefore offer much larger discounts than many of their rivals.

Most institutions started to shop around, although initially some of the largest were determined to ensure that the quality of the service they obtained from their brokers did not decline, and so they actually increased business with some of the biggest brokers, despite the fact that these brokers were not offering such large price cuts as the discounters.

It swiftly became a topsy-turvy world on Wall Street with institutions roving from shop to shop to compare prices and get the best deals. Some of the big companies such as E. F. Hutton quickly realized what the rules of the new game were all about and started offering 30 to 40 per cent discounts.

Others, some say even Merrill Lynch, continued to claim publicly that their discounts were only 12 per cent or so, while privately showing a willingness to offer much greater cuts.

Slowly the rates war settled down and discounts tended to stabilize, but there remain big differences in the charges offered from one broker to another. Of course the full services offered by competing brokers tend to differ, and in some cases the ability of companies to offer good research or give institutions top quality and mostly reliable advice, have enabled some brokers to maintain almost all of their old institutional clients, while still charging higher fees than many of their rivals.

On average, says Mr Robert Sherman, senior vice president of Bache and Company, the discounts to institutions that are being offered today are around 35 per cent.

Other brokers, who clearly did not want to appear undignified by suggesting that they are offering the best rates in town, said that many brokerage companies are still offering discounts of 45 per cent and more. What emerged from speaking to brokers was that there are several tiers of rates depending upon the size of the institutions.

The biggest clients can in some cases get 50 per cent and easily obtain between 25 to 30 per cent discounts from all brokers, while the smaller institutions can get an average discount of 15 per cent, with some only managing 10 per cent.

In a long run a good number of brokers are convinced that research service is going to be a key factor for institutions in choosing brokers, but for the moment the institutions continue to be concerned almost exclusively with price.

Most brokers admit that the tough competition produced by the ending of fixed commissions will in time lead to the failure of some companies and to more mergers. This could be a good thing if the result is a large number of highly efficient, well managed, companies that can offer good services at reasonable charges.

But a good number of brokers are deeply worried that the long-term impact will be bad, or, to use that favourite word of Wall Street brokers, "disastrous".

One consequence would be the reduction of research services in an attempt to cut costs and some companies have already been forced to take this step. Another result, and possibly the most damaging, is that it could sharply increase rates for small investors, so driving many of them away from the market and doing major damage to the chances of companies raising all the capital they need in coming years in the markets.

Some experts fear that the competition will be so brutal that too many brokerage houses will be driven out of business, with the remainder not being strong enough to take all the risks involved in heavy underwriting of new issues, so also reducing the ability of the markets to provide industry with the vast volume of capital it will need.

But at the moment, when a broker is part of an underwriting consortium for new stock that all the institutions want and for which demand is bound to exceed supply, the brokers can make sure that the shares they have go only to those institutions that have been most reasonable about commission negotiations.

Finally, some brokers and market observers are alarmed about the prospect of the authorities being encouraged by the ending of rates to take further steps to decontrol the industry. The most feared step, it would appear, is the abolition of the New York Stock Exchange's rule 394, which bans trading in equities off the exchange's trading floor.

There is little doubt that Merrill Lynch was encouraged to press ahead with its plans to deal in odd-lots off the floor by the *increasing profit pressures* imposed by freely negotiated commission rates.

Most brokers believe Merrill Lynch would have taken this step even without the ending of fixed rates, because of its dominating position in the odd-lot business

However, trading odd-lots on an inter-office basis could bring Merrill Lynch some considerable savings, and in an age now where profits are going to mean tight management, other brokers may attempt to trade in equities off the floor of the exchange.

But the conventional Wall Street wisdom is that rule 394 will not be abolished and that off-floor trading may indeed only concern odd-lots.

Brokers stress that inter-office trading in securities will increase costs, not cut them, because of the additional burden of having to finance large inventories of shares, increasing corporate liquidity and financing the sometimes highly costly business of making markets in individual stocks.

Most brokers did not believe that fixed rates would ever end and they may be just as wrong today about rule 394, but whatever happens there can be no doubt that competition in the brokerage industry is increasing and brokers are having to find ways of becoming more efficient to meet the new competitive challenges.

It is still far too early to assess the real impact on the balance-sheets caused by the ending of fixed rates. Basically, however, countries which believe in free enterprise have no good reason to make an exception of stockbrokers.

The federal government in Washington is well aware of the problems that may develop from ending fixed rates and concerned about the possible increases in charges to small investors.

Its response is, however, not likely to be that of reintroducing fixed rates. Instead, Washington might make changes in tax laws so as to increase public interest in the securities markets, thus increasing the business volume of the brokers, raising the volume of capital that might be available for use by lenders in the markets and offsetting, to some extent, the cost to small investors that freely negotiated commission rates have produced.

Business Diary: Spear cut and thrust • Brussels commuter

City yesterday showed disapproval over surprise …nings at Spear & Jackson …ational, the industrial cut…hand and garden tool …

…es closed a penny off at …ter news that managing …r George Moore is mak…sudden departure. He is … replaced by Leonard …rd, who was promoted … board from within the …y last year.

…e-time Urwick Orr con… , Moore was brought into … & Jackson in 1966 to …ate and expand a then …tioned and somewhat … concern in the traditional … business mould.

… success can be judged … he way Spear & Jackson …ow almost completely … off its "things for the … " image, bought into … overseas concerns and … a solid wedge into …lian and United States …s.

… a difficult first six … the company was last … till able to report a lift… pre-tax profits from …0 to £820,000.

… yesterday refused to …ny comment on Moore's …tion except to claim that …ove was "amicable". …er, rumours abound of a … split in the boardroom …x weeks ago.

… theory is that chairman …n de Bartolome, an ex… Cutler who brought … into the group, now feels …e expansion phase has … course. Moore, who has …ar contract and earned about £26,000 last year, is expected to benefit from the move by up to £75,000.

European

Not surprisingly, the delayed and still lukewarm debut of British trade unionists at last week's meeting of the Economic and Social Committee in Brussels overshadowed everything else. But there was another new face there too—that of Norman Miller, the director of Save and Prosper who is best remembered for his work in building up the successful Ebor Securities unit trust group.

Miller, unlike most of the other new boys, is a committed European and most pleased about his new appointment. It follows logically from his increasing involvement in Europe, both at official and the purely business level.

At the end of 1972 he was coopted by the then Department of Trade and Industry to attend the EEC Commission's working groups on unit trusts. Later he master-minded the creation of the European Federation of Investment Funds and Companies.

The 24-man strong British group at EcoSoc is divided three: employers, workers and other interests. Miller, although he feels he belongs "temperamentally to the last group", takes his stand with the employers.

His special interests will be finance and economics, industry and commerce and energy. The last is apt, in view of his role as director of Viking Resources, the only British investment trust company exclusively devoted to North Sea oil.

The prospect of commuting to Brussels—it is reckoned that at least 50 days a year must be devoted by EcoSoc members to their work in advising the Commission—Miller can bear with equanamity. He believes that EcoSoc is a useful body and estimates that about half of its opinions are adopted and incorporated into Council directives.

So he is looking forward to wearing his new European hat —and can be expected to tilt it slightly towards the United Kingdom.

NUM's Arthur Scargill.

On attitudes

Arthur Scargill and his Yorkshire area mineworkers' union executive are at it again. Following hard on the heels of their failure to persuade the union's annual conference to stick out for the £100-a-week miner, and the executive's debacle in its anti-EEC campaign, comes a recommendation that Yorkshire union branches refuse to participate in an "attitudes survey" to be conducted by researchers of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers are the only people in the country who are refusing to take part. The industrial psychology unit at the college, having obtained full cooperation from the National Coal Board and other union areas, want to talk to Yorkshire miners about recruitment and the reduction of employees in mining.

They want to identify areas of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, to obtain information on views and attitudes of miners in all aspects of work, and to look at communications between men and management. The Social Science Research Council is financing the research.

Christine Edwards, the study supervisor, is at a loss to know why Yorkshire has refused to cooperate when no one else has objected. "This is not a political thing", she says, adding that she will travel north to explain things to the executive in the hope that members will change their minds.

Trophy winners

A small village co-operative in co Londonderry is trumpeting its success. It has challenged the mighty GKN group and, as a consequence, won itself the title of Northern Ireland's "small firm of the year".

The co-operative is Carn Fasteners, of Swatragh, which in 12 months has increased its output sixfold, tripled its labour force (to 23) and been "very profitable". The company is led by managing director Tom McIlwaine and was launched by the Northern Counties Co-operative in March, 1974, to manufacture wood screws.

This followed the "sensing" by the co-operative's chairman of a market for wood screws—traditionally the stronghold of GKN.

Yesterday's trophy was awarded jointly by the Northern Ireland Local Enterprise Development Unit and the Northern Bank. "When we first announced our intention of taking on GKN", McIlwaine recalled, "people said we were crazy. But we have successfully penetrated the Ulster, Irish Republic and British markets, and are about to send our first container load abroad to Nigeria."

How do they do it? Well, one of the answers may be that Carn specializes in gimlet-pointed screws so sharp that they can be hand-started into hard wood. About a third of the employees are shareholders, and of the others—mainly young people—most of their fathers have a stake in the business.

A south London postman struck what might be a prophetic note early yesterday morning. On the day that postal charges were raised yet again he was heard whistling "The Last Post" as he made his delivery.

INTERIM STATEMENT 1975

To the Members 29th September, 1975

The Group profit before tax for the six months ended 30th June, 1975 reached £8,012,000, showing an increase of about 10% over last year. In spite of the adverse economic situation most divisions increased their trading profits, and great credit goes to all our employees on having achieved this result.

During the second half of the year we shall receive the benefit of a lower interest charge due to our rights issue and also anticipate an increasing contribution from our overseas interests. I therefore believe *that we shall again show an improvement over the same period last year* and that our full year's results will be ahead of 1974.

Our progress so far in the present economic climate is such that we can be optimistic about our prospects when the recession ends. It is therefore the present intention of your Board to recommend an increase in the total dividend for 1975 by the maximum permitted under current legislation. They are declaring an interim dividend increased by 10% to 3·2 pence per share, whose gross equivalent is 4·923 pence per share. The interim dividend will be paid on 13th November, 1975.

Robin G. Martin, *Chairman*

Unaudited results for the first half year	1975 Half year to 30th June	1974 Full year	1974 Half year to 30th June
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	189,773	322,642	147,665
Profit before interest	10,137	21,788	9,101
Interest Payable	2,125	4,009	1,828
Profit before taxation	8,012	17,779	7,273
Taxation	4,166	8,425	3,653
Profit after taxation	3,846	9,354	3,620
Minority interests, pre-acquisition profits and preference dividend	145	57	24
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,701	9,297	3,596
Net earnings per ordinary share	7.5p	20.4p	7.9p

Tarmac

Tarmac Limited, Head Office, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton WV4 6JP. Telephone: 0902 41101

ank Base Rates

ays Bank	10%
pare & Co. ...	*10%
s Bank	10%
nd Bank	10%
Vestminster ...	10%
ey Trust	11½%
Century Bank	11½%
m & Glyn's	10%

y deposits on sums of 000 and under, 9½% to £25,000, 7½%, over 000, 7¾%.

THE AFRIKANDER LEASE LIMITED
Incorporated in the ublic of South Africa)

NOTICE OF SURE OF REGISTERS

e purpose of the annual meeting of The Afrikander mited to be held on Thurs- 3rd October, 1975, at the transfer registers and of members of the com- l be closed from 17th to ctober, 1975, both days

ber entitled to attend and the meeting may appoint a attend, speak and, on a e in his stead. A proxy be a member of the com-

By order of the Board
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

Office:
n Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ.
ember, 1975.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The strength of the dollar continued to dominate foreign exchange markets yesterday, but dealers said that business was moderate and tended to be two-way. Moreover, early support for the dollar evaporated in the afternoon after New York opened. By the close the American unit had returned to opening levels in most centres, although these continued to be above those at Friday's close.

The pound opened at $2.0375, slipped back to $2.0325 at one stage and then recovered to finish at $2.0370, down 75 points on Friday's close. The effective depreciation rate widened 0.1 per cent to 28.6 per cent, the lowest level the pound has yet reached.

Gold picked up again. It closed at $138¾, up $1¾ on the day.

Discount market

A moderate shortage eventually developed and the Bank of England relieved the situation by purchasing Treasury bills directly from the discount houses. On the whole, the clearing banks appeared to be fairly well placed.

By lunchtime, rates had eased from the 10½ to 10 per cent that had ruled for the morning to 9¾ to 10 per cent. But the picture became a little "patchy" by mid-afternoon, and some houses still had not balanced their books.

Even after the help from the authorities, the close was on the tight side. Rates were heard up to 10½ or 10¾ per cent at the finish, though one or two had already closed at 10 per cent before this final firmer tendency.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) September 29	Market rates (close) September 29
New York	$2.0325-0385	$2.0365-0375
Montreal	$2.0810-0885	$2.0870-0880
Amsterdam	5.57-60fl	5.58-59fl
Brussels	81.60-82.10f	81.80-82.00f
Copenhagen	12.64-71k	12.68½-70½k
Frankfurt	5.43-48m	5.43½-44½m
Lisbon	55.60-56.10e	55.90-56.10e
Madrid	121.80-122.40p	121.90-122.10p
Milan	1401-06lr	1409-05lr
Oslo	11.60-64k	11.63-64k
Paris	9.26-31f	9.29½-27½f
Stockholm	9.20-24k	9.21-22k
Tokyo	615-22y	617-19y
Vienna	38.20-70sch	38.40-60sch
Zurich	5.50-62f	5.60½-61½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 0.1 to 28.6 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.70-.80c prem	1.77-1.87c prem
Montreal	.40-.30c prem	.85-.85c prem
Amsterdam	3½-2½c prem	10-9c prem
Brussels	35-15c prem	90-70c prem
Copenhagen	7-4ore prem	16-13ore prem
Frankfurt	3½-2½pf prem	10½-9½pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-30c disc	55c prem-85c disc
Milan	1-3lr disc	3½-5½lr disc
Oslo	8½-2½ore prem	16-13ore prem
Paris	2½-1½c prem	8½-6½c prem
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	8½-6½ore prem
Vienna	35-10gro prem	75-45gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	11½-10½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9754-57.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-6¾; seven days, 6¾-6⅞; one month, 6¾-7¼; three months, 7¾-8¼; six months, 8½-8.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $136 (an ounce); pm, $138¾. Krugerrand (per coin): $142½-144½ (£70-71) (domestic); $142½-144½ (£70-71) (international). Sovereigns (old), 34¼-35¼ (£16½-21) (new); $42½-43¼ (£20½-21¼).

Bovis S-E Asia loss

Bovis South-East Asia BHD reports an unaudited group net loss of $M2.35m against a loss of $M1.22m for the first-half to June 30. Turnover was $M11.25m ($M25.21m) High borrowings continue to hamper the company's ability to accelerate its programme of new work, though discussions are being held with its United Kingdom parent, Bovis S-E Asia has not yet been able to reduce its debts.—Reuter.

Wankie Colliery

Profit before tax of Wankie Colliery Company, the coal-mining and investment group, increased from $2,484,000 (Rhodesian) to $2,750,000 in the year ended August 31. The total dividend is being increased from the equivalent of 6 cents (having been adjusted for the scrip issue) to 6¼ cents.

John M. Newton

The cash position of Sussex-based John M. Newton & Sons has again improved and totalled £853,000 at March 31 last, reports Mr J. Spindlow, chairman, in his annual statement. When the right acquisition comes to hand the group will have the finance to act quickly.

Commodities

Copper price up despite stocks

Prices of copper rose on the London Metal Exchange yesterday even though the rise in warehouse stocks last week was higher than expected—9,075 tonnes to 431,225 tonnes.

Cash wire bars rose £10 on Friday's price and three months rose by £5.

Other metal stocks were as follows: tin up 30 tonnes to 6,075; lead up 4,125 to 74,200; zinc up 1,550 to 43,375; silver unchanged at 16,440,000 troy ounces.

COPPER.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £595-95.50 a metric ton; three months, £615.50-16.00. Sales, 12,200 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £580-80.25; three months, £602-02.50. Sales, 100 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £591.50-92.00; three months, £613.15.50. Settlement, £592. Sales, 11,575 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £578-79; three months, £600-601. Settlement, £579. Sales, 275 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER was quiet and featureless.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 220p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 447.5); three months, 226.30p (456.2c); six months, 233.50p (467.5c); one year, 247.50p (487.9c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 222.6-22.7p; three months, 228.5-28.7p; seven months, 237.5-38.5p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 220.4-220.6p; three months, 226.4-226.6p; seven months, 235.5-236.5p. Settlement, 220.6p. Sales, 20 lots.

TIN.—Standard cash rose £11 on Friday and the three-month position advanced by £10. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,137-40.00 a metric ton; three months, £3,198-3,200. Sales, 165 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,137-40; three months, £3,195-3,200. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,130-3,132; three months, £3,188-3,190. Settlement, £3,132. Sales, 235 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,130-32; three months, £3,188-90. Settlement, £3,132. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M979.25 a picul.

LEAD rose fractionally in a dull market. Afternoon.—Cash, £172.50-73.50 a metric ton; three months, £181-81.25. Sales, 650 tons. Morning.—Cash, £173.74; three months, £181.50-81.75. Settlement, £174. Sales, 825 tons.

ZINC rose by £2.75 for cash and the three-month position advanced by just over £3. Afternoon.—Cash, £338-39 a metric ton; three months £351.75-52.00. Sales, 1,775 tons. Morning.—Cash, £356.50-37.00; three months, £350-50.50. Settlement, £337. Sales, 4,125 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose 30p on Friday's price to £75.90 ($154.80) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was slightly easier.—Nov, 33.80-34.15p per kilo; Dec, 34-34.35p; Jan-March, 34.50-34.35p; April-June, 35.25-35.30p; July-Sept, 36.40-36.45p; Oct-Dec, 37.75-37.80p; Jan-March, 39.05-39.10p; April-June, 40.25-40.40p; July-Sept, 41.15-4.140p. Sales, 83 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot 31.75-33.00. Cifs. Nov, 29.90-30.10; Dec, 30.50-80.

COFFEE. "Spot" advanced by £13 on Friday's price. Arabicas were steady. **ROBUSTAS.**—Sept, £735-55 per metric ton; Nov, £730-30.50; Jan, £730-30.50; March £736-37; May, £740-40.50; July, £745-46; Sept, £750-51. Sales: 429 lots including 13 options. **ARABICAS.**—Oct, $90.60-91.20 per 50 kilos; Dec, $90.70-90.80; Feb, $91.50-93.00; April $91.75-92.20; June $91.75-92.75; August, $92.25-93.00; Oct, $92.00-93.75.

COCOA futures closed steady having moved slightly ahead in most positions.—Sept, £680-710.5 per metric ton; New Dec, £620-20.50; March, £604-05; May, £593.50-95.00; July, £588-89; Sept, £588-89; Dec, £586-89. Sales: 1,875 lots. ICO prices: daily 54.61c; 15-day average 52.56c; 22-day average 51.18c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR was slightly easier in a quiet market. The London daily prices were: "raws" £166 (down £2); "whites" £178 (unchanged).—Oct, unquoted; Dec, £158.80-58.95 per long ton; March, £156.75-56.90; May, £155.75-56.00; Aug, £154.75-55.00; Oct, £154-55.25; Dec, £153.50-54.00. Sales, 7,996 lots. ISA prices: 14.20c; 17-day average, 15.86c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier. Oct, £87.50-88.50 per metric ton; Dec, £89.20-89.30; Feb, £90.50-90.70; April, £91.50-91.70; June, £92.50-92.70; Aug, £93.30-93.60; Oct, £94-94.50. Sales: 99 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Prices generally eased in sympathy with lower trends in Chicago and buying support was thin.

WHEAT.—US Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov, £100.80; Dec, £102.06 direct sellers Tilbury nominals. EEC feed: Oct, £65.75; Nov, £67.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: Oct, £68; Nov, £69.25; Dec, £69.50 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: Oct, £63; Nov, £68.50 east coast. All per long ton, cif UK unless stated.

MARK LANE: Prices were slightly mixed in moderate activity. Oct deliveries of milling wheat traded into London at £67.25 per long ton while Oct denaturable wheat made £65 into East Anglia and Nov, £66 per long ton. Feed barley traded to East Anglia at up to £63.75 for Oct. The following are average sellers quotations per long ton for delivery London area: Wheat (milling): Oct, £67.80; Oct-Dec, £69. Denaturable: Oct, £65. Barley feed: Oct, £63.60 to £64.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady.—Nov, £65.95; Jan, £66.20; March, £67.85; May, £69.20. **WHEAT** was steady.—Nov, £64.70; Jan, £67.00; March, £68.85; May, £70.20.

TEA: A fair demand prevailed for the 35,942 packages of north Indian and African teas offered at auction, the Tea Brokers Association reports. Assam ctc's opened several pence easier but a better tone developed later in the sale and mediums closed no more than 1p to 2p per kilo lower with selected brighter lines quoted fully firm to dearer. Dooars teas continued irregular throughout. Best African ctc's were stronger than last week and often put on around 1p per kilo but mediums together with plain orthodox sorts generally lost 1p to 2p per kilo.

MEAT (Smithfield).

BEEF: Scotch killed sides, 31.0-34.5p per lb; English hindquarters (some heavy), 36.0-39.0p; Eire hindquarters, 36.0-39.0p; Eire forequarters, 24.0-25.0p.

VEAL: English fats, 38.0-44.0p; English bobbies, 10.0-13.0p; Scotch bobbies, 10.0-13.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 68.0-72.5p.

LAMB: English small, 28.0-34.0p; English medium, 28.0-32.0p; English heavy, 25.0-28.0p; Scotch medium, 28.0-30.0p; Scotch heavy, 25.0-28.0p; Scotch Hill, 26.0-32.0p. Imported frozen: New Zealand D's, 41.0-51.5p; New Zealand 3's, 28.5-29.5p; New Zealand 8's, 27.0-28.0p; New Zealand YL's, 28.0-29.0p; New Zealand YM's, 27.5-28.0p.

EWES: 10.0-12.0p.

PORK: English, under 100lb, 28.0-38.0p; English, 100-120lb, 29.0-37.0p; English, 120-160lb, 30.0-34.0p; English, 160-180lb, 29.0-31.0p.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on September 29.—UK: Cattle £18.08 per live cwt (–0.47). Sheep 31.2p per lb EDCW (+0.1). Pigs £4.83 per ScLW (–0.13). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 7.0 per cent, average price £18.20 (–0.46). Sheep numbers down 16.6 per cent, average price 31.4p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 0.1 per cent, average price £4.85 (–0.15). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 0.2 per cent, average price £17.99 (–0.66). Sheep numbers down 14.7 per cent, average price 30.3p (+0.1). Pig numbers up 8.5 per cent, average price £4.89 (+0.15).

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Barnet 13¼% 1980 (£100©)	£99¾-¼
Do 14% 1984-85 (£100©)	£50¾-¼
Bristol Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£)	£95
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	145-1
Coventry 13¼% 1980 (£99¼b)	£9½-¼
Derby 13¼% 1982 (£98¾a)	£49¾
Estates Hse Inv 25p Ord	234
Haslemere Est 9¼% Cnv (£100½)	£23 prem-2
Islington 13¼% 1980 (£100b)	£10¾
Do 14% 85-88 (£100b)	£9¾-¾
Land Secs 10% Cnv (£100h)	137
Liverpool 13½% 1981 (£99¾d)	£50¾
Norcross 15¼% Db 90-95 (£98h)	£27¾-¼
Treasury 9¼% B 1978 (£95)	£94¾-¾
York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (†b)	£11½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Euro Ferries (25½)	Nov 14	26 prem-1½
Ladbroke (10‡)	Nov 4	86 prem-1
Royal Ins (220†)	..	65 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £65 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Some feet-on-the-ground views on the shape of a new cocoa pact

Having declared that it will, subject to approval by Congress, join the new International Tin Agreement, the United States has now said that it will give full consideration to joining the international cocoa agreement which a United Nations conference has begun negotiating in Geneva.

Although the United States delegate, Mr Thomas O'Donnell, added cautious riders to the statement and reiterated the official American line, that this agreement, like others, should not be disruptive to fundamental market forces and established trade practices, it seems clear that the section of American opinion, headed by the State Department, which would like to see the United States playing a full and active part in commodity agreements is gaining ground.

Up to now the role of the United States has been rather like that of a referee running up and down the field without a pea in his whistle: an expert on what should be done but quite unable to exert decisive influence on the game.

Some feet-on-the-ground views on the shape a new cocoa fact should take have been given to the conference by Dr Albert Viton, chief of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Sugar, Beverage and Horticultural Crops Service. He said that what was important was the price which triggered and set in motion quota reductions, on one side, the price at which restrictions on exports were to be removed and the price at which sales from the buffer stock were to commence.

In his view, instead of worrying about a so-called "minimum" price, attention should be concentrated on the median price objective, which the quota mechanism must and should be made to defend. He pointed out that the concepts of minimum and maximum prices were removed from the 1968 sugar agreement to good advantage.

He added a warning that great as had been year-to-year price fluctuations in the past, these would be wider still in the absence of an agreement and because in the absence of price assurances, production was not likely to increase at a rate sufficient to make possible substantial stock rebuilding. Therefore the market would hang on the vagaries of the weather and prices would fluctuate accordingly.

The threat of excessively high prices was not likely to stimulate investment in consumption expansion. On the other hand, fears of price collapse were bound to hold back investment in long-term expansion of production.

Long-term production expansion would be best brought about by an assurance of reasonable prices which an agreement could give. This was also the cheapest way for consumers. If an agreement with realistic prices was good for producing countries, it might be essential for consumers to secure a steady expansion of production.

Provisions for regular consultation on production policies and action, on the basis of data assembled by the secretariat should be part of the agreement system, as should be consultations on measures to expand consumption.

Commodities

After producing rubber market reports for 13 years on behalf of his company, Mr Percy Glazer, managing director of Lewis & Peat (Rubber) Ltd., is breaking new ground—cautiously.

Up to now the reports have been issued on an impartial basis, with the exception of comments on futures market trends. But as leading merchants—and one of the oldest in the business—Lewis & Peat are receiving requests both from the United Kingdom and overseas, for opinions and market views regarding consumption and price. Mr Glazer points out that with world economies under pressure, the industry is looking for opinions.

So, with due restraint, Mr Glazer has, in his latest report, begun to respond. He says that an estimation, for what it is worth, would indicate that with few exceptions the demand for natural rubber is possibly between 30 and 40 per cent lower than in previous years. Consequently, statistically, the rubber market should not remain bullish.

Manufacturers are hesitating to buy forward requirements and equally producers are reluctant to sell more than current plus one month ahead. "The main concern is that of sterling, which continues to drift downwards with its consequential effect on the actual price of rubber in terms of rates of exchange alone."

The report recalls that the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) has postponed its next attempt to formulate an international rubber buffer stock agreement, probably on account of Ramadan, and the next meeting will probably be in Bangkok during mid-November.

Although the five countries concerned—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Sri Lanka—reached an agreement earlier in the year on an idea for a joint 100,000-tonne buffer stock and price stabilization scheme, "there are numerous points which remain undecided".

"The major stumbling block is a dispute over where the proposed buffer stock should be centrally held and managed. Whilst Malaysia favours centralized management, Indonesia prefers to maintain a degree of autonomy over its stockpile contribution. Furthermore, there were reservations about the cost."

After commenting that congestion at numerous ports throughout the world is continuing to cause havoc with shipping schedules and rates, Mr Glazer continues: "Until there is a body able to forecast a more accurate 'turn-round' of world trade, manufacturers are advised not to over-buy but to maintain reasonable month-to-month stocks and purchase only sufficient for their own contractual requirements.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Wall Street

New York, Sept 29.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange saw declines widening their lead over advances to a five-to-three margin. At mid-session the Dow Jones industrial average was 1.56 points off at 817.04.—AP-Dow Jones.

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'75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
31	Armitage & Rhodes	31	–2	3.0	9.7	3.5
94	Deborah Services	98	—	7.5	7.7	5.2
90	Henry Sykes	128	—	4.9	3.9	8.5
20	Twinlock Ord	20	–1	0.9	4.6	4.9
45	Twinlock 12% ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	—
48	Unilock Holdings	61	—	4.5	7.4	11.8

/ANKIE COLLIERY OMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Rhodesia)

DIVIDEND No. 102

e Directors have today declared dividend No. 102 being al dividend for the year ended 31st August, 1975 of 5 cents are, payable to shareholders registered in the books of the any at the close of business on 17th October, 1975. Dividend nts will be posted on or about 13th November, 1975. The er registers in Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and South will be closed from 18th to 24th October, 1975 inclusive. nnual report and accounts for the year ended 31st August, will be posted to members on 13th November, 1975.

bodesian non-resident shareholders tax at the rate of 15 per will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

n interim dividend of 3 cents per share was declared on March, 1975 payable on the 12 666 744 shares then in issue. nal dividend is payable on the 25 333 488 shares now in issue ing upon the one for one capitalisation issue made on 20th 1975 and the total distribution for the year is therefore the lent of 6¼ cents per share on the new issued capital. Audited for the year ended 31st August, 1975 with comparative for the previous year are as follows:

	1974/75	1973/74
NG PROFIT, from coal coke by-products and sundry revenue	$2 614 000	$2 120 000
iterest and dividends receivable	191 000	436 000
	2 805 000	2 556 000
debenture interest and other es	55 000	72 000
	2 750 000	2 484 000
taxation	673 000	491 000
	2 077 000	1 993 000
appropriated profit from the ous year	823 000	850 000
	2 900 000	2 843 000
PRIATIONS		
: General reserve	650 000	500 000
Dividends	1 647 000	1 520 000
	2 297 000	2 020 000
priated profit carried forward	$ 603 000	$ 823 000

dends per share (related to shares now in issue)	1974/75	1973/74
......	1½c	2c
......	5c	4c
	6¼c	6c

dividend is declared in the currency of Rhodesia. s from South Africa will be made in the South African nt of the Rhodesian value at the rate of exchange ruling ose of business on 6th November, 1975.

terms of exchange control regulations, payment of s due to members who are resident in the United , Zambia and Tanzania, must be paid into blocked in the shareholders' name with a registered commercial Rhodesia. The Rhodesian exchange control regulations he investment of funds held on blocked accounts in bearing savings and fixed deposit accounts with the ial banks. Special application may also be made to n exchange control through an authorised dealer for n to use blocked funds for other types of investment in . United Kingdom residents require Bank of England n to invest their blocked funds in Rhodesia.

ngements are being made for members normally paid United Kingdom and who are not resident in the United , Zambia or Tanzania to be paid their dividend from

By order of the Board
For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
London Secretaries
D. H. J. Pattison

Office
n Viaduct EC1P 1AJ

the United Kingdom transfer secretaries:
Consolidated Limited,
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• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) Oct 8. (9) Oct 20. (10) Sept 31. (14) Oct 1. (15) Oct 9. (16) Oct 14. (18) Oct 14. (19) Oct 23. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 16th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

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OCTOBER
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th
10.30 a.m.
Commemorative Pottery, Porcelain and other Works of Art.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th
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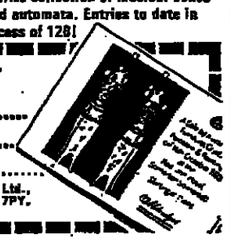

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30th September, 1975.

Appointments Vacant also on page 23

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RESEARCH FELLOW (050/A/2)

The Unit has been commissioned by the Department of the Environment to undertake a study of the impact of the National Exhibition Centre. The research will be used to advise on a system for monitoring the effects of large-scale developments, base upon the sub-regions in which they are located. A psychologist is required to carry out this study over a period of two years under the direction of H. E. William Taylor. Candidates should have practical or research experience in the planning field and a degree in psychology, geography or economics background.
Research Fellows' salaries within the range £2,862-£5,106 per annum including threshold payments. These salaries are notional in that they will be subject to whatever cost-of-living increase becomes payable in addition from 1 October, 1975.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (060/B/2)

A study of decision-making in the local government corporate planning context is being undertaken by the Joint Unit for Research on the Urban Environment and the London Borough of Hammersmith. The work will be concerned with the process and information used in allocating resources and priorities between policies both within the corporate planning programme and between programme areas. The research will be carried out as a research degree project over approximately three years, during which time he will complete a PhD (Aston) under multi-disciplinary supervision. Part of the time will be spent at the University and part at Hammersmith. Appointment will be as an employee of the London Borough of Hammersmith in range £2,862-£5,106 p.a. plus £312 London weighting allowance. Applicants should have a 1st or 2:1 honours degree in social psychology, economics or allied subjects; experience of research, data gathering and decision-making and interest would be an asset.
Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned by 17th October 1975, may be obtained from the Staff Officer, The University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET, quoting appropriate reference.

SALES AND MARKETING

MALE/FEMALE SALES REPRESENTATIVE
is urgently wanted to sell Nylon Stationery throughout U.K. Must have selling experience, and be between 20 and 35. Salary £3,500 plus expenses plus commission. Car provided.
PHONE NIGEL QUINEY 355 4381

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

RETAIL FORECASTING AND PLANNING EXECUTIVE

Wallis are leaders in the fast moving world of quality retail fashion. They need a woman with sound commercial experience to complete a small dynamic team operating at top level. She must be highly numerate and be able to influence decision making at Board level. She will prepare market forecasts, establish sales budgets and ensure that these are translated effectively into production plans. She will constantly monitor performance against budget and initiate the decisions necessary to maximise the *company's profit.*

It's a high pressure job in a high pressure world, and the rewards will match the challenge. Location N.W. London.

Judy Farquharson is advising the company on this appointment. Please contact her at . . .

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.
17 STRATTON STREET, LONDON W.1.
01-493 8824

BOOKKEEPER/CASHIER

American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS), the educational travel organisers in Kensington, require a Bookkeeper/Cashier experienced to trial balance for its Foreign Tours Department.

Will have own individual area of responsibility in small, friendly team.

Salary £2,750+, with excellent fringe benefits including Christmas Bonus.

Write to Dep CP AIFS, 37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR.

YOUNG LADIES TRAVEL GERMANY, BELGIUM, SPAIN

No experience necessary, earn while you learn. Interesting sales work representing Unesc Language Programmes for Beginners. Applicants must be neat, ambitious, under 24, and free to start immediately. Knowledge of foreign languages helpful but not essential. Call Mrs. Thompson, 0276 80914 for appointment between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

GERMAN MOTHER TONGUE £2,750

If you are German with a good command of English and possibly a degree an interesting opening has arisen in the editorial dept. of an International Cosmetics House. The position calls for an alert mind, an eye for detail and the ability to work on your own initiative. 4 weeks' holiday plus perks.

Call Judy Wood. 495 1888
BRIEF ENCOUNTER

EARN UP TO £3,000 IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

First-class Central London company needs well-educated young woman able to tackle accounts work related to budgeting & management planning. Interesting & varied role, excellent conditions.—Miss Lamb. CHALLONERS, 54 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 248 9471.

JUST LEFT SCHOOL OR UNIVERSITY?
or
WANTING A CHANGE? TRY HOUSING MANAGEMENT
(Property, People and Problems)
Lady Assistant required in London Chartered Surveyors. "A" Levels or Degree preferable
Ring Miss Carden. 01-735 2292

JOBS IN MUSIC, must speak good French: excellent opportunities with Juliana's Discotheques: we need attractive responsible well-educated girls aged 20-26 to play music in our discotheques in French-speaking Canada.—Please ring Tom Panton, 01-937 1555 (office hours).

ASSISTANT ON PERSONNEL & Tax Admin. Interesting role for intelligent young woman assisting key executive at well known City professional firm with varied Personnel & Tax Admin. matters. £2,600 + generous benefits.—*Mrs. Salem, CHALLONERS,* 45 London Wall, E.C.2. 658 9351.

INTERVIEWERS. Small successful group needs first class interviewers on the management side to join their recently opened Liverpool St. and Bond St. offices. £3,000 p.a. plus commission. Telephone: John Grob, 283 3883 (City); 493 9546 (West End).

DONALD DAVIES requires a smart, enthusiastic saleslady for their Mayfair shop. *Responsible* position with excellent prospects. Please apply to: Donald Davies, 12 Queen Street, Mayfair, W.1. 01-499 1696.

CLERICAL/ADMIN ASSISTANT for the Manager in charge of computer applications and house administration in market research company—5 minutes Ealing Broadway Station. Phone Miss Julia Harrison, 567 5060.

SUPERVISOR.—£2,500 plus £1.30 LVs. Big chance to use your initiative supervising 3 telephonists and doing admin. work. Hols. 4 weeks.—BROOK ST. BUREAU. 629 1203.

BI-LINGUAL ADMINISTRATOR, fluent in French and English, to manage small imports office in the Strand, for £3,000 plus. Listen on 499 9441—don't speak.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for Publishing House, close Victoria Stn.—See Gen. Vacs.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER for cookery school. See Public and Educational.

SMART GIRL (25-35) required. See Domestic Situations.

FEMALE sales representative urgently needed to sell luxury stationery. See Sales and Marketing.

ANTIQUARIAN book shop, S.W.3 requires Assistant (22/35) 3/4 days p.w., possibly full-time later. Relevant experience welcome but not essential.—Box 2996 M, The Times.

CHEERFUL COOK, girl required as cook and mother's help in large, disorganised Country House near Bicester for 4-6 weeks. Must drive. Telephone 01-584 3203.

Tempting Times

WE DON'T NEED A SUPERTEMP . . .
. . . we need lots as all our girls are working.
Jaygar Careers
730 5148/9

PHONE TODAY. Secretaries, regular Top Temp assignments in Advertising, Cosmetics, Publishing and TV. Paid weekly. ½ plus.—Mariane Lerner Personnel, 22 Baker St., 935 3013/6450.

IT'S TRUE, SUE! It's great working for Office Overload. Top rates. West End. Call Deidre at 221 6040.

USE YOUR SKILL, JILL! *And get* paid top rates working for Office Overload. Call Desi at 221 6040.

BE KEEN, JEAN! Work temporary for Office Overload. Call Desi at 2216 6040

DO YOUR BEST, CELESTE! Work for Office Overload. Call Deidre at 221 6040.

CAREER GIRL, READ ON . . .

. . . Are you looking for a position with involvement, responsibility and opportunity? Are you confident, out-going and mature with lots of initiative and stable sales-orientated/admin background? If so, we, a leading international personnel consultancy want you to assist in running our operation. Excellent scope and satisfaction for the successful candidate.

Please telephone Eileen Anderson on 734 0911.

RECEPTIONIST (ENGLISH/SPANISH)

with English mother-tongue *and fluent Spanish,* required for small friendly Representative Office of Spanish Bank. Accurate typing. Salary £2,400 p.a.

Ring 01-242 0731.

INVOICING/SHIPPING/ DOCUMENTATION CLERK

Lady, 30-50, for West End import company. Some typing required. Knowledge of German may be useful. Salary negotiable, around £2,500 p.a.—Phone: M. Stern on 499 8108.

WELL SPOKEN young lady required with good personality for part-time telephone canvassing. Please contact Sue, 409 0991.

SECRETARIAL

"INN WITH A CHANCE"

It's Admin. It's in an Hotel and Disco Group, it's working for a Director. It's a job for a Secretary with high standards: it's paying around £2,700 neg. It's best to ring Jennie Boxhall, 588 0174.

M & J PERSONNEL.

PROMINENT Harley Street obstetrician needs Secretary/PA Nurse, 25-ish, with good typing, possibly shorthand, but not essential. Must have charm, sympathetic approach, organizing ability. *Some midwifery experience,* helpful and provides additional income. Unusually interesting and most congenial post. Salary negotiable, not less than £2,500 p.a., plus additional fees.—Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807 or 0010.

YOUNG SECRETARY with good German for an Executive of Engineering company in St James's. English Shorthand and some audio. IBM Executive typewriter. Would consider well qualified college leaver. £2,400 + LVs.—*Centacom Staff,* 937 6525. 235, Kensington High St., W.8.

SRNs.—Are you interested in a new career? An interviewer is required for a new branch of Mayfair Nursing Service. Hours 9-5.30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Salary from £2,300.—Telephone Miss Stanger, 491 3774.

SECRETARY required for Director of West End Book Publishers. Similar experience desirable.—Please write fully, indicating salary required, to Company Secretary, 25 Catherine Street, London, W.C.2.

SECRETARIAL

WHY DON'T YOU find yourself a really exciting job in **FILMS/TV/RECORDS OR ADVERTISING?**

We always have an enormous selection of unusually interesting

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY assignments

P.A./SECRETARIES TYPISTS AND RECEPTIONISTS

Come along and choose one for yourself.

PATHFINDERS BUREAU
32 Maddox St., W.1.
Call 629 3132.

"5,000 VOLTS" P.A. £2,800

World leaders in Space Age electronics would like a top knotch P.A. for their Promotions Director. More organizing and administration projects than secretarial duties. Including arranging overseas conferences, sales promotion work and a great deal of client liaison. Age 23 plus. Phone Chris Wallsgrove

637 3787
Prime Appointments

YOUNG SECRETARY/ TRAVEL

A busy varied job in this large travel company. You will enjoy lots of variety as you arrange meetings, deal with people and enjoy general secretarial duties. Salary neg. to £2,300 plus discounts on holiday travel, L.V.s. Season ticket loans and flexible hours. Interested? Call Christine Smith 588 0147 DRAKE PERSONNEL, 80 Bishopsgate E.C.2.

GET THINGS GOING YOUR WAY!

Chief of newly created Admin Services department at big Berkeley Square firm is looking for an efficient young Secretary with an organising flair who could get the department off the ground. Very varied and responsible role where some French would be useful. £2,800 + bonus and 4 weeks holiday. Miss Wilson, CHALLONERS, 91 Regent St., W.1. 734 9476.

"A BIT OF EVERYTHING"

It's running the Company flat, organising the dining rooms, keeping the Company cars under control; it's being secretary to the head of Personnel in a City firm; it's paying up to £2,700 for a young, mature girl. Call Matilda Macintyre,

588 0174
M. & J. PERSONNEL

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING Assistant Editor needs bright and willing Secretary preferably with some magazine experience, who is prepared to do lots of (manual) copy typing. Good shorthand essential *but accuracy more important than* speed. Interesting work that leaves room for initiative. Lively atmosphere.—Please write to Beverlie Flower, National Magazine Company, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, SW1V 1HF.

PERSONNEL IN FASHION. Nice opening in Personnel department of international fashion organization for bright young Secretary with or without shorthand. Starts around £2,500, flexi-hours, 4 weeks holidays & LVs. Miss Kirby, Challoners, 17 Broadway, S.W.1. 222 5032.

HOW CAN YOU MAKE IT sound exciting? Display. Yeth ith the motht beautiful job for thomeone with thecretarial thkills in a dethign group. Thalary's £3,500. Wow! Based in W.C.2. ACORN 409 2908.

PERMANENT and temporary Secretaries. Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs and can offer highly paid jobs throughout central London? London Town Bureau, 836 1994.

PER Executive Secretaries

We are currently handling a very wide range of assignments for clients who require intelligent, capable Executive Secretaries with the experience and self-motivation to play an important role in the management team. Obviously, high standards of secretarial skills are required, but the emphasis in each case is on administrative and organisational ability.

Male P.A./Secretary Middle East — to £6,000

Sec/P.A. for senior Exec Pall Mall — £2,800

Sec to sole Prtnr Solicitor Highgate — £2,500

Sec for two young Execs Ebury St. SW1 — £2,500

If you would like any further information about these, or details of our many other senior vacancies, please contact Mrs June Chilton on 01-235 9984 to arrange an appointment with one of our consultants.

***Import/Export* EC1 £2,500 neg**

International Agent/Broker handling food and associate products is looking for a P.A. with intelligence and ability to handle all aspects of his business. This will involve documentation, simple bookkeeping to monthly trial balance, correspondence, general administration and liaison with clients and banks. It is a real opportunity for someone who enjoys responsibility to make an interesting career.

Contact Mrs Shearf — 235 9984

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY
City to £3,000

A LEADING CITY MONEY BROKERS

We are looking for a friendly and versatile Secretary in her early 20's, to work for 2 directors. The work really is varied and interesting. Flexibility and a sense of humour are essential.

Shorthand and typing are required but personality is more important than speeds.

Pleasant offices close to St Paul's and Blackfriars undergrounds, with IBM self-correcting typewriter. 4 weeks' annual holiday.

Salary between £2,500 and £3,000 according to age and experience.

Please telephone Carolyn Drew, 01-248 3242, extension 271, for an appointment.

SECRETARIES & PAs AT GRADUATE GIRLS

SEC/PA—SALES/MARKETING TO £2,500

Director of a well-established Sales promotion group based in West London seeks a calm, organised PA. Secretary to become totally involved in the group's activities.

BI-LINGUAL SEC/PA—PROMOTIONS £2,650+

Sales Executive working on a new pan-European leisure-wear project based in Brentford, seeks a Sec/PA with fluent French and/or German. Knowledge of fashion an advantage.

Please contact Gilly Mart on

01-584 3615

WE'LL LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!

Making doubly sure your next choice of job is a singularly successful landing! Looking forward: Coffee's ready—welcome!

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE, BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station. Sloane St. exit)
589 8807 or 0010
THE place for top jobs

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY
requires
PERSONAL SECRETARY

(one of two) for its International Affairs Section (eight staff) from 3rd November. Good typing speeds and organizing ability required for interesting work. Permanent pensionable post. Starting pay may be above £2,440 per annum, minimum of scale. Write for application form to Establishments Section, House of Commons, London - SW1A 0AA.

Paint the town red!
To £2,500

Two charming men involved on the commercial and European Division of this well established paint company in W.1 are looking for a young secretary 21 + with shorthand, a good education and an efficient and enthusiastic approach to her work. Excellent fringe benefits are offered. For further details ring Louise Cowen, 499 3712.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS, 31 Berkeley St., W 1.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Partner in City stockbrokers requires Assistant Secretary. Aptitude for figures and dealing with people a help. Salary around £2,500 plus benefits. Team consists of audio secretary and partner. Please apply by telephoning 01-638 3409 (9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.).

WORK WITH THE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR AT AROUND £3,000

Excellent opening for mature, experienced Secretary working alongside the Personnel Director at major, central London publishers. Own office. Ideal for married woman. Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 19/23 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 9030.

CITY OIL TRADERS OFFICE

requires young lady, about 20, *to assist Secretary. Correct typ*ing and ability to use telex advantageous. 5-day week, 3 weeks' holiday. Salary: £2,000-ish. Ring Sue Lawrence on 353 4861.

PA FOR POSTER MAN! Executive responsible for poster operations at major publicity film production company needs an experienced young Secretary capable of liaising with advertising agencies, running the office; coping with Admin. Starts at up to £2,500.—Miss. Cornforth, Challoners, 5/7 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 581 2753.

LINGUISTICALLY TRIPLICATE! Tri-lingual Sec with French, *German & English* shorthand required for European commercial banking department. Edit correspondence, screen calls & arrange travel, etc. £3,500 + L.V.s.—Rand Bi-lingual Division, 589 4545.

GLOBAL CONTACTS! Deal with international co's. abroad & consultants as Sec. to managing director of this W.1 Co. P.A. duties & arranging travel, etc. Good prospects. £3,500 + 4 weeks holidays. Flexi hours + L.V.s.—Rand Mayfair, 499 8401.

BLACK GOLD. Outgoing young Sec. for W.1. Oil Co. Age 23+. Good speeds. Salary to £3,100. —Tel. Fiona at New Horizons, 01-584 4225.

CITY TEA COMPANY.—Secretary urgently required for a group of Cos. £2,400. Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

COLLEGE LEAVER Secretaries—for the widest choice it's always Covent Garden Bureau 353 7696.

SECRETARY REQUIRED, shorthand/audio, for Bond St. Estate Agents, aged 20-30 years. Salary negotiable.—499 3271.

AILEEN, WHERE ARE YOU? Our Aileen is leaving, and we need another. Varied duties in travel office, Park Lane area. Typing essential. Salary around £2,000.—Tel. 629 4858.

QUEENS TENNIS CLUB W.14 requires responsible Secretary for general duties, including reception and shorthand. Aged 18-35.—Phone 385 3421.

SECRETARY.—Senior for Credit Manager. W.C.1. £2,750 + Bonus. Belle Agy., 486 3896.

TEMPORARIES. Secretaries: £1.45. Audios: £1.25. Typists: £1.15+. Clerks: 90p. Visitors welcome. Belle Agy., 935 0731, 405 4844.

MAYFAIR SHIPPING CO. seeks lively Booking Assistant/Copy Typist for varied and interesting work. No experience necessary. Good prospects. Salary neg.- plus LVs. Ring Lin Williams, 01-409 1491.

BOND ST. BUREAU

ENTREPRENEUR'S PA, excellent salary potential with this young W.1 Financial Group for well presented Executive Secretary. £2,800

SALES DIRECTOR, ability to cope with hectic atmosphere. Lots of client contact and opportunity to use your initiative. Luxury W.1 offices. £2,600.

LEGAL PA / SECRETARY. Charming legal Director of W.1 Holding Company seeks Secretary with legal experience and excellent skills. Friendly and civilized atmosphere. £2,700

629 3692 — 499 1558

AMERICAN MANAGING PARTNER

Small international law firm, Barkeley Square, urgently seeks first-rate Secretary. Job includes office admin. and book-keeping. Private office. Excellent facilities and equipment. Basic salary £3,100. Total remuneration worth £3,500-£4,000 on annual basis. Tel.: 493 3375.

STOCK BROKING

You want an absorbing job where shorthand is unnecessary and your fast accurate typing will be appreciated.

You are able to turn your hand to Telex, filing, and learning to use an automatic typewriter.

You will accept £2,400 p.a. with a large quarterly bonus when times are good. Phone for details—

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

PROGRESSIVE CAREER for Administrative P.A./ Secretary, 25 plus

to director of expanding textile company, W.1., dealing with *important buying organizations.*

Salary £3,000+ friendly team spirit. Box 09965, The Times.

ADVERTISING £2,700

You'd need to be good with people, have previous advertising experience and enjoy organising a lovely and disorganised big boss man. Shorthand and typing essential plus a liking for personnel. Ring ADventure 499 8092

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Well educated, required for small Company near St. James's Park underground station, good working conditions and amenities, salary negotiable according to experience. 50p L.V.s. and subsidised Restaurant.

TEL: 01-222 7387

HAIR RAISING! Renowned beauty co. dealing in hair products, seeks a Sec. for the General Manager & Personnel Administrator. Get involved in admin. work for all U.K. salons & liaise with the managing director. £2,600 + complimentary hairdressing.—Rand, 589 4545.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY P.A., 35-55, for a Director excellent company, E.C.3. Interesting position for poised, confident girl. French an advantage. Salary to £3,300.—Phone Miller & McNish (Agy.), Kingsway, 242 2410/9.

ARE YOU ABLE, W.3 co. require Sec to organise & ensure that reception & communications, etc., run smoothly. Varied and involved position. £2,400 + 4 weeks' holidays + BUPA + discount on consumer goods.—A1 Staff, 404 5691.

S.W.T. Secretary for small organisation. Good skills plus a flair for admin. Age 25/35. Salary £2,750.—Tel. Fiona at New Horizons, 01-584 4225.

T.V. FREAK at £2,500. T.V. Co. seeks Sec. into admin. Liaise with sales office. Client contact. 75p per week L.Vs.—Rand 222 3512.

TYPIST/SEC. Knowledge shorthand. Knightsbridge. 20 plus. £2,600. Personal Services Ltd., 937 2451.

WOMEN'S MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS! £2,300. Opportunity for Shorthand Typist to enter this lively exciting world.—Hols 3/4 weeks.—Brook St Bureau, 584 0661.

ARCHITECTS, W.C.2, require project Secretary/P.A. to work with team of 6 on long term Polytechnic project. Varied interesting work. Experience in architect's office essential. 240 2430, Ext. 163.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST, 22-30, with masses of charm, personality, possibly some languages for City merchant banking group. Occasional relief on small board. Good typing for correspondence, etc. Varied duties; flexi-time; to £2,400 p.a.; fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807 or 0010.

NO SHORTHAND! P.A./Secretary, 20-25ish. Accurate typing; a little audio, to assist W.1 estate agent, selling hotels. Lots of telephone work, client contact, individual responsibilities. Clean driving licence. Own office. £2,500 p.a. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

£2,300 NEG.—Influential W.1 publisher seeks a Sec. Assistant for their Director. 734 5346 G1.

SECRETARY/PA
FOR DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT MANAGER

The job offers variety and responsibility, requires accurate shorthand and audio typing. Clerical duties and upkeep of charts involved.

AUDIO SECRETARY
GROUP PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

A fast, accurate Audio Secretary is required to join the Group Personnel Department working for the Staff Manager—Graduate Recruitment. Varied job. Contact with Universities, schools, etc. Responsible position.

Salary negotiable. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. 4 weeks' holiday. Staff restaurant, subsidised lunches, Pension Scheme. Victoria area.

Please telephone Mrs. Turner, 821 1444 for further details and early interview.

SECRETARIAL

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED URGENTLY REQUIRE A FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY FOR OUR SALES DIRECTOR.

Working in our brand new offices in South West London you will have an up-to-date range of benefits including 4 weeks' holiday, subsidised staff restaurant, staggered hours, annual review, pension scheme with free life assurance, etc. Salary negotiable.

This is a demanding position requiring a mature personality as the work covers strategy and policy-making decisions and is thus highly confidential. A sense of humour would also be an advantage.

PLEASE PHONE PERSONNEL ON 735 9131.

SECRETARY FOR JOINT MANAGING DIRECTOR

A SENIOR SECRETARY is required for The Joint Managing Director of a property company based in Mayfair. Excellent working conditions.

Salary £2,850 plus LV's.

Please apply in writing or by telephone to:
The Company Secretary,
WESTMORELAND PROPERTIES LTD.,
33 Grosvenor St., London W1X 0HS
Telephone 493 8232

Imperial College of Science and Technology

Academic department has a vacancy for a

SECRETARY

(preferably aged 20-30). Applicants should have good education and secretarial skills and be used to working on own initiative. Modern office, electric typewriter, good recreation facilities on college campus. Starting salary in range £2,265-£2,790.

Written applications to Professor S. Eilon, Department of Management Science, Imperial College, Exhibition Road, London, SW7 2BX.

PUBLISHING SECRETARY

in her twenties, with accounting ability to supervise a small office in central London. Splendid opportunity for adaptable person who would assume responsibility for programming and business forecasting. Hours 9.15-5.0, salary negotiable.

Tel.: 01-836 7869

INTERESTED IN TOYS?

Dishy young Chairman and M.D. of City Toy Import Company seeks bright Sec. P.A. The successful candidate must be aged 21 plus and have excellent typing and shorthand skills. There *is a lot of responsibility* but the atmosphere is informal and fun. Flexible hours. Salary £2,500 p.a.

Ring Maria or Jenny 01-584 6514.
WILLSELECT

INTERIOR DESIGN P.A./SECRETARY £2,700

Leading firm of Interior Designers with interests ranging from hotels to executive suites would like a P.A. Secretary for their "Top Man". Lots of scope to use own initiative and organizing abilities. It's a must to have spark and personality in order to cope with management at all levels, and client liaison. Age 21 plus

Call Maureen Barnes
637 3787
Prime Appointments

City opportunity £3,000 +

The Executive Director of an International Bank in the City needs a first class P.A. secretary. She will be involved in his Middle East and American dealings and will also assist him in his capacity as University Lecturer. Good skills. Age 23+.

SENIOR SECRETARIES, 175 New Bond St., W 1
01-499 0092 : 01-493 3007.

PART-TIME COPY TYPIST
(5 days p.w.)

For National Council of Social Service Applicant must be experienced on electric typewriter and be prepared to undertake general office duties. Salary £1,175 p.a. + £78 p.a. London Weighting.

Please ring 01-636 4066 or write 26, Bedford Sq., London W.C.1.

AUDIO SECRETARY £2,500 +

Supervise staff, good organising ability required. Good prospects. Small chartered surveyors. Holborn area.

405 7096

CLAYMAN AGENCY
31/33 High Holborn, W.C.1

ENJOYABLY INVIGORATING YOUNG EFFICIENT SECRETARY

for a very friendly company. They offer plenty of variety and scope. If you are 18-38 and looking for £2,500+ ring Martin, 734 3742.

CHESS

PUBLIC RELATIONS W.1

As secretary to the P.R. Manager of this large consumer products firm, you'll be handling his calls, correspondence. Liaising with the press, public and other divisions adds a different sparkle to this interesting position. Negotiable salary, lovely people and offices here, so don't delay call Eileen Anderson now—734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

INTERNATIONAL JEWISH CHARITY
London W1
requires
SHORTHAND TYPIST

Must be willing to help out in all aspects of this very interesting work. Salary a.a.e.

Phone David Bloss 01-486 1922.

PERSONAL SECRETARY. Starting c. £3,600 p.a. (on scale II c. £4,500) for Head of Legal Administrative Services of Major Statutory Body (Strand). No shorthand but audio skills essential (around half work content). Applications invited from candidates with sound secretarial experience, a logical inquiring mind, *and most importantly a* warm outgoing personality. Ideal age 35-40. Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker St., W.1. 935 6581.

Stella Fisher in The Strand

Secretary Information Officer, 19-22, required by International Welfare Organization. Varied duties include shorthand/typing: opportunity to learn about Public Relations and Exhibitions work. To £2,300 p.a. S.W.1.

Stella Fisher Bureau, 110/111 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644.
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel).

FIGURE IT OUT! Senior Partner of renowned accounts Co. seeks a career minded Senior Sec. Must have good skills plus Audio experience for this interesting position. £3,000 + L.Vs. + flexi-hours + 4 weeks' holidays + pension scheme.—Rand 723 7635.

SECRETARY £3750.—Our clients in W.1 are looking for a Secretary for their Law Division although legal experience would be an asset it is not absolutely essential, but good skills are vital to the success of this job. The work is interesting and varied and covers all aspects of the group's activities. Applicants between 28-35 years of age are invited to telephone Mrs King, 493 5787, for initial interview. Gordon Yates Ltd, 35 Old Bond Street, W.1.

PA SECRETARY (no shorthand) for Partner, excellent company, W.C.1., responsible position in Personnel. Mature applicant preferred. Salary negotiable to £2,600. Phone Miller and McNish (Agy), Kingsway 242 2410/9.

LOOK—NO SHORTHAND! Quick, efficient young Secretary. Audio only, no shorthand, needed by principal of smallish central London professional firm. Must *have some legal experience.* £2,500 + free lunches, hair allowance, etc. Sue Hayes, LAURIE & CO., 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 5801.

£2,800 LEGAL WORK. Partner needs a well educated, competent Secretary. Client contact. 4 weeks hols. Ring Career Plan 01-734 4284.

SEC. FOR DIRECTOR. To £3,000. Excellent, varied job, including confidential work and taking over when the Director is abroad, for devoted girl in City Insurance Co. —Ring Miss Stokes, Alangate Agency, 628 7481.

ADMINISTRATIVE Assistant Secretary, to £2,362, for variety and initiative; by Liverpool Street, at top company.—Please listen on 409 3651—don't speak.

SECRETARY/P.A. for Director of Property Co. Own office in luxury West End suite. Salary £2,500 negotiable. Tel.: 580 6716.

TV CO.—*Audio Sec.* for super young Executive. £2,300-ish. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148/9.

DIRECTOR OF GREEK SHIPPING Brokers is looking for a first-class P.A./Sec. £2,750. *Jaygar Careers,* 730 5148/9.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES. 589 0131 or 6601.

SECRETARY, £3,000! Shorthand and audio. Liaison with VIP clients.—Brook St. Bureau, 584 0661.

FRENCH MOTHER-TONGUE.—Secretary with some Spanish. Bilingual shorthand, £2,700. Language Staff, 734 8362.

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SECRETARIAN Assistant required for West End Music Publishers. 4-5 hours per day, flexible. Knowledge of contemporary music useful. Box 2998 M, The Times.

PART-TIME TYPIST, pleasant but busy Piccadilly office.—Afternoons 734 6485.

PERSONNEL DIVISION of large London-based org. seeks Assistant to handle day-to-day admin. and enquiries. 734 2665—G1.

FAR EASTERN PROMISE.—Accurate shorthand Secretary wanted for two Directors of a company importing electronic goods from the Far East. Own office in W.11. Knowledge of telex would be helpful. c. £2,500. Gee's Recruitment, 499 6101-4.

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MEET THE STARS. £2,600. Fabulous job for a P.A./Secretary, meeting people, travelling, at top S.W.1 film co. 242 8488—Just the Job.

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Fluent French speaking Secretary sought by young *Director* of well known *Mayfair* based public property company, to deal with both French and U.K. work of immense variety.

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requires a
BILINGUAL SECRETARY (FRENCH/ENGLISH)
for its International Section

In addition to the normal secretarial duties much of her work will consist of translation from English into French of reports on development possibilities in new territories overseas, and of correspondence on both languages.

Applicants should be experienced Secretaries aged 22 upwards and completely conversant with the French language, including commercial French. A knowledge of Spanish is an advantage.

Conditions are good and include a luncheon without charge in our Staff Restaurant and there is a good starting salary. Applications, please, to Miss V. Gerrard, Commonwealth Development Corporation, 33 Hill Street, W1A 3AR, or telephone 01-629 8484.

SECRETARIAL

P.A./SECRETARY
LONDON, E.C.4 — c.£2,500

An administration-oriented Secretary is required in the City-based Executive Offices of our international accountancy firm. She will work for one of the Partners responsible for technical and training matters. She will also assist him in the recruitment of Accountants, for overseas offices, general correspondence and office organization with no schedule typing.

Applicants should have good shorthand and typing speeds, possess personality and a dress sense and an ability to liaise with Senior Personnel. Preferred age 22 to 27.

I.B.M. electric golf ball typewriter and pleasant office conditions. 3 weeks' holidays (rising to 4 in 2nd year) with salary reviews every 6 months. Hours 9.30 to 5.30 with usual large firm benefits.

TELEPHONE: 01-236 8487
(MR. J. R. WILLIAMSON)

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We are looking for a well educated secretary, aged 24-30 years, who lives in the London area. We shall give her a comprehensive training so that she can give valuable assistance where help is needed in our London, outer London Branch Sales Offices and, sometimes, other offices further afield.

Applicants should have sound office experience, good shorthand and typing speeds an "O" level standard of education and an aptitude for figures. A pleasant personality and ability to deal with sales staff and clients is essential.

Attractive salary and expenses paid. Write giving details of age, education and experience and present salary to:

The Personnel Supervisor, IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, Imperial Life House, London Road, Guildford, Surrey.

SENIOR SECRETARY DRUG DEPENDENCE UNIT

to work with the small team of doctors and nurses who are responsible for this important and interesting work.

Normal secretarial duties and some assistance with the administration of the Unit.

Salary scale: £2,193 to £2,[illegible] p.a., and with more for certain recognised shorthand/typing qualifications. 36-hour week. 17 days annual leave. Staff restaurant. Our Staff Social Club and we're within easy reach of buses and the underground.

For further information please telephone Mrs. Chick, on 01-385 8854. Application form and job description from Mrs. J. Wilson, Personnel Department, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London, W6 8RF. Telephone 01-748 2030, Ext. 2993.

BALL OF FIRE P.A./SEC. £2,800

An ideal spot for a girl with a cool head and quick mind. The planning and development of North Sea oil is the key project of this American Oil Group and the Exploration Director wants a PA Sec. Lots of organising and dealing with many influential people. So if you're keen and ambitious here is a great opportunity. Age 21 +. Call Dulcie Simpson.

637 3787
Prime Appointments

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Required for the two Directors of an energetic Company marketing equipment to Oil and Gas Industries. A very interesting job requiring involvement in all aspects of the business.

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French Language preferable; shorthand an asset. Generous salary.

Write with career and educational details to:

FORCOM INTERNATIONAL LTD
25 Old Burlington St., London W1X 1LB.

SPLUTTER, SPUTTER, that's a nasty Van Gogh you've got. Arty people need a lady with skills secretarial to master rage times of the impressionists. ACORN 409 2908.

BI-LING P.A. both Italian and English shorthand, 27+, with lots of initiative for City Banking Group, from £3,000+ many benefits. For further details SECRETARIES PLUS 247 [illegible].

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LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND 1st CLASS COOK

for lovely old house on the Sussex Downs wanted. Experienced and qualified landscape gardener with clean driving licence, whose wife has professional domestic cooking experience. Excellent wages. Comfortable furnished accommodation and own transport offered to couple in their 40's without children answering to these requirements and able to provide satisfactory references, please write to Box 0791 S, The Times.

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Required for 2 children (8 and 10), *car driving essential,* easy household, s.c. accommodation, TV, swimming pool. Start as soon as possible. Salary, £20-£25.

Reply with references, Wychwood, Bagshot Rd., Sunninghill, Berks, SL5 9JN. Telephone 01-538 0485 office, Ascot (0990) 20793.

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RING: 01-235 6136

SMART GIRL (25-35) required to look after bachelor's house in Guernsey. Some cooking at home and also on yacht. Should enjoy country and sea. Excellent accommodation and salary. Plenty of free time. Write: Bingham, Ridge House, Montville Road, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. Telephone Guernsey 26130 now.

NANNY/MOTHER'S help to look after 5 year old boy.—Central London, house, own room, bathroom, T.V., etc. Daily help kept. £20 p.w. Ring or write Mrs Ian Elliot, 28 Bloomfield Terrace, London, SW1. 730 7312.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1, 930 4757.

KENT. *Accommodation offered to* quiet companionable person, possibly writer, in exchange for little help.—Hadlow 319 *eves.*

LADY HOUSEKEEPER-HELP, mature, well spoken, experienced, for gentleman 85. Modern flat, Petersfield, Hants. Good domestic help. Ring 0730 87344 (East Meon), reverse charges.

MECHANICALLY MINDED Head Gardener required for beautiful 4-acre garden. Other help kept. An advantage if the wife is prepared to give some help in the house. Accommodation offered; comfortable modern bungalow in the grounds. Unfortunately not suitable pets or children; otherwise a delightful home that anyone would be pleased to have. Good salary offered to responsible couple. Recent references essential. Full details, please, to Webb, Woodlands Park, Blackbrook, Dorking, Surrey.

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FRENCH-SPEAKING GOVERNESS—TEHERAN

Well-educated young lady with lively personality to supervise 2 boys (13 and 12) of high-ranking Iranian family. Should be under 30 years, any nationality. No teaching duties. Own room with bath. High salary offered.

Phone Mrs. ANDERSON (mornings or evenings)

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A clean licence and first-class references are essential.—Write Box 2097 M, The Times.

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to look after large, interesting family, who like good food. Accommodation in pleasant surroundings (Highgate). Salary negotiable. Start as soon as possible. Good references essential.—01-340 8348.

SMASHING JOB. *Mother's help for* writer's family, St John's Wood. Sole charge two boys (6 & 8) at school; own room, own car. All weekends free. Good wages. Phone 01-428 9389 daytime. 01-624 7587 evenings.

NURSE/NANNY.—Baby 3 months old Milan, Italy. Write Lepetit, Flat 9, 17-20 Embankment Gardens, London, S.W.3, or telephone 01-352 9516.

RESIDENT general assistant required for Hillcroft College in Surbiton, Surrey (17 *minutes fast train,* Waterloo). Friendly atmosphere in pleasant surroundings. Opportunity to participate in college activities. £18 p.w. plus free accommodation and meals (35-hour week).—Phone 01-399 2688 or write Bursar.

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FROM PHILIPPINES. — Domestics *speedily arranged.* Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2 years contract. 041 887 7000 New World Agency.

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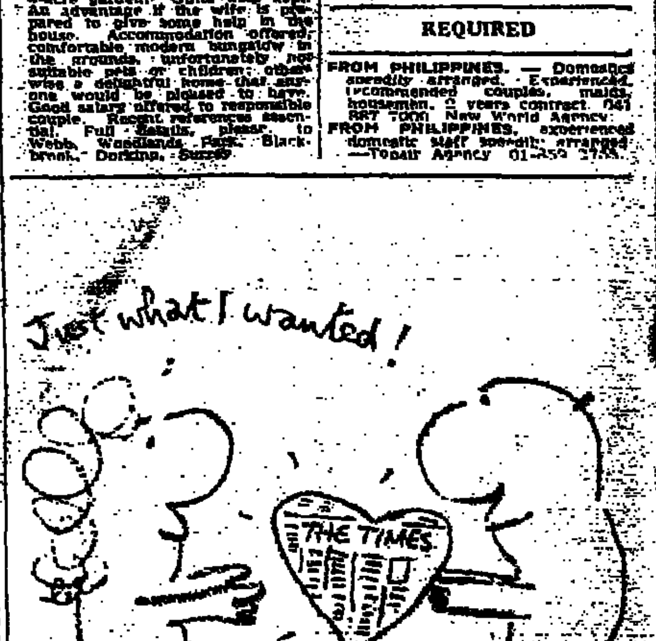

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Telephone: 01-828 6842

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Housing Associations are non-profit making organisations providing good housing at reasonable rents. Some Associations are old established, many have been founded recently—Associations either operate throughout the country, or in a very localised area and are community based.

We need successful people with experience at a reasonably high level of responsibility either in industry, commerce or the public sector.

Housing experience is not essential as a training programme will cover all essential aspects. Very important though is a sense of social commitment and a desire to apply business/management experience to a socially orientated organisation.

Training is for six months with experienced Housing Associations generally London based. During this period accommodation will be provided.

After training the Directors will transfer to one of the following areas of housing stress:—

West Midlands **Great Manchester Area** **Southampton Area**
West Yorkshire **Tyneside** **South Wales**

If you feel you could be one of the new Directors, please write for further information to The Training Officer, The Housing Corporation, Sloane Square House, London, S.W.1 (or telephone 01-730 9991, extn. 46). Closing date 17th October.

ministrative Officers
£3,825–£4,845

The Housing Corporation has a new and enlarged role to stimulate the expansion of the housing association movement to provide more homes where they are most needed. Our staff based in these regional offices are responsible for co-ordinating the activities of housing associations, which are building new homes and rehabilitating older housing.

We need Administrative Officers between 28 and 40. Applicants should have administrative flair, enthusiasm and experience in housing development and finance.

Excellent conditions of service include a superannuation scheme transferable within the public sector. Removal expenses may be paid and a Weighting Allowance is payable in the South East.

Applications (stating which office(s) you wish to be considered for) to: The Assistant Secretary (Ref.). The Housing Corporation, Sloane Square House, London SW1W 8NT.

The Housing Corporation

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If your company is situated on someone's "Island of Dreams" and you have got a vacancy for any sort of staff—we've got the perfect place for you to find them.

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£5,253-£5,838 or £5,667-£6,318

To work as a member of a developing team on Committee and associated administrative work at County Hall, Kingston upon Thames.

At least two years' experience in Local Government since admission essential and some Committee experience desirable. Ambition and capacity for hard work would not come amiss.

Precise responsibilities and salary to be determined in light of experience and ability of successful applicant.

Car allowance and generous relocation assistance available where appropriate; flexible working hours on a trial basis from October.

Christopher Robinson would be happy to discuss the post with you on 01-546 1050, Ext. 3001.

Application form and further details from Clerk and Chief Executive (ref: FD), County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Closing date: 9 October.

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£5,000 p.a. + Car + Expenses

to the right person with existing contacts to develop sales for our roofing company with existing turnover of £¾million.

Replies to: Mr. P. Lakin,
POWER INTERNATIONAL LTD.,
Pearl Assurance House, 2A Worcester Road,
Bromsgrove, Worcs.

Appointments Vacant also on page 21

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY

Required for September 1976 or earlier, a MASTER for MODERN LANGUAGES—FRENCH and GERMAN

Full details of the post may be had from The Rector, The Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh EH3 5EL, to whom applications should be sent giving details of education, qualifications and the names of two referees.

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Required by the Community Council of Lancashire to encourage local communities and organisations to take initiatives in connection with amenity and environmental matters in rural areas. Knowledge of countryside and of planning affairs an advantage. Salary scale £3,687-£5,262. Further information from:

The Secretary, C.C.L.,
15, Victoria Road,
Fulwood, Preston, PR2 4RS.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED teacher for new cookery school in Kensington. £2,500 neg. Phone 229 0177.

ENGLISH TEACHER (E.F.L.) required immediately for Milanese School, Milan.—Telephone 01-854 4366, between 10 and 4.

QUALIFIED French Tutor urgently required for audio-visual course some days in Fulham; 2 nights per week, Tues. and Thurs. 4-6 p.m.—Rita J. Gaggeroi, on 01-748 1850 after 7 p.m.).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Australian National University

HUMANITIES RESEARCH CENTRE

DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for appointment as Director of the University's Humanities Research Centre. Applicants should be established scholars with a proven record of research and publication in some aspect of the humanities.

The Centre, recently established to stimulate and advance research in the humanities throughout Australia, is broadly concerned with European thought and culture and their influence overseas. The Director's own field of scholarship may be in any area of European culture but he will be expected to have a wide range of interests and contacts.

The Director would be not a Chair in the University. His term as Director will be a matter for agreement with the University. He appointment as professor will until retiring age of 65 years. Salary will be $A15,825-$A16,975 per annum.

Reasonable travel expenses are paid and assistance with housing in Canberra on appointee from outside Canberra. Superannuation benefits are available.

The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to make an appointment by invitation at any time.

Prospective applicants should write to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF for further particulars before applying. The closing date for receipt of applications is 31 October, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

PERTH

BOTANY

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointment for 1976.

LECTURER in the Department of Botany. Applicants should have had experience in plant physiology especially the field of control of plant growth and development, and preferably a PhD degree. Some teaching experience is also desirable. Would-be candidates should write to the Head of the Department, Professor J. S. Pate, for further information on the academic requirements of the position. The current salary range for lecturers is $A11,655 in £10,045 p.a. An appointee from within Australia will be entitled to fares for himself and his family where to appointment expenses of up to $A1,375.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the staffing officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009 by 25 October 1975. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

Victoria University of Wellington

NEW ZEALAND.

LECTURESHIP OR SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post. Special consideration will be given to candidates whose teaching and research interests are in post-medieval literature.

The Chairman of the Department of English is Professor D. F. McKenzie. A further Chair in English Literature is held by Professor R. D. Robinson and the Chair of English Language is held by Professor J. C. B. Pride.

The salary ranges are: Lecturer, NZ$7,861 to $9,942; Senior Lecturer: NZ$10,551 to $11,776; Chair: $12,134 to $13,717.

Further particulars, conditions of appointment and application forms are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities Appts.), 36, Gordon Square, London, W.C1H 0PF.

Applications close on 31 October, 1975.

University of Dundee

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited from candidates with good Honours degree qualifications for the post of

TUTORIAL ASSISTANT

to assist in the teaching of 19th-20th century English and European History in the above Department.

The post is available for a period of one year and is to be filled as soon as possible. Salary on an appropriate point in the lecturer, part of scale £2,454-£3,573 currently under review). Applications, consisting of the names of three referees and stating Reference Est/364/TSC should be lodged by 24th October, 1975, with The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN.

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WANTED

71-75 XJ6S wanted for cash.—Hamerton, 554 4855/5552, weekends Chelmsford 72941.

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MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE, wife teacher require post with accommodation from Christmas. London South-east. Domestic, gardening, caretaking, driving, etc. Excellent references. Box 0978 S, The Times.

ITALIAN, 38, graduated with excellent German good English, some office experience seeks job—Anything legal considered. Box 1045 S, The Times.

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3RD GIRL own room, Marble Arch mews house, £20 p.w. inc. £100 returnable deposit.—723 5346 after 6.

S.W.11, nr. Park. Own room; £14 inc. char.—622 1530 exp. 8 p.m.

BARNES.—3RD PERSON. Own room. About £8 p.w.—748 6655 eves.

S.W.10. Male, own room luxury flat, £14 p.w. Eves. 352 9858.

N.W.3. 3rd girl, 25 plus, own room, large luxury flat, £25 p.w. excl. Ring 586 3469 evening.

MARBLE ARCH. Prof. person over 25 (non-smoker) for sunny C.H. house. £19 p.w. 262 6508.

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TELEPHONE: 570 0000 OR 272 1926

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(continued on page 24)

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BRITISH DIPLOMATIC Service Family (four boarding school children) on leave 21st Dec.-Christmas—own house yet—is looking for comfortably furnished country house preferably in Sussex or Kent, with some daily help from 10 December to 2nd January. Pets cared for.

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KENSINGTON, S.W.7.—Attractive furnished mews house, 3 beds, recpn., kit., 2 bath, garage. Sun facing. Long let £85 p.w. or unfurn. let £1,950 (£45).

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S.W.6. Delightful well furnished 1st floor maisonette, 2 beds, lounge, k. & b., c.h. £28 p.w. Donaldsons, 01-370 4300.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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" . . . whatsoever things were written aforetime were written . . . that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope " —Romans 15: 4.

BIRTHS

CLARKE.—On 26th September, at University College Hospital, to Stephanie (née Colter) and Michael Clarke—a daughter (Emily Jane).

CONLIN.—At Perth Royal Infirmary, to Caroline (née Jameson) and Geoffrey—a daughter.

CROOKS.—On September 29th, 1975, at Solihull Hospital, to Sue (née Godby) and Ian Crooke—a son (Duncan Edward Thomson), a brother for Alice.

FAURE WALKER.—On September 28th, to Louise, née Robinson, and Teddy—a son.

GRAHAM.—On September 29, 1975, to Anne (née Wilson) and Capt. Walter Graham—a son.

LAYERTON.—On September 25th, in Toronto, to Anita (née Chester) and Anthony—a son (Benjamin Chester).

MITHAM.—On 26th September, 1975, at R.C.H. Winchester, to Jane (née O'Connor) and Richard Mitham—a son (Richard Alexander John).

MORGAN.—On Sept. 26, at Llangollen Hospital, to Jennifer (née Pattinson) and David—a daughter, a sister for Gareth.

ROGERS.—On 25th September, 1975, to Fiona and Anthony, of Carwinion, Mawnan Smith—a daughter.

SKINNER.—On September 24th, to Judith (née Sugars) and John—a daughter (Charlotte Elizabeth), a sister for Charles, Thomas and Harriet.

MARRIAGES

CARNEGIE : LEWIS.—On Saturday 27th September, 1975, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, David Ronald Mackay Carnegie to Eileen Victoria Lewis.

ELLIOTT : RUTTIMANN.—On September 26th, at St Diamena, Chad, Clive Christopher Hugh, son of Sir Hugh and Lady Elliott, of Oxford, to Marie-Thérèse, daughter of Herr H. Ruttimann and the late Frau M.-L. Ruttimann, of Hohenrain, Switzerland.

O'BRIEN : EDWARDS.—On September 27th, 1975, at Marylebone Register Office, John Francis, son of Mr and Mrs. Con O'Brien, and Kathryn Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Ronald Edwards.

STRINGER : AUCKLAND.—On September 20, at Bolton, Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs. Paul Stringer, of Chipperfield, Hertfordshire, and Margaret, daughter of Dr and Mrs Geoffrey Auckland, of Bolton.

DEATHS

ACKROYD.—On September 20th, 1975, suddenly, in Tokyo, Japan, Michael Honour, aged 21 years, dearly loved son of Dudley and Connie Ackroyd of West Riddlesden Hall, Keighley, Yorkshire, and the dear brother of Valerie. Memorial service, Wednesday, October 1st at Riddlesden Parish Church, Banks Lane, Riddlesden at 11 a.m. Friends please accept this intimation. No flowers please. Donations in lieu, if desired, may be sent to the Keighley Flower Fund Home, 28 Devonshire Street, Keighley.

ADLER, HAROLD, of 147 Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.8, suddenly in Hong Kong, on 28th September, 1975, beloved husband of Clarice, father of the late Michael, Maurice and father-in-law of Tessa. Funeral arrangements later.

DEATHS

AUSTIN.—On the 27th September, 1975, peacefully, Joan Prestige, of Spring Hill Court, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, the greatly loved daughter of Dorothy Wilson-Green, beloved wife of Peter, mother of Richard and grandmother of James and Louise, after a long illness, courageously and cheerfully borne. Funeral at Nailsworth Parish Church on 2nd October at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Philip Ford and Son, Dudbridge House, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

BALFOUR.—On 29th September, peacefully, Gilbert Graham, of Rough Close, Upper Hardres, Canterbury, husband of Jean, father of Belinda and Elizabeth and son of Graham and Rhoda Balfour of Staffordshire. Funeral private.

BARCLAY.—On September 29, in her 89th year, Christina Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Robert and Ellen Barclay, of High Leigh, Hoddesdon, beloved aunt and great aunt. Funeral Hildenborough Parish Church Thursday, October 2nd, at 12.30. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Church Missionary Society.

BENDIT.—On September 29th, 1975, at Thames Bank Nursing Home, Goring, Gladys Bendit, poet and author (John Presland), formerly of Hamilton Ter., St John's Wood. Funeral service, Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, Oct. 3rd, at 12 noon. No flowers please.

BLOWER.—On September 27th, peacefully, at North Cove Hall, Janey Hope, wife of the late Benjamin Wright Blower, aged 86 years. Funeral at North Cove, Wednesday, October 1st, 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired, to North Cove and Barnby Church Funds, c/o Rev. Goldspink, Rushmere Rectory, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

BOYLE.—On 26th September in Edgware General Hospital at the age of 95, Mrs. Jean Boyle of Mill Hill, widow of Dr. James Boyle and mother of Greta, D'Arcy and John. Funeral at St. Pauls Church, Mill Hill, at 11 a.m. Thursday, October 2nd. Floral tributes to John Nodes, 52 The Broadway, Mill Hill.

BRUNNING.—On September 28th, 1975, peacefully in a nursing home, Marie Louise, of The Chase, Ashtead, Surrey, beloved wife of Will. Service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Thursday, October 2nd, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Trueloves, Epsom.

CLARK.—On 26th September, 1975, suddenly in hospital after a brief illness, William Matthew Morris Maclean of Bay Tree Cottage, Charmouth, Dorset, greatly loved and treasured husband of Myra (Stella).

CULVERWELL.—On 28th September, Audrey, 10a Westbury Park, Bristol, much loved mother and grandmother. Funeral Service, 11.30 a.m., Wednesday, 1st October, St. Mary Magdalene Church, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

FELLOWES.—On September 27th, at Rose Cottage, Kirtling, Newmarket, Mrs. Louise Fellowes. Funeral, Kirtling Parish Church, Friday, 3rd October, 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only to Southgate's, Newmarket.

FENTON.—On September 28th, James Stevenson Fenton, C.M.G., O.B.E., aged 84 years, of 20 Moorgarth Avenue, York. After many years' service in Sierra Leone. Beloved husband of Margaret and dear father of Josephine, Alison and Grizel. Service and cremation Middlethorpe, York, Thursday, 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only.

HARE.—On September 28th, peacefully after a short illness, Commander Patrick John Hare, R.N. (retd.), beloved husband of Nancy and father of William and Michael. Funeral private, details of memorial service later. Family flowers only, please. Donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

HARRILD.—On September 28th, at Fernbank, Grenwicke Road, Worthing, Marjorie Lily, previously of Cross-in-Hand, Chiddingfold and Angmering, daughter of the late Frederick and Edith Harrild, much loved sister, aunt and friend. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Shelley Rd., Worthing, on Thursday, October 2nd, at 11.30 a.m., followed by cremation at Worthing Crematorium, Findon. Flowers to Jordan and Cook, Ltd. (Worthing 32702) or donations to Help the Aged, P.O. Box 2AP, 8-10 Denman St., London, W1A 2AP.

HARTRIDGE.—On September 27th, 1975 suddenly, aged 89 years, James Stanley, of Richmond the Ridgeway, Rothley, Leicester, dearly loved father of Gordon, grandfather, greatgrandfather and dear brother of Violet and René. Funeral service at Rothley Parish Church on Friday, October 3rd, at 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

HOLROYDE.—On September 29th, peacefully in hospital, Basil of 63 Barnham Rd., Barnham, West Sussex, beloved husband of Betty and dear father of Tony, Chris and Angela. Private cremation. Family flowers only please.

ILLINGWORTH. — On September 27th, peacefully in hospital, Dorothy (Doll), aged 80, widow of Lt. Col. H. S. Illingworth, M.C., and much loved mother of Liza and Sindbad. Funeral private.

JACKSON.—On 26th September, 1975, Douglas Havinden. Funeral October 2nd, Golders Green, 12.45 p.m. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 81 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

LOVE.—On 27th September, 1975, peacefully, Elaine, of 24 Middle Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey, beloved mother of Jenny and Simon. Cremation at Woking Crematorium on Friday, 3rd October, at 3 p.m. No flowers please, but donations if desired may be sent to Seven Springs Cheshire Home, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

MAYNE.—On September 27th peacefully at Milford Chest Hospital, Isobel Mayne, M.A., of Sutton Lodge, Clandon Rd., Guildford, aged 54 years.

McCLURE.—Mrs E. M. J. McClure, resident in Brussels, Belgium, passed away peacefully at the age of 95 years on Wednesday, 24th September, 1975. Her last wish to be buried in Lockerbie has been respected.

MEACOCK.—On September 26th, Dorothy, of 53, Caerau Road, Newport, beloved wife of the late Robert W. Meacock and devoted mother of Graham. Funeral service Thursday, 2nd October, at St Mark's Church, Newport, at 10.45 a.m., followed by cremation at Gwent Crematorium. Family flowers only, please. Enquiries to Tovey Bros., 9-11 Cardiff Road, Newport.

RAYNAUD.—On September 25 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harrow Rd., Gabriel, aged 81, born at Montavel, France, dearly loved by his family and friends. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

DEATHS

SCOLTICK.—On September 27th, 1975, suddenly and peacefully, Beryl Blanche Sulows, M.B.E., of Constables Cottage, Yatton Keynell, Wiltshire, only daughter of the late Brigadier General E. F. Delaforce, C.B., C.M.G., and the late Mrs Delaforce and loved mother of Maynard Roberson, of Oak Hall, Sundridge, Kent. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Yatton Keynell, on Wednesday, October 1st, at 1.45 p.m. Cremation to follow. Family flowers only.

STRAWSON.—On September 28, 1975, Nellie Dora Strawson, aged 84, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Funeral service at Oxford Crematorium on Wednesday, 1st October, at 4.30 p.m. No flowers, donations if desired to Abbeyfield Society, Gardner House, 16 Stephen Road, Headington, Oxford.

THOMAS.—On September 16th, Janet Muir Thomas, aged 74, at Wigginton, Herts., widow of the Major (retd.) Arnold Thomas, I.A.O.C. Cremation took place at Southampton on September 23rd.

TROTTER.—On September 27th, 1975, quietly in a nursing home, at the age of 96, Evelyn Constance, of Bournemouth, only surviving daughter of Canon Henry Eden Trotter and Mrs M. H. Trotter, sister of the late Edith Mary Trotter, C.B.E., and of Arthur Malcolm Gillett Trotter, M.C. Requiem Mass, on Friday, October 3rd, at 2.30 p.m., at St Stephen's Church, Bournemouth. Cremation following at 3.15 p.m. Flowers to Head and Wheble, 1a Oxford Rd., Bournemouth 21190.

UTTON.—On September 23th, in Hospital, The Rev. Arthur George Utton, MA, BD, aged 83 years, the beloved father of Nancy Gough. Funeral service at Hall Grange, Shirley Church Road, Croydon, Surrey, on Friday, October 3rd, at 2.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. Please no flowers, but Donations if desired to Methodist Homes for the Aged, Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

WELLS.—On September 28th, Lilian Gertrude, much loved wife of the late Reginald Watkins Wells, of Weymouth, mother of Rosemary Maclean and David Carveth Johnson, stepmother of Pauline Dunker, and sister of A. E. Jenkins of Taunton, formerly the widow of Dr. A. Carveth Johnson, of Newport, Mon. Funeral at Oxford Crematorium, at 12.30 p.m., on Thursday, 2nd October, flowers to Trinders, Banbury.

WHITE.—Tragically, in an accident on September 26, Clare, aged 21, beloved only child of Dr Jill White, of 10 St John's Hill, Wimborne, and the late Dr Henry Dennis White, of Lynton and Wargrave. Service at Wimborne Minster on Friday, October 3rd, at 11.30 a.m., to be followed by private cremation. Sprays of flowers, please, may be sent to E. C. Dauch & Son, Funeral Directors, Wimborne, Tel. Wimborne 2936.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DUNHAM.—A memorial service for Leonard William Dunham, Deputy Chairman of Chubb & Son Ltd., will be held in Hinde Street Methodist Church, London, W.1, on Friday, 10th October at 12 noon.

GEMMELL.—A memorial service for George W. Gemmell, of Standish Park, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, will be held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London, S.W.1, on Thursday, 2nd October, at 12 noon.

VAUGHAN - WILLIAMS. — A memorial service for the late Commander Hugh Vaughan-Williams, R.N., will be held at St. James's, Piccadilly, at noon on 8th October.

WAKEMAN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Captain Sir Offley Wakeman, Baronet, CBE, JP, DL, will be held on Saturday, 18th October, at St Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, at 2.30 p.m.

WALDRON.—A memorial service for the life and work of Sir John Lovegrove Waldron, K.C.V.O. (Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, 1968-1972), will be held in Westminster Abbey at 12 noon on Thursday, 23rd October, 1975.

Those intending to be present are asked kindly to notify the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis (Room 636), New Scotland Yard, SW1H 0BG, to enable appropriate seating arrangements to be made. Applications for tickets (enclosing stamped addressed envelope) are requested to be made by 15th October, 1975.

YOUNG.—A memorial service for Douglas Alexander Radford Young will be held in St. Paul's School chapel, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, on October 9th, at 6 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ARBUTHNOT.—In loving memory of Tessa, who died in Florence on 30th September, 1966, at the age of 101, beloved mother of Elmyth Capponi and grandmother of Neri and Diamante.

BATTCOCK.—Oliver Gordon, actor, producer, cricketer, in happy memory. Guy's Hospital, September 30th, 1970. Family and friends.

GARDNER (née Stoves), Anne (23/9/68). — In affectionate remembrance.—John, Margaret, Elizabeth.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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Wednesday, 15th October
Professor Michael Banton
"The Ideas of Race and the concept of Race"
at the Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1
at 6 p.m.

Later speakers include: Sir Monty Finniston, John Ziman, Harry Kay, Sir Hermann Bondi and Anthony Storr.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

BRIDGE.—Learn at Young Chelsea.—See Services.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month. Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people. 01-240 0630.

CAMBRIDGE. Period 3 bedroom house. £25 p.w.—see Rentals.

INTERNATIONAL removal service. See Business to Business.

LONDON FILM ACADEMY courses in TV and Theatre—see Services.

FRANCE. Beautiful old Stone House—see Property Abroad.

DAVID DAVIES (artist 1862-1939). Researcher interested in hearing whereabouts of works by, and information about this artist.—Box 0939 S, The Times.

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STAMFORD CASTLE EXCAVATION. —Diggers required, subsistence offered.—Apply C. Mahany, Kings Mill House, Kings Mill Lane, Stamford, Lincs. Tel. 2300.

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A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutor under Services.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS EXAMS? London evening classes—see Services.

LIMITED COMPANIES ready made.—See Business to Business.

JULIANA'S mobile discotheque.—See Services.

DESIGNERS.—Unusual flat, W.2. —See London Flats column.

1972 BMW 3S, Gold brown interior. See Motor Cars.

JOBS IN MUSIC. French speaking girls. See Gen. M., Sec./Gen. Appts.

A CHALLENGE ! Cook/Chef with imagination. See Gen. Vacancies.

PRINTER, DESIGN CONSULTANT : Investment opportunity. See Business to Business.

WANTED TO RENT.—See Property Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT.—See Rentals Column.

GEOF. Happy Anniversary. See you at the Ritz. Love Valerie.

IN BEREAVEMENT remember your dear one by sending a donation to the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged: this will give comfort and alleviate loneliness among needy old people.—NBFA—12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.4.

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is vital. Cancer research is costly. Please send a donation now to the
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Dept. 160B, P.O. Box 123,
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London WC2A 3PX
It will be wisely used for the fight against cancer.

ARE YOU RELOCATING, commuting, changing jobs or simply moving? Whatever your reason for moving, have you considered Essex, Suffolk or Norfolk? If so, save time and money by looking at The Times on October 31st, when we shall be highlighting this area with a property spotlight. The feature will cover residential, commercial and industrial property (so if you're a company Director wanting office or warehouse space keep a lookout). So remember October 31st Spotlight on Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

THE GOVERNORS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOUNDATION for the Disabled thanks everyone who responded so generously to the recent BBC Radio Appeal by The Rt. Hon. Lord Robens of Woldingham. The appeal remains open. Donations should be sent to Lord Robens, Queen Elizabeth's Foundation, Leatherhead, Surrey.

BRIGHT & NEW. These are the properties you will find in The Times New Homes feature on Friday, October 3rd. Properties at all prices in all areas. So if you're thinking of moving why not make a fresh start with a new home. See October 3rd edition.

30 SEPT 1918. Battle of Uskub. Today's battle is against disability. Help research fight crippling diseases. Donation to Action Research for the Crippled Child, Springfield Rd, Horsham, Sussex.

NADIA NERINA will discuss and sign copies of her new book "Ballerina" at the Arts Council Shop, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, tomorrow at 1 p.m.

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CANCER RESEARCH

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CHESTERFIELD 3 seater, beautiful deep sapphire blue dralon. As new, £160. 743 2030, ext. 18.

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YORK PAVING STONES delivered. Cooper, Chelmsford 451498.

ART DEALER interested in a Naval relic and World War 2 Telephone Stoke Fleming 374.

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HUGE reversible patchwork quilt. £105. Beaconsfield 5112 (eves.).

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PIANOS. Mrs. Gordon strikes a serious note—doh—with new Kembles, Yamahas, Chappells and Broadwoods from £502, and reconditioned instruments from £120—all under guarantee. Sale ... call in ... on 01-... 1a, d. doh !

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Ring: Ray Masters or Brian North at Commercial, 79-85 Castle Rd., Kentish Town. 01-837 6658-6663. (Mind the builders !).

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Copy in oil. Excellent condition and frame. Offers over £800. View in London.

01-603 2960 day.

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DIAMOND JEWELS, antique jewels, Emeralds and Sapphires also urgently wanted for cash. Highest prices paid. Valuations made.—Bentleys, 65 New Bond St., W1Y 9DF. 01-629 0651.

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PIANO SALE.—Month of October. Special prices for special pianos, reconditioned Steinway and Bechstein grands and uprights—150 miniatures of all makes, both new and reconditioned — guaranteed — after sales service—invest now. You can trust Fishers of Streatham, piano specialists. 01-671 8402.

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WOMEN DRIVERS 50p% lower rates. Her-Plan Lloyd's Policy. 853 1271.

(continued on page 23)

PEOPLE OF LONDON:

I cannot urge you strongly enough to attend the Smirnoff Poster Exhibition. How very fitting that it is being held "underground" (until October 24) on the famed Trav-o-lator at Bank Tube Station. I myself was nearly shattered by the power of the experience. down I went, into the very bowels of the earth. Whereupon, I boarded the Trav-o-lator. And stood there, carried along inexorably by the footpath, I was struck by the intoxicating effect of all those exciting posters. The ... in that underground cavern caused me ... closer and nearer—and then suddenly ... of the Wind of Change, the Breath of F... ... it all, was it Neitzche or Enid Bl... "Come, come !" ... I can only reiterate ... words, and beckon you all to come ... the Smirnoff Poster Exhibition.

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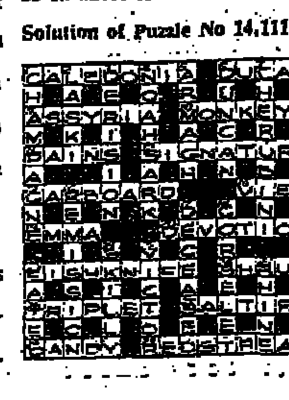
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,112

ACROSS

1 Exotic beard and pigtails for some who dine out (9).
6 Close one and quiet in the pile (5).
9 Put in prison? Hands struck (7).
10 Soldier boasted to have the bubble reputation including wicked heart (7).
11 Simshod sporting type (5).
12 Sidelines of window-dressing? (4-5).
14 Jamaican isle? (3).
15 Gardener's daughter in domestic service? (7-4).
17 Time for musical stairs? They'd say "Wait awhile" (11).
19 Spirit of America (3).
20 Retinues of uniform bellhops? (9).
22 Two letters for a girl of five (5).
24 But her drawers are not seen on stage (7).
26 They operate at bottlenecks and bazaars (7).
27 A vessel in my possession is of great bulk (5).
28 One of those enjoying a main course with frills (9).

DOWN

1 Reverses of the Light Blues (5).
2 A practical outlook is evident in the country (7).
3 Language of Ruritania? (9).
4 Doolittle was one of this sort of poor (11).
5 Rear an ox in Rome? Good grief! (3).
6 Such a capacity for sugar? (5).
7 Republic also takes gold to the academy (7).
8 Fencing with friend, one of the Marquis's? (9).
13 Producer of outstanding pictures (11).
14 River animal and beaver's construction of a city (9).
16 Last night's temptress? (9).
18 Instant employers of pesticides (7).
19 Savoy nut (7).
21 Of Cornish pallor? (5).
23 Windy, let's face it (5).
25 In short Hood did (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,111